

EDUCATION IN INDIA

1957-58

Vol. I—Report



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P R E F A C E

This publication reports on the progress of education in India during 1957-58. It deals with all the major aspects of education in the country and contains detailed statistics likely to be of interest to planners, educationists, educational administrators and students of education.

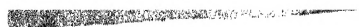
The Report is mainly factual. In the last chapter, however, an attempt has been made to present data pertaining to the previous quinquennium on certain important aspects of education and indicate broad trends of development.

The consolidated all-India tables and appendices on State Educational Directorates and Inspectorates and on the scales of pay of teachers in primary, middle and high schools under various types of management are being published as Vol. II of this publication.

I should like to express my thanks to the Directorates of Education and other educational authorities in the State for their co-operation in supplying the data on which this Report is based.

NEW DELHI
December, 1961

P. N. KIRPAL
*Educational Adviser to the
Government Of India.*



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EXPLANATIONS

1. **Academic Year**—For the sake of uniformity the academic year in these tables is taken to coincide with the financial year, i.e., from 1st April, 1957 to 31st March, 1958.

2. **Recognised Institutions** are those in which the courses of study followed are those prescribed or recognised by the Government or by a University or by a Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education constituted by law and which satisfy one or more of these authorities, as the case may be, that they attain to a reasonable standard of efficiency. They are open to inspection and their pupils are ordinarily eligible for admission to public examinations and tests held by the Government or the University or the Board.

3. **Unrecognised Institutions** are those which do not come under the above definition of recognised institutions.

4. **Enrolment**—For definiteness, the enrolment in the institutions on 31st March of the year in question is taken.

5. **Expenditure**—In calculating the expenditure from Government, District Board or Municipal Board Funds, all payments or contributions from fees and other sources which are credited to such funds, are deducted.

6. **Local Boards** include District, Municipal and Cantonment Boards, as well as town Area Committees and Janapad Sabhas.

7. **Examination Results** refer to those students who were educated during the current year. These include results of private candidates also.

8. **Indirect Expenditure** represents the amount incurred on direction, inspection, buildings, furniture, scholarships, hostels and other miscellaneous items. Its nature is such that it cannot be apportioned to each type of institution.

9. All statistics refer to Recognised Institutions only.

10. Institutions which were exclusively or mainly meant for girls have been classified as girls' institutions and the remaining as boys' institutions.

CHAPTER I

GENERAL SURVEY

The year 1957-58—the second year of the Second Five-Year Plan—was characterised by an all-round development of education in the country, involving a substantial increase both in the number of institutions and pupils.

Main Developments in the Central Sector—

With the swearing in of the Union Cabinet in April, 1957, after the second general election, the Central Ministry of Education was reconstituted. The Scientific Research Division of the former Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research was transferred to it and the Ministry was renamed as Ministry of Education and Scientific Research. The reconstituted Ministry consisted of three Departments, namely Department of Education, Department of Cultural Activities and Physical Education, and Department of Scientific Research and Technical Education.

In the field of Elementary education, despite the accelerated pace of progress during the year, the country was far behind the goal set in article 45 of the constitution, of providing universal, free and compulsory education to all children up to the age of 14 years by 1960. Accordingly, the Educational Panel of the Planning Commission reviewed the position and recommended, *inter alia* that education in the age-group of 6-11 years could be made compulsory by the end of the third plan period at the latest. The Conference of Education Ministers, held in September, 1957 endorsed this recommendation, which, in principle, was later on approved by the Union Cabinet also.

To advise Government on Primary education in general and the preparation of programmes for the smooth and early implementation of the above decision in particular, the All India Council for Elementary was set up during the year. At its first meeting held in March, 1958, the Council recommended that expansion of Elementary education be treated as an emergency problem and every effort be made to achieve the target by 1965-66. The Council suggested several steps, such as, provision of free books, mid-day meals and other incentives for children of backward areas and poorer classes, in addition to the enforcement of compulsion through legislation. The State Governments and Union Territories were advised to introduce free and compulsory primary education immediately in a few selected community development areas, national extension service blocks as pilot projects.

The National Institute of Basic Education, which completed the second year of its existence during the year, conducted research in several problems of education. The Institute started a quarterly Journal on Basic education and also published pamphlets on “Basic Activities for Non-Basic Schools”, “Exhibition in Basic Education” and “Basic Education Abstracts”.

The Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education on Basic Education, at its meeting in August, 1959, recommended the integration

of Post-basic education with Secondary education. The Government accepted the suggestion and appointed a Committee to evolve methods of effective integration. Central assistance to the extent of 50 per cent of the expenditure involved was offered to State governments for the establishment of Post-basic schools. Out of the total provision of Rs. 40 lakhs for the entire plan period, Rs. 8 lakhs were provided for this scheme during the year.

For schemes relating to Elementary (including Basic) education, the Central Government sanctioned grants totalling to Rs. 611·62 lakhs, Rs. 603·53 lakhs to the various State governments and Rs. 8·09 to the Union Territories during the year. Under another scheme, financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 2·53 lakhs was sanctioned to voluntary organisations working in the field of Elementary education. The scope of the scheme regarding improvement of salary scales of primary teachers was extended to teachers of middle stage also.

Under the scheme to relieve educated unemployment, a sum of Rs. 4·46 lakhs was sanctioned to various State governments during 1957-58. Practically all the 80,000 teachers and 2,000 social workers had been appointed under this scheme by the end of this year.

In the field of Secondary education, the scheme relating to the improvement of Secondary education, which includes mainly the conversion of existing high schools into higher secondary and multi-purpose schools, made good progress. During this year, 155 high schools were converted to multi-purpose type and 231 into higher secondary ones. A sum of Rs. 2·69 crores was sanctioned to State governments for the purpose. This amount also covered the newly initiated scheme of improvement in the salary scales of secondary school teachers.

Under the scheme for the introduction of Agricultural and Science Courses in rural secondary schools, eighty agricultural and ten science courses were started. Grants amounting to Rs. 9·3 lakhs, as first instalment of Central share, were sanctioned during 1957-58 out of a total provision of Rs. 10 lakhs for this scheme.

The All-India Council for Secondary Education opened 29 extension service departments in various training colleges during the year, in addition to the 23 extension service departments set up during the first plan period. The Council continued to organise regional and State seminars of Headmasters and subject teachers and seminar-cum-training courses during the year. Science teaching at secondary stage was sought to be improved by establishing science clubs at schools, laboratory planning and designing of science equipment. A pilot Examination Unit was set up in the Council to devise measures for the improvement of examination system in the country.

The scheme for the promotion of research work in problems of Secondary education was continued during the year and a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs was provided for this purpose. 28 research projects were carried out in various training colleges and university teaching departments. A seminar of training colleges was organised at Bangalore on the 11th and 12th May, 1957 at which reports of the research work done by them were discussed.

Under the scheme to appoint Hindi teachers in secondary schools in non-Hindi speaking areas, the Central Government gave a grant of Rs. 1·59 lakhs to the States of Andhra, Kerala and Orissa and the Union Territories of Tripura and Manipur. 332 Hindi teachers were appointed during the year.

The Central Bureau of Educational and Vocational Guidance devoted its attention, during the year, to (i) providing field services, (ii) preparing/adopting psychological tests, guidance filmstrips, posters, manuals, etc., (iii) giving assistance to guidance organisations and teachers' colleges for conducting guidance personnel training courses, and (iv) bringing out publications and holding Committees, Conferences, and Exhibitions, etc. The Bureau also conducted curricular guidance and occupational orientation in standards VIII and XI in two schools of Delhi. It assisted three schools in setting up and planning the work of their guidance units.

During 1957-58, the Central Bureau of Text Book Research concentrated on evolving a unified syllabus for basic and non-basic primary and middle schools in Delhi, on the analysis of the concepts contained in the text-books for the different school grades in Delhi, and on the preparation of a paper on "Pure Academic Research in Vocabulary Load and Concept Limitations for the Different Grades". It also helped the State governments in preparing and producing text books on different subjects. The Bureau published a pamphlet entitled, "Text Book Selection Procedures in India".

Progress in the field of University education was fully maintained. The Conference of Education Ministers held in September, 1957, endorsed the report of the Committee appointed to work out estimates of expenditure for the introduction of the three-year degree course. The Committee recommended that the expenditure should be shared by the Central Government and University Grants Commission on the one hand and State governments and private enterprise on the other in equal proportions. By the end of 1957-58, thirty universities had either introduced the three year degree course or had accepted the scheme in principle.

The University Grants Commission continued to assist in improving the pay scales of teachers in universities and colleges. Five more universities implemented this scheme during the year. Grants amounting to Rs. 7,32,860 were sanctioned to the various universities for this purpose.

The University Grants Commission also prepared a scheme for the revision of pay scales of teachers in affiliated colleges according to which State/Government/University/College was to share 50 per cent of the increased expenditure in case of men's colleges and 25 per cent in the case of women's colleges, the rest being borne by the University Grants Commission. The following pay-scales were recommended—

Principals	Rs. 600—40—800
Head of the Departments . .	Rs. 400—25—700
Lecturers	Rs. 200—15—320—20—500
Tutors and Demonstrators . .	Rs. 150—200

The Universities of Bombay, Calcutta, Osmania and Poona agreed to adopt these scales in some of their constituent and affiliated colleges.

The reports of the Committee set up to go into the question of minimum qualifications for different categories of university teachers was received and referred to universities for comments.

Development grants amounting to Rs. 1.89 crores were paid to the various universities by the U.G.C. This included a sum of Rs. 25.98 lakhs given to the Central Universities.

The reports of the study team which went to U.K. and U.S.A. to study 'General Education Courses' was received. It was discussed at a conference held at Hyderabad in December, 1957. The introduction of General Education Courses was accepted in principle by almost all the universities and many of them had actually introduced these courses in one form or the other by the end of 1957-58.

A Conference of Vice-Chancellors of all Indian Universities, Education Secretaries of all States and other eminent educationists was held at New Delhi from 30th July to 1st August, 1957, to discuss problems of University Administration. The major topics discussed at the Conference related to (1) Vice-Chancellors' Office; (2) Problem of University Finance; (3) Constitution and Composition of University Bodies; (4) Problems affecting University Teachers; (5) Problems affecting University Students; (6) Relation between Universities and Boards of Secondary Education.

Under the India Wheat-Loan Exchange Programme, foreign assistance in the form of library books, laboratory equipment and experts, etc., was continued to be received from the U.S.A. During the year, six educationists from different universities of U.S.A. visited India under this programme. In cooperation with the Ministry of Community Development, 2,000 University students and teachers were selected for participation in the scheme for granting apprenticeship in Village Development during 1957. The scheme aimed at developing a realistic spirit of social service and responsible understanding of the problem of rural reconstruction in India. The scheme is being financed out of the funds made available for the purpose by the Ford Foundation in India.

The Rural Institutes maintained their progress during 1957-58. Some new courses were introduced in some of these institutes during the year. Stipends were also offered to poor but meritorious students taking up courses in these Institutes and the amount disbursed during the year on this account totalled to Rs. 1.21 lakhs. Besides, grants amounting to Rs. 18.22 lakhs were paid to the rural institutes.

Technical education made good progress during the year. It was decided to establish the Southern and Northern Technological Institutes at Madras and Kanpur respectively. A scheme was formulated for the expansion of existing 19 engineering colleges and 50 polytechnics and the idea of setting up of 3 new engineering colleges and 6 polytechnics by private agencies was approved. Under the State plans, 6 engineering colleges and 17 polytechnics started functioning during the year. Central assistance to the extent of Rs. 34.29 lakhs was sanctioned to the State Governments for the scheme that over-flowed from the 1st Five Year Plan as well as for the implementation of those of the Second Plan.

The question of qualifications for admission to engineering and technological colleges and polytechnics in the light of the new pattern of Secondary education was examined by bodies like the All India Council for Technical Education, the Inter University Board, etc. It was recommended that the first degree courses in Engineering and Technology should be an integrated course of five years after the higher secondary course.

In the field of Social Education, the National Fundamental Education Centre started the training of District Social Education Organisers to enable them to coordinate all social education activities in their jurisdiction. The production of literature for neo-literates and children received impetus through the various prize competitions held by the Ministry and such other schemes as the production of model and popular books, holding of literary workshops, etc. The National Book Trust started functioning during the year.

Girls' education which had lagged considerably behind boys' education received special attention of Government during the year. Special schemes for the expansion of girls' education and training of women teachers were taken up. Under this programme Central assistance to the extent of 75 per cent was made available to the States.

In the field of Audio-Visual education, a large number of films, filmstrips and other equipments were added to the Central Film Library of the Ministry of Education. At the request of this Ministry, the All India Radio set up an Advisory Committee to advise on the production of gramophone records for use in secondary schools. The Ordnance Factory, Dehra Dun, designed a 35mm film strip projector for use in educational institutions. A quarterly journal "Audio-Visual Education" was started in April, 1957. In addition to acquiring educational films from Malaya, Indonesia, Czechoslovakia and Canada on exchange basis, teaching notes of 18 foreign filmstrips were translated into Hindi.

In the field of Physical education, the main event was the establishment of the Lakshmi Bai College of Physical Education at Gwalior which started functioning from August, 1957. The Board of Physical Education and Recreation was reconstituted. The scope of the National Discipline Scheme which was originally meant for schools for displaced children was extended to other schools.

The Fourth Inter University Youth Festival was organised from 1st to 10th November, 1957. A larger number of university students participated in it than ever before. Financial assistance for various youth welfare activities like students' tours, youth leadership camps, dramatics, etc. were continued to be given during the year. A pilot scheme to survey the living conditions of university students was initiated in a few selected universities.

During the year, 995 labour and social service camps were organised in rural areas, in which 1,14,050 campers participated. Five universities and five State governments were given financial assistance for Camps Works Projects, such as construction of recreation halls-cum-auditoria, swimming pools, open air theatres, etc. In these projects, skilled and unskilled labour was required to be rendered by students and teachers also.

The Women's section of the Training Centre for the Adult Blind, Dehra Dun started functioning from the year under review. Unmarried blind girls between 18 and 30 were admitted for vocational training.

Scholarships to Indian students were available under various schemes of the Government of India as well as scholarships and fellowships offered by the United Nations and Unesco and those received under the Colombo Plan and Point Four Programme. In addition, scholarships and fellowships offered by 12 foreign governments and 11 foreign organisations and institutions were utilised. The Government of India also offered scholarships and other facilities to foreign students for studies in this country. University Grants Commission and universities also continued to give scholarships/fellowships to brilliant students in higher education. Merit scholarships and scholarships awarded to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Class students continued to help in the democratisation of education in the country.

Central assistance was given to various States for the propagation and development of Hindi. Schemes for the preparation of terminological indices, investigation of terminological material and seminars continued during the year.

A seminar on the role of arts and crafts in Education and Community Development was organised by the Indian National Commission for Cooperation with Unesco at Adyar, Madras. Moreover, the Government of India participated in a number of conferences held abroad under the auspices of Unesco during the period under report. They also continued to participate in the Research Centre on Social Implications of Industrialisation in Southern Asia which was set up in Calcutta as a joint enterprise of Unesco and the Indian National Commission for Cooperation with Unesco.

The three Akademis—the Sahitya Akademi, Sangeet Natak Akademi and Lalit Kala Akademi—continued their activities during the year. Grants totalling to Rs. 14.70 lakhs were sanctioned to them.

Activities in external cultural relations received further impetus during the year. Cultural agreements were concluded with Poland and Rumania. Delegations were sent out to participate in the 2500th Anniversary Celebrations of the Lord Budha in Cambodia and Thailand, the 250th Anniversary Celebrations of the founding of the Technical University at Prague and International Congress of Orientalists in Germany. The Indian Hockey team participated in the Afghan *Jashan* Celebrations in Kabul. Cultural delegations from Nepal, the U.S.S.R., Rumania, Bhutan and Mangolia were received.

Main Developments in the States Sector

A brief account of the main developments in various States is given below:

Andhra Pradesh

The Talengana and Andhra wings of the Directorate of Education were integrated. The control of Technical education was transferred to the Department of Technical Education.

A special committee, with the Minister for Education as Chairman, was formed to advise the Government on all matters relating to Basic and Social education. To give fillip to Basic education, 200 new basic schools were opened and 599 elementary schools were converted to the basic type during the year.

Pre-university and three years' degree course were introduced in Sri Venkateswara and Osmania Universities, replacing the Intermediate and two years' degree course.

Assam

An office of the Inspectorate was opened in the Silchar area of the State.

Bihar

The pay scales of primary and middle school teachers were revised as follows :

<i>Old Scale</i>	<i>Revised Scale</i>
<i>(i) Trained Graduate—</i>	
Rs. 75—4—15—EB—5—120—3 —150	Rs. 100—5—125—EB—4—145—3 —157
<i>(ii) Untrained Graduate and Trained Intermediate—</i>	
Rs. 60—2—80—EB—2—100	Rs. 70—3—85—EB—4—105—2—111
<i>(iii) Trained Matric Craft Teacher—</i>	
No Scale	Rs. 50—2—70—EB—2—90
<i>(i) Untrained Matric Craft Teacher—</i>	
No Scale	Rs. 40—2—50—EB—1—60—2—75

Additional dearness allowance of Rs. 5 was sanctioned to all teachers with pay below Rs. 100 per month. The age of superannuation for secondary school teachers was raised from 55 to 60 years.

Bombay

The State Government appointed two committees to bring about integration in the educational development and educational administration of primary and secondary education in various regions of the State.

The following uniform scales were sanctioned for teachers in secondary schools in the areas of old Bombay State:

<i>(i) Graduates with B.T.</i>	..	Rs. 80—5—130—EB—6—160—8—200
<i>(ii) Graduates with S.T.C. or T.D. and Graduates with D.P.Ed.</i>	..	Rs. 74—4—114—EB—4—130—6—160
<i>(iii) B.A. or B.Sc.</i>	..	Rs. 70—2—74
<i>(iv) B.Com. or B.Sc. (Agri.)</i>	..	Rs. 70—5—130—EB—6—160—8—200
<i>(v) Matric or S.S.C. with S.T.C. or T.D.</i>	..	Rs. 56—2—76—EB—2—80—EB—4—120
<i>(vi) Matric or S.S.C.</i>	..	Rs. 50—3/2—56

The following pay scales for Headmasters of non-government high schools were laid down:

1st grade : Rs. 300—15—450

2nd grade : Rs. 250—10—350

3rd grade : Rs. 200—10—300

The managements were, however, given the option to choose for their Headmaster either the relevant pay scale as given above or in addition to their normal pay as secondary teacher a duty allowance with the following range:

1st grade : Rs. 100—200

2nd grade : Rs. 50—100, and

3rd grade : Rs. 40—75.

The revised syllabus introduced in 1956-57 in primary training institutions in the old Bombay State was extended to the institutions in other areas of the State.

Kerala

The revised scales of Rs. 40—3—55—4—75—EB—5—120 was introduced for all trained teachers of the Travancore-Cochin area and secondary trained teachers of the Malabar area. The higher trained elementary school teachers and the lower trained elementary school teachers in the Malabar area were given the scale of pay of Rs. 35—80.

Madhya Pradesh

The Madhya Pradesh Board of Technical Education started functioning during the year.

The basic salary of primary teacher was raised from Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 p.m. This was made applicable to schools under all managements.

Education was made free for children in the age group of 6—14 years in classes I to VIII. Teacher trainees in training colleges were also exempted from the payment of fees.

Three year degree course was introduced in Saugar University.

Madras

In order to have more effective control and inspection of educational institutions, 8 new educational districts were formed.

The entire school course was reorganised and it was decided that the total duration of the school course would be 11 years consisting of two units—an integrated elementary course of 7 years and higher secondary course of 4 years. Syllabuses for the elementary course were finalised and published.

The Pre-university and 3-year degree course were introduced in colleges which had the requisite facilities. A post-graduate course of 2 years' duration in Social Science leading to the master's degree was instituted.

Mysore

The Educational Integration Advisory Committee, set up in 1956, recommended a uniform 11-year pre-collegiate education course for all areas of the State. It consisted of a 7-year primary (basic) education course to be followed by a 4-year higher secondary education course. Draft curricula were prepared and published for eliciting opinion. Draft Syllabuses were also drawn up.

Orissa

The Government sanctioned a flat rate increase of five rupees in the pay of all primary school teachers who were not in receipt of any dearness allowance.

A Government College for Physical Education was started in Cuttack in October 1957.

Post-graduate teaching departments in Philosophy and Sanskrit were opened in Utkal University.

Punjab

The Office of the Director of Public Instruction was separated from that of the Education Secretary.

A sum of Rs. 55 lakhs was provided for buildings, equipment, furniture and library books under the scheme to convert selected high schools into multipurpose schools.

On the recommendations of the Pay Revision Committee, the grade of the primary school teachers was raised from Rs. 50—100 to Rs. 60—120. 15 per cent of the primary school teachers were, however, given a new grade of Rs. 120—175. The scale of college teachers was revised from Rs. 180—400 to Rs. 200—440.

The duration of the junior basic training course was raised from one year to 2 years.

Rajasthan

The Board of Secondary Education, Rajasthan, was set up in July, 1957 and the High school and Intermediate education was transferred from the university to the board.

Uttar Pradesh

Education was made free up to class VI.

Technical courses were introduced in 10 government higher secondary schools.

Three new extension service departments were established and 900 extension teachers received training in Advanced Agriculture and Pedagogy. The programme of inservice training for untrained graduate teachers of aided higher secondary schools was intensified by starting a centre at the T. D. Training College, Jaunpur.

Professors and Assistant Professors were given the following scales of pay with effect from 1st April, 1957 :—

Professor	..	..	Rs. 800—50—1250
Assistant Professor	..	..	Rs. 300—20—500—EB—25—800

The Gorakhpur University started to function from the year under review.

West Bengal

During the year, the pay scales of the teachers of secondary schools were revised as follows:

Post/Qualifications	Old Scale	New Scale
	Rs.	Rs.
Intermediate Trained	70—5 2—100	70—3—118—4—150
Graduate Trained	100—5 2—110—10— 150	100—5—215—10—225 (Distinction graduate to start at Rs. 110)
Hons. Graduate or M.A. Trained	125—5 2—130— 10 2—150	130—5—150—10—350 (M.A. II to start at Rs. 140).
Approved Headmasters of High Higher Secondary Schools	{ Category A— 200—20 2—400	{ 200—10—370—15—400 and a special pay of Rs. 25 in case of high schools with class (A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z) and Rs. 100 in case of multi- purpose schools.
M.A. or B.A. (Hons.)	{ Category B— 175—15 2—325	
B.T. with 5 years' teaching experience	{ Category C— 150—15 2—240. Category D— 150—15 2—200.	
Approved Headmasters of junior high schools (generally trained graduates with 3 years' teaching experience)		100—5—215—4—225 plus special pay of Rs. 25.

Revised scales of pay as prescribed by the University Grants Commission for aided degree colleges were introduced in 77 colleges.

The state government accepted, in principle, the scheme of introduction of the three years degree course.

A. & N. Islands

Educational administration of the Territory was strengthened with the appointment of an Education Officer in the Islands.

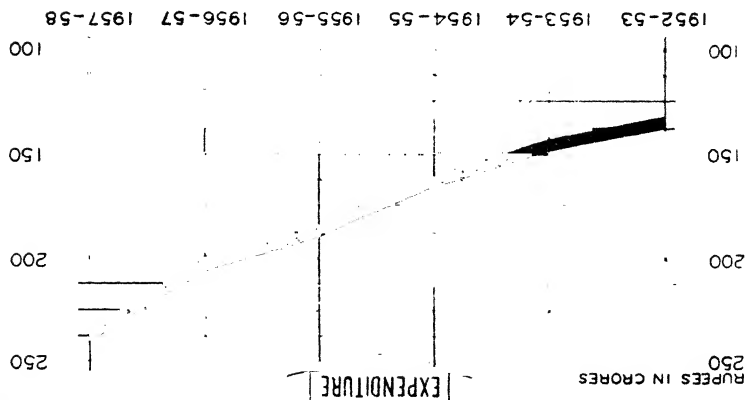
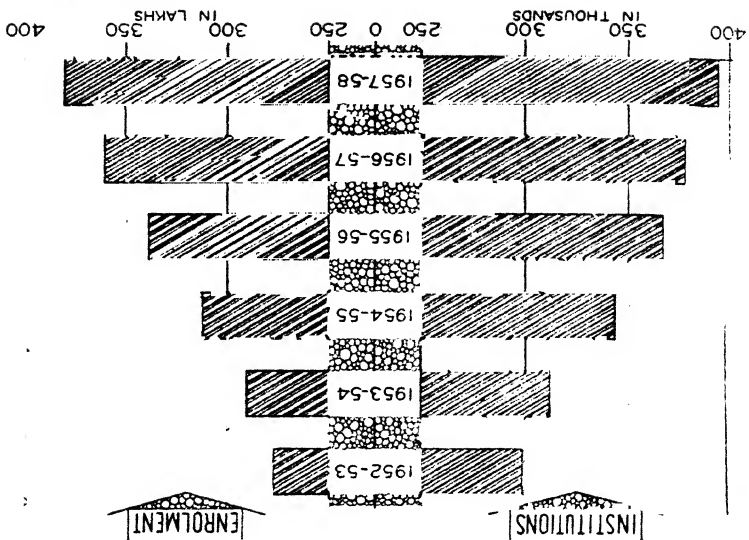
Delhi

Five seminars for teachers and headmasters of schools were conducted. Further, the Extension Department of the Central Institute of Education organised seminars and study circles with a view to raising the standard of teaching in the schools.

In order to meet the growing demand for educational facilities, 46 primary and 33 middle and higher secondary schools were started and 10 government junior basic schools were raised to senior basic standard.

Class V in Boys' schools was included in the primary stage during the year.

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN INDIA 1952-53 TO 1957-58



Himachal Pradesh

Control of education up to secondary stage was passed on to the Territorial Council which came into existence with effect from 15th August, 1957.

B.Ed. class was started at B.T. College, Auhar.

L.M. & A. Islands

An Assistant Education Officer was appointed for the direction and inspection of the schools in the Territory.

The scales of pay of teachers were revised as follows:—

	Old Scale	New Scale
	Rs.	Rs.
Secondary Trained	45—3—60—2—90	68—4—120—5—170
Higher Trained	30—1—50	50—2—60—3—90

Manipur

Administrative control of all the government primary and secondary schools was transferred to the newly established Territorial Council.

Tripura

The management of schools under Education Department was transferred to the Territorial Council formed during the year.

80 primary schools were equipped with craft material under the scheme of introducing craft education in primary schools.

N.E.F.A.

Development schemes made a headway in the fields of text-books, Basic education and training of teachers.

Pondicherry

The changeover of the medium of instruction from French and English to Tamil was implemented up to 8th standard during the year.

The Pedagogic centre organised in-service training course for the teachers.

Institutions

During 1957-58, the number of recognised educational institutions in the country increased by 16,923 to 3,94,760 or by 4.5 per cent., as against a rise of 3.1 per cent during the previous year. The number of universities rose by 5 to 38, boards of secondary and intermediate education by 2 to 14, arts and science colleges by 44 to 817, research institutions by 2 to 43, professional and technical education colleges by 90 to 489, special education colleges by 20 to 148, secondary schools by 3,363 to 39,654, primary schools by 10,949 to 2,98,247, pre-primary schools by 159 to 9,207, vocational and technical schools by 209 to 3,232, special education schools by 177 to 5,189 and adult education schools by 1,903 to 45,961. Further details with comparative figures for the previous year are given in table I.

Table I—Number of Institutions by Type

Type	For Boys		For Girls		Total		Increase(+) or Decrease(—)	
	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Recognised :								
Universities	32	37	1	1	33	38	+	5
Boards of Secondary and Intermediate Education	12	14	..	..	12	14	+	2
Research Institutions	40	42	1	1	41	43	+	2
Arts & Science Colleges	660	695	113	122	773	817	+	44
Colleges for Professional and Technical Education :								
Agriculture	25	25	..	..	25	25	..	..
Commerce	28	33	..	..	28	33	+	5
Education (Teachers' Training)	102	142	31	61	133	203	+	70
Engineering	48*	51*	..	..	48	51	+	3
Forestry	3	3	..	..	3	3	..	..
Law	29	31	..	..	29	31	+	2
Medicine	97	104	2	2	99	106	+	7
Physical Education	9	13	1	1	10	14	+	4
Technology	7	7	..	..	7	7	..	..
Veterinary Science	14	14	..	..	14	14	..	..
Others	3	2	..	..	3	2	—	1
Total	365	425	34	64	399	489	+	90

Colleges for Special Education:

Home Science . . . . .	..	..	3	3	3	3	..
Music, Dancing and Other Fine Arts	22	26	5	6	27	32	+ 5
Oriental Studies	77	90	8	8	85	98	+ 13
Sociology	6	6	..	..	6	6	..
Others	7	9	..	..	7	9	+ 2
<i>Total</i>	112	131	16	17	128	148	+ 20

Schools for General Education

High/Higher Secondary . . .	10,047	10,750	1,758	1,889	11,805	12,639	+ 834
Middle	21,871	21,141	2,615	2,874	24,486	27,015	+ 2,529
Primary	2,71,333	2,81,814	16,065	16,433	2,87,298	2,98,247	+ 10,949
Pre-Primary	524	629	245	299	769	928	+ 159
<i>Total</i>	3,03,675	3,17,334	20,683	21,495	3,24,358	3,38,829	+ 14,471

Schools for Vocational and Technical Education.

Agriculture	93	104	1	1	94	105	+ 11
Arts and Crafts	84	110	220	202	304	312	+ 8
Commerce	822	869	7	8	829	877	+ 48
Engineering	68	100	..	..	68	100	+ 32
Forestry	4	5	..	..	4	5	+ 1
Marine Training	4	4	..	..	4	4	..
Medicine and Veterinary . . .	38	45	79	81	117	126	+ 9
Physical Education	36	38	..	1	36	39	+ 3
Teachers Training	658	657	258	244	916	901	- 15
Technical and Industrial . . .	499	569	145	183	644	752	+ 108
Others	7	11	..	..	7	11	+ 4
<i>Total</i>	2,313	2,512	710	720	3,023	3,232	+ 209

*Includes 1 for Applied Art & Architecture.

Table I—Number of Institutions by Type—contd.

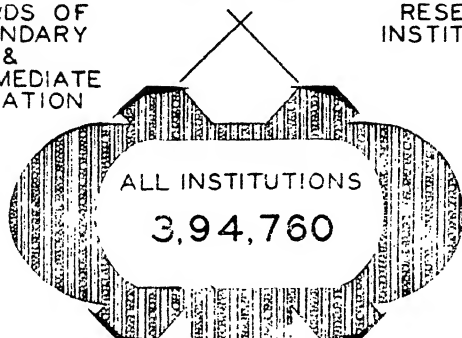
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<hr/>							
School for Special Education:							
For the Handicapped	94	113	4	5	98	118	+ 20
For the Social Workers	37	41	7	6	44	47	+ 3
Music, Dancing & Other Fine Arts .	110	124	74	79	184	203	+ 19
Oriental Studies	3,303	3,435	19	27	3,322	3,462	+ 140
Reformatory	30	33	7	8	37	41	+ 4
Social (Adult) Education	39,342	40,878	4,716	5,083	44,058	45,961	+ 1,903
Others	1,387	1,380	40	38	1,327	1,318	- 9
Total	44,303	45,904	4,867	5,246	49,070	51,150	+ 2,080
Total (Recognised)	3,51,412	3,67,094	26,425	27,666	3,77,837	3,94,760	+ 16,923

ALL INSTITUTIONS BY TYPE - 1957-58

14 BOARDS OF SECONDARY & INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION

38 UNIVERSITIES

43 RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS



SCHOOLS

COLLEGES

VOCATIONAL & TECHNICAL EDUCATION.....3,232

SOCIAL (ADULT) EDUCATION....45,961

SPECIAL EDUCATION.....5,189

ARTS AND SCIENCE817

PROFESSIONAL & TECHNICAL EDUCATION489

SPECIAL EDUCATION148

HIGH / HIGHER SECONDARY.....12,639

MIDDLE.....27,015

PRIMARY.....2,98,247

PRE-PRIMARY.....928

The increase in the number of institutions was shared by almost all the types of institutions. The only decrease of any consequence was in the number of teacher-training schools. This decrease was due mainly to the reclassification and upgrading of institutions and the closure of a few uneconomical training schools. Colleges for Agriculture, Forestry, Home Science, Sociology, Technology and Veterinary Science and schools for Marine Training, however, neither increased nor decreased. Of all types of institutions, the highest percentage increase was recorded by colleges for Professional education where it was as great as 23.6 per cent. The percentage increase next in order was in pre-primary schools (20.7), in colleges for Professional education (15.6), in universities (15.2), in middle schools (10.3), in high, higher secondary schools (7.1), in schools for Vocational and Technical education (6.9), in schools for Special education (4.2), and in primary schools (3.8).

Table II below gives comparative figures of recognised institutions for 1956-57 and 1957-58 according to management.

Table II—Number of Recognised Institutions by Management

Management	1956-57		1957-58	
	Number	Per-centage	Number	Per-centage
1	2	3	4	5
Government	87,352	23.1	1,01,851	25.8
District Boards	1,56,028	41.3	1,51,646	38.4
Municipal Boards	10,658	2.8	10,305	2.6
Private Bodies :				
Aided	1,12,167	29.7	1,18,613	30.1
Unaided	11,632	3.1	12,345	3.1
Total	3,77,837	100.0	3,94,760	100.0

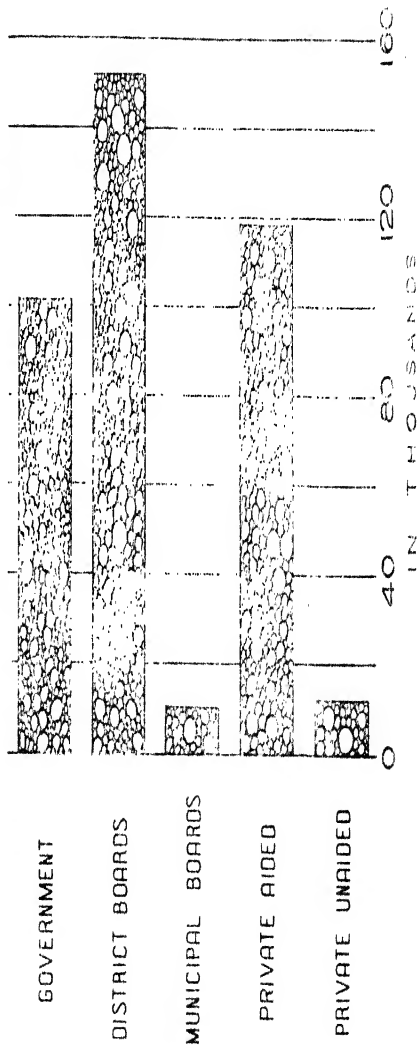
The pattern of distribution of institutions over various kinds of managements during 1957-58 was similar to that during 1956-57, viz. about two-fifth under local boards, about one-third under private organisations and about one-fourth under the government. The percentage of local board institutions decreased this year while that of the government institutions increased.

Table III gives the number of recognised institutions, statewide and sex-wise for the years 1956-57 and 1957-58. In all 16,923 institutions were added during 1957-58 out of which Bombay reported the largest single increase of 3,378. It was followed by Madhya Pradesh 3,089, Mysore 2,571, Uttar Pradesh 2,004, Bihar 1,566 and Madras 1,048. In other states the increase was less than one thousand each.

Table III - Number of Institutions by States

State	Recognised Institutions						Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
	For Boys		For Girls		Total		
	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra	32,391	32,991	730	714	33,121	33,705	+ 584
Assam	11,460	15,117	1,023	994	15,483	16,111	+ 628
Bihar	36,995	38,179	3,696	3,988	40,691	42,167	+ 1,566
Bombay	69,635	63,859	5,621	5,796	66,277	69,655	+ 3,378
Jammu & Kashmir	2,108	2,287	351	443	2,459	2,730	+ 271
Kerala	9,749	10,163	212	231	9,961	10,396	+ 435
Madhya Pradesh	26,006	29,052	2,195	2,329	28,202	31,381	+ 3,179
Madras	25,032	26,977	3,323	326	26,255	27,303	+ 1,048
Mysore	25,806	28,358	1,986	2,053	27,892	30,413	+ 2,521
Orissa	19,115	19,612	400	423	19,815	20,035	+ 220
Punjab	12,804	12,849	2,324	2,388	15,128	15,237	+ 109
Rajasthan	11,297	12,046	965	980	12,262	13,026	+ 764
Uttar Pradesh	36,713	38,418	4,005	4,304	40,718	42,722	+ 2,004
West Bengal	31,925	31,749	2,461	2,077	33,986	33,826	- 160
A. & N. Islands	4	48	..	..	42	48	+ 6
Delhi	723	702	399	403	1,122	1,105	- 17
Himachal Pradesh	1,192	1,236	39	29	1,192	1,263	+ 73
L. M. & A. Islands	18	15	..	..	18	13	- 5
Manipur	1,215	1,190	50	57	1,265	1,247	- 18
Tripura	1,419	1,581	60	59	1,485	1,640	+ 155
N.E.F.A.	143	107	..	..	143	107	- 36
Pondicherry	253	286	47	50	300	336	+ 36
India	3,51,412	3,67,994	26,425	27,666	3,77,837	3,94,760	+ 16,923

RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS BY MANAGEMENT 1957-58



The number of recognised institutions in rural areas increased by 15,069 bringing the total to 3,38,557. These institutions formed 85.8 per cent of the total number of institutions. Their distribution according to main types is shown below :

Number of Recognised Institutions in Rural Areas

Type	1956-57	1957-58	Increase(+) or Decrease (—)
1	2	3	4
Universities	3	4	— 1
Research Institutions	3	3	—
Colleges	108	123	+ 15
Secondary Schools	24,936	27,573	+ 2,637
Primary (including Pre-primary) Schools	2,58,083	2,68,457	+ 10,374
Vocational and Technical Schools	380	579	+ 199
Social Education Centres	36,562	38,473	+ 1,911
Other Special Education Schools	3,403	3,345	— 58
Total	3,23,478	3,38,557	+ 15,079

Enrolment

The total number of pupils under instruction in recognised institutions increased during the year by 19,96,190 to 3,80,02,166 at the rate of 5.5 per cent (5.1 per cent for boys and 6.8 per cent for girls) as compared to 6.1 per cent (5.1 per cent for boys and 8.4 per cent for girls) during 1956-57. Of the total number of pupils 1,06,75,322 or 28.1 per cent were girls.

The enrolment in arts and science colleges (including research institutions and university teaching departments) increased by 5.4 per cent in professional colleges, by 14.1 per cent in technical colleges and by 15.3 per cent in special colleges. Secondary schools enrolled 10.9 per cent, primary schools 3.6 per cent, vocational and technical schools 6.7 per cent and special schools (excluding Social education schools) 2.8 per cent more students than in the previous year. A rise of 0.1 per cent was noted in adult schools.

Of the total enrolment, universities and colleges for general education accounted for 6,61,847 pupils, Professional and Technical education colleges 1,24,461 pupils, Special education colleges 17,634 pupils, Secondary schools 1,06,21,499 pupils, primary schools (including pre-primary schools) 2,48,50,727 pupils, vocational and technical schools 2,89,698 pupils, special education schools 2,29,670 pupils and adult education centres 12,06,630 pupils. The break up of enrolment in different types of institutions during 1956-57 and 1957-58 is given in table IV.

Table IV—Number of Pupils by Type of Institutions

Type	Boys		Girls		Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	
	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58		
	1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8
Recognised								
Arts and Science Colleges : (including Research Institutions and University Departments)	5,32,633	5,55,989	95,101	1,05,858	6,27,734	6,61,847	+	34,113
Colleges for Professional and Technical Education :								
Agriculture	5,259	6,342	36	54	5,295	6,396	+	1,101
Commerce	17,411	20,374	374	472	17,785	20,846	+	3,061
Education (Teachers' Training)	9,351	12,598	4,628	6,500	13,979	19,098	+	5,119
Engineering	24,866	28,747	320	330	25,186	29,077	+	3,891
Forestry	393	480	..	..	393	480	+	87
Law	11,362	12,765	480	538	11,842	13,303	+	1,461
Medicine	21,529	23,339	4,390	4,978	25,919	28,317	+	2,398
Physical Education	684	878	153	210	837	1,088	+	251
Technology	790	825	63	59	853	884	+	31
Veterinary Science.	4,786	4,811	15	18	4,801	4,829	+	28
Others	272	142	10	1	282	143	—	139
Total	96,793	1,11,301	10,469	13,160	1,07,172	1,24,461	+	17,289
Colleges for Special Education :								
Home Science . . . . .	..	..	841	1,065	841	1,065	+	164
Music, Dancing and Other Fine Arts .	2,116	2,248	2,882	3,264	4,998	5,512	+	514
Oriental Studies	6,937	7,823	1,549	1,690	8,486	9,513	+	1,027
Sociology	380	446	95	117	475	563	+	88
Others	483	1,009	6	32	489	1,041	+	552
Total	9,916	11,526	5,373	6,108	15,289	17,634	+	2,345

Schools for General Education :

High/Higer Secondary . . .	40,64,913	43,25,158	11,22,928	12,36,610	51,86,941	55,61,768	+	3,74,827
Middle	32,78,462	36,97,367	11,13,761	13,62,364	43,92,223	50,59,731	+	6,67,508
Primary	1,65,35,263	1,71,11,326	73,87,304	76,76,973	2,39,22,567	2,47,88,299	+	8,65,732
Pre-Primary	29,400	32,223	24,608	28,205	54,017	62,428	+	8,411
<i>Total</i>	<i>2,39,08,047</i>	<i>2,51,68,074</i>	<i>96,47,701</i>	<i>1,03,04,152</i>	<i>3,35,55,748</i>	<i>3,54,72,226</i>	+	<i>19,16,478</i>

Schools for Vocational and Technical Education :

Agriculture	6,087	8,154	29	30	6,116	8,184	+	2,068
Arts and Crafts	2,721	2,252	11,991	10,603	14,712	12,855	-	1,857
Commerce	70,749	73,503	9,140	11,103	79,889	84,866	+	4,977
Engineering	19,784	26,339	50	93	19,834	26,432	+	6,598
Forestry	134	201	..	..	134	201	+	67
Marine Training	1,755	1,785	..	..	1,755	1,785	+	30
Medicine and Veterinary Science	3,813	4,580	3,465	3,976	7,278	8,556	+	1,278
Physical Education	2,893	2,341	208	270	3,101	2,611	-	490
Teachers' Training	61,235	56,807	21,983	20,335	83,218	77,342	-	5,876
Technical and Industrial	43,230	53,155	11,437	12,732	54,667	65,887	+	11,220
Others	936	1,147	4	32	940	1,179	+	239
<i>Total</i>	<i>2,13,337</i>	<i>2,39,264</i>	<i>58,307</i>	<i>59,134</i>	<i>2,71,644</i>	<i>2,89,698</i>	+	<i>18,054</i>

Schools for Special Education :

For the Handicapped	4,208	4,725	1,395	1,582	5,603	6,307	+	704
For Social Workers	3,479	3,764	531	440	4,010	4,204	+	194
Music, Dancing etc.	5,946	6,140	6,667	7,933	12,613	14,073	+	1,460
Oriental Studies	1,17,545	1,20,437	9,409	11,790	1,26,954	1,32,227	+	5,273
Reformatory	6,134	6,394	1,139	1,117	7,273	7,511	+	238
Social (Adult) Education	10,59,792	10,58,012	1,45,193	1,47,718	12,04,985	12,06,630	+	1,645
Others	50,771	49,318	16,180	16,030	66,951	65,348	-	1,603
<i>Total</i>	<i>12,47,875</i>	<i>12,49,690</i>	<i>1,80,514</i>	<i>1,86,610</i>	<i>14,28,389</i>	<i>14,36,300</i>	+	<i>7,911</i>

Grand Total (Recognised)	2,60,08,511	2,73,26,844	99,97,465	1,06,75,322	3,60,05,976	3,80,02,186	+	19,96,190
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The distribution of enrolment in recognised institutions according to their managements is shown in table V below :—

Table V—Number of Pupils in Recognised Institutions by Management

Management	1956-57		1957-58		Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	
	Number	Per- cent- age	Number	Per- cent- age	Number	Per- cent- age
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Government . . .	73,68,135	20.5	89,12,189	23.4	+ 15,44,054	+ 21.0
District Board . . .	1,37,00,224	38.1	1,35,15,194	35.6	— 1,85,030	— 1.4
Municipal Board . . .	27,05,726	7.5	26,87,507	7.1	— 18,219	— 0.7
Private Bodies:						
Aided	1,09,23,827	30.3	1,15,86,776	30.5	+ 6,62,949	+ 6.1
Unaided	13,08,064	3.6	13,00,500	3.4	— 7,564	— 0.6
Total	3,60,05,976	100.0	3,80,02,166	100.0	+ 19,96,190	+ 5.5

The above table shows that the entire increase in enrolment during 1957-58 was monopolised by Government controlled and aided institutions. Further, it is interesting to read the above table with table II. It will be seen that 41.0 per cent local board institutions enrolled about 42.7 per cent students, 25.8 per cent government institutions accounted for 23.4 per cent enrolment, and 33.2 per cent private institutions contained 33.9 per cent pupils.

Table VI gives the distribution of pupils in recognised institutions classified according to stages of instruction for the years 1956-57 and 1957-58. The enrolment increased at all stages except in Social education. Of the total number of pupils, 94.9 per cent received General education, 0.5 per cent Professional and Special collegiate education and 4.6 per cent Vocational and Special education. The pupils for General education were further distributed as pre-primary 0.3 per cent, primary 75.9 per cent, secondary 22.0 per cent and collegiate 1.8 per cent.

During the year under review 70.1 per cent of pupils came from rural areas. Of these 71.7 per cent were studying in primary and pre-primary schools, 22.6 per cent in secondary schools and 1.1 per cent in colleges and universities.

PUPILS RECEIVING GENERAL EDUCATION 1957-58

SCHOOL STAGE

BY STAGES

COLLEGE STAGE

LAKHS

LAKHS

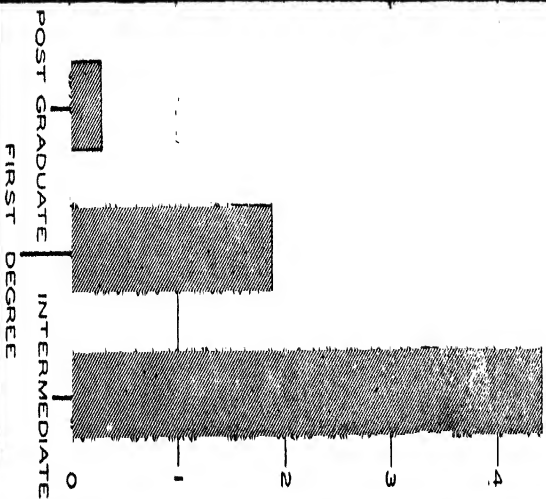
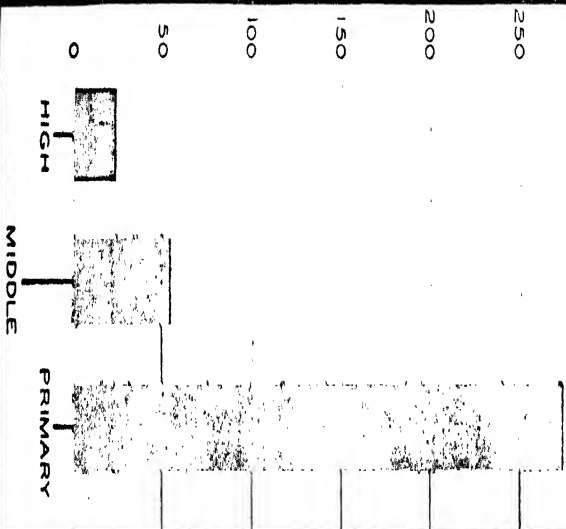


Table VI—Number of Pupils in Recognised Institutions by Stages of Instruction

Stage	Boys		Girls		Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
General Education—							
Pre-Primary	57,772	61,898	41,541	49,493	99,313	1,11,391	+ 12,078
Primary	1,78,84,117	1,88,12,890	80,80,691	85,57,321	2,59,64,808	2,73,70,211	+ 14,05,403
Secondary	58,93,378	62,20,036	15,20,219	16,91,366	74,13,597	79,11,402	+ 4,97,805
Intermediate	3,65,009	3,75,342	60,935	63,432	4,25,944	4,38,774	+ 12,830
B.A./B.Sc.	1,38,850	1,52,125	29,808	37,344	1,68,718	1,89,469	+ 20,751
M.A./M.Sc.	23,233	24,828	4,589	5,042	27,822	30,470	+ 2,648
Research	2,498	2,784	425	478	2,923	3,262	+ 339
<i>Total</i>	<i>2,43,64,857</i>	<i>2,56,49,903</i>	<i>97,38,268</i>	<i>1,04,05,076</i>	<i>3,41,03,125</i>	<i>3,60,54,979</i>	<i>+ 19,51,854</i>
Professional and Technical Education							
(Collegiate)	1,50,271	1,68,252	11,193	13,901	1,61,464	1,82,153	+ 20,689
Special Education (Collegiate)	10,097	13,025	3,805	4,322	13,902	17,947	+ 4,045
Vocational and Technical Education							
(School)	2,31,415	2,43,404	61,787	63,325	2,93,202	3,06,729	+ 13,527
Social (Adult) Education	10,59,792	10,58,912	1,45,193	1,47,718	12,04,985	12,06,630	+ 1,645
Special Education (School)	1,92,079	1,92,748	37,219	40,980	2,29,298	2,33,728	+ 4,430
<i>Grand Total</i>	<i>2,60,08,511</i>	<i>2,73,26,844</i>	<i>99,97,465</i>	<i>1,06,75,322</i>	<i>3,60,05,976</i>	<i>3,80,02,166</i>	<i>+ 19,96,190</i>

Table VII—Number of Pupils by States

State	In Institutions For Boys		In Institutions For Girls		Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (—)		Percentage of Pupils to Estimated Population	
	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58	Number	Percentage		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9	10
Andhra Pradesh . .	29,94,410	30,75,447	1,23,611	1,23,729	31,18,021	31,99,176	+ 81,155	+ 2.6	9.1	15.19
Assam	10,67,622	11,39,118	87,353	89,829	11,54,975	12,28,947	+ 73,972	+ 6.4	11.2	
Bihar	25,35,080	26,37,234	1,87,655	2,08,445	27,22,744	28,45,679	+ 1,22,935	+ 4.5	6.2	
Bombay	56,50,160	60,09,101	7,79,399	8,13,878	64,29,559	68,22,979	+ 3,93,420	+ 6.1	12.3	
Jammu & Kashmir .	1,76,500	2,00,933	36,135	42,798	2,12,635	2,43,751	+ 31,116	+ 14.6	4.9	
Kerala	26,82,305	27,74,335	1,09,917	1,20,316	27,92,222	28,94,651	+ 1,02,429	+ 3.7	18.1	
Madhya Pradesh .	16,98,103	18,46,578	1,89,091	2,07,553	18,87,194	20,54,131	+ 1,66,937	+ 8.8	7.2	
Madras	33,42,240	35,12,775	1,04,323	1,11,613	34,46,563	36,24,388	+ 1,77,825	+ 5.2	10.7	
Mysore	19,96,106	21,33,223	2,49,350	2,65,326	22,45,456	23,98,549	+ 1,53,093	+ 6.8	10.6	
Orissa	9,23,749	9,61,186	26,123	27,169	9,49,872	9,88,355	+ 38,483	+ 4.1	6.2	
Punjab	14,89,592	15,52,512	3,63,321	3,69,806	18,52,913	19,22,318	+ 69,405	+ 3.7	10.4	

Rajasthan . . .	7,55,203	8,32,856	92,358	1,04,178	8,47,561	9,37,034	+	89,473	+	10.6	5.1
Uttar Pradesh . .	37,71,275	41,50,045	4,28,808	4,77,963	42,00,083	46,28,008	+	4,27,925	+	10.2	6.6
West Bengal . .	31,58,262	31,87,124	3,07,558	3,11,650	34,65,820	34,98,774	+	32,954	+	1.0	12.3
A. & N. Islands . .	3,434	3,516	..	..	3,434	3,516	+	82	+	2.4	8.8
Delhi . . .	2,99,469	2,37,402	1,07,905	1,15,794	3,37,374	3,53,196	+	15,822	+	4.7	15.4
Himachal Pradesh .	94,875	82,851	5,043	5,410	99,718	88,261	-	11,457	-	11.5	7.8
L.M. & A. Islands .	1,651	2,456	..	..	1,651	2,456	+	805	+	48.8	6.1
Manipur . . .	99,210	1,13,624	6,585	7,668	1,05,795	1,21,292	+	15,497	+	14.6	18.8
Tripura . . .	91,225	1,01,889	4,841	6,056	96,066	1,07,945	+	11,879	+	12.4	15.7
N. E. F. A. . .	6,331	4,557	..	..	6,331	4,557	-	1,774	-	28.0	N.A.
Pondicherry . .	22,658	26,613	7,331	7,590	29,989	31,203	+	1,214	+	14.1	N.A.
India . . .	3,27,89,269	3,45,85,395	32,16,707	34,16,771	3,60,05,976	3,80,02,166	+	19,96,190	+	5.5	9.3

Table VII gives statewide distribution of enrolment in recognised institutions for 1956-57 and 1957-58. But for N.E.F.A. and Himachal Pradesh where the enrolment decreased by 28·0 per cent and 11·5 per cent respectively, the enrolment increased in all the States and Territories. Among the States, Uttar Pradesh reported the highest increase in enrolment which was to the extent of 4,27,925 students. Other States which reported an increase of more than one lakh were Bombay (3,93,420), Bihar (1,22,935), Kerala (1,02,429), Madhya Pradesh (1,66,937), Madras (1,77,825) and Mysore (1,53,093). On percentage basis rise was highest in L.M. & A. Islands (48·8) and least in West Bengal (1·0).

Figures in col. (10) of table VII which represent the percentages of pupils to the total estimated population of the State reflect wide inter-State variations. Kerala ranked first in the matter of bringing 18·2 per cent of the total population under instruction. Other States showing significant positions in this regard were: Manipur (17·4 per cent), Delhi (14·9 per cent), Bombay (12·2 per cent), Assam (11·2 per cent), Madras (11·2 per cent), Tripura (10·9 per cent), Mysore and West Bengal (10·8 per cent), L.M. & A. Islands (10·6 per cent). In other States and Territories, it was less than 10 per cent.

Expenditure

During 1957-58, the total expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 240·65 crores, as against Rs. 206·29 crores during the previous year. This shows an increase of 16·6%. Of the total expenditure during 1957-58, the expenditure on institutions for boys was Rs. 216·80 crores (90·1%) and that on institutions for girls Rs. 23·85 crores (9·9%).

Table VIII below gives the distribution of the total expenditure during 1956-57 and 1957-58, according to the sources from which it was met.

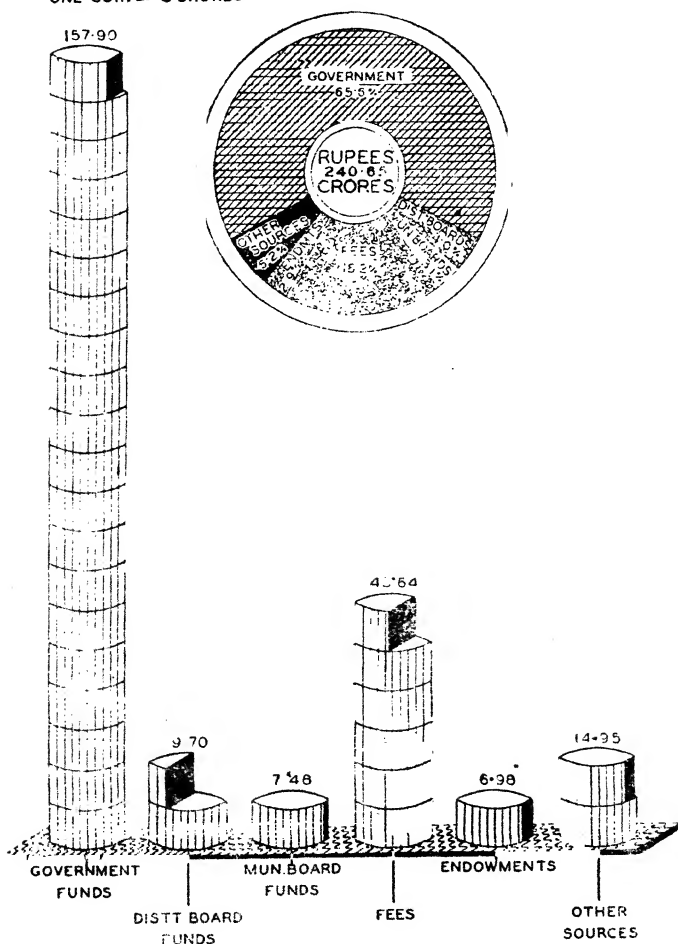
Table VIII—Expenditure on Education by Sources

Source	1956-57		1957-58	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
Government funds	1,32,03,57,117*	64·0	1,57,89,93,209	65·6
District Board funds	8,39,90,050	4·1	9,69,82,587	4·0
Municipal Board funds	6,74,27,444	3·3	7,48,42,185	3·1
Fees	40,10,01,840	19·4	43,63,91,268	18·2
Endowments	6,43,70,499	3·1	6,98,14,334	2·9
Other Sources	12,57,91,298	6·1	14,95,18,003	6·2
Total	2,08,29,41,248	100·0	2,40,65,65,186	100·0

*Includes grants given by Government to local bodies which were shown against the District and Municipal Boards in Education in India 1956-57

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION BY SOURCES 1957-58

ONE COIN = 5 CRORES



The above table shows that (a) all sources reported greater expenditure on education during the year, (b) Government shouldered a considerable part of the financial responsibility involved in sustaining the country's educational system, as out of every three rupees spent on education two came from this source. But public funds (i.e. Government and local boards together) met about three-fourths of the total expenditure, while the rest came from fees and other sources in the ratio of 2 : 1 and (c) there was no significant variation in the pattern of the distribution of expenditure from various sources during the two years.

Table IX—Expenditure on Education According to Heads of Charges

Heads of Charge	1956-57	1957-58	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	
			Amount	Per-centage
1	2	3	4	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Direct—				
Universities	9,19,50,716	9,80,51,508	+ 61,00,792	+ 6.6
Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education	1,49,89,495	1,75,70,112	+ 25,80,617	+ 17.2
Research Institutions	1,75,15,723	2,94,47,738	+ 1,19,32,015	+ 68.1
Arts & Science Colleges	12,82,43,536	14,11,57,784	+ 1,29,12,248	+ 10.1
Professional Colleges	7,78,93,594	8,84,21,198	+ 1,05,27,604	+ 13.5
Special Education Colleges	48,63,447	61,55,717	+ 12,92,270	+ 26.6
High Schools	41,58,52,710	46,47,01,661	+ 4,88,48,951	+ 11.7
Middle Schools	17,14,89,940	20,76,71,767	+ 3,61,81,827	+ 21.1
Primary Schools	58,47,78,161	66,71,17,741	+ 8,23,39,580	+ 14.1
Pre-Primary Schools	28,86,710	32,99,544	+ 4,12,834	+ 14.3
Vocational and Technical Schools	5,80,00,117	7,21,30,481	+ 1,41,30,364	+ 24.4
Social Education Schools	68,34,998	68,53,132	+ 18,134	+ 0.3
Special Education Schools	2,10,53,364	2,23,65,569	+ 13,12,205	+ 6.2
<i>Total (Direct)</i>	<i>1,59,63,54,511</i>	<i>1,82,49,43,952</i>	<i>+ 22,85,89,441</i>	<i>+ 14.3</i>
Indirect—				
Direction	97,88,916	1,03,40,178	+ 5,51,262	+ 5.6
Inspection	3,14,27,168	3,73,90,968	+ 59,63,800	+ 19.0
Buildings	22,98,36,355	27,78,98,109	+ 4,80,61,754	+ 20.9
Scholarships	9,06,89,605	10,55,78,335	+ 1,48,88,730	+ 16.4
Hostel Charges	2,88,70,156	3,78,13,419	+ 89,43,263	+ 31.0
Miscellaneous	7,59,74,537	11,25,80,225	+ 3,66,05,688	+ 48.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>46,65,86,737</i>	<i>58,16,01,234</i>	<i>+ 11,50,14,497</i>	<i>+ 24.7</i>
Grand Total	2,06,29,41,248	2,40,65,45,186	+ 34,36,03,938	+ 16.6

Of the total expenditure of Rs. 240·65 crores during 1957-58, the direct expenditure amounted to Rs. 182·49 crores or 75·8 per cent and the indirect expenditure to Rs. 58·16 crores or 24·2 per cent. The expenditure of Rs. 206·29 crores during 1956-57 was composed of Rs. 159·63 crores or 77·4 per cent as direct expenditure and Rs. 46·66 crores or 22·6 per cent as indirect expenditure. These figures show an increase of Rs. 22·86 crores or 14·3 per cent in the direct expenditure and of Rs. 11·50 crores or 24·7 per cent in the indirect expenditure. The break-up of the direct and indirect expenditure into various heads of charge is given in table IX.

Of the total direct expenditure, 20·9% was incurred on University and Collegiate education, 36·8% on secondary schools, 36·7% on primary and pre-primary schools and the remaining 5·6% on vocational, technical and special schools. The distribution of indirect expenditure was: direction and inspection 8·2%, buildings 47·8%, scholarships 18·2%, hostels 6·5% and miscellaneous charges 19·3%.

The increase in the direct expenditure was unevenly distributed over the various heads of charge. Primary schools reported the highest increase of Rs. 8·23 crores, followed by high schools (Rs. 4·88 crores), middle schools (Rs. 3·62 crores), vocational and technical schools (Rs. 1·41 crores), arts and science colleges (Rs. 1·29 crores), research institutions (Rs. 1·19 crores) and professional colleges (Rs. 1·05 crores). The increase in the case of other types of institutions was less than one crore each. On percentage basis, the highest increase was in respect of research institutions (68·1%). Special education colleges, vocational and technical schools and middle schools are some of the other types of institutions which recorded impressive increases of 26·6%, 24·4% and 21·1% respectively.

The highest increase under indirect expenditure was in the case of buildings (Rs. 4·81 crores). The expenditure on scholarships also increased substantially. Leaving aside miscellaneous items, expenditure on hostels reported an increase of 31·0 per cent and that on buildings 20·9%.

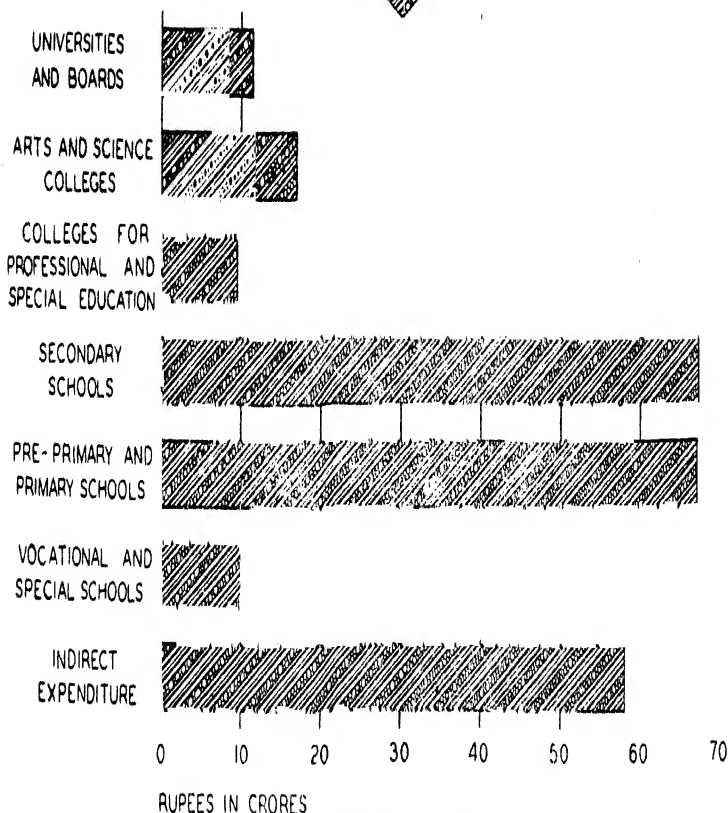
Table X below gives the source-wise distribution of indirect expenditure during 1956-57 and 1957-58.

Table X—Indirect Expenditure on Education by Sources

Source	Percentage of Expenditure met during	
	1956-57	1957-58
Government funds	75·4	75·3
Local Board funds	4·7	3·9
Fees	5·7	5·7
Endowments	5·6	4·6
Other Sources	8·6	10·5
Total	100·0	100·0

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION BY HEADS OF CHARGE

1957-58



The above table shows that source-wise distribution of indirect expenditure during the two years was almost similar.

The break up of indirect expenditure on various types of institutions as well as institutions under various managements cannot be given. Table XI below gives the distribution of direct expenditure according to the management of institutions for the year 1956-57 and 1957-58.

Table XI—Direct Expenditure on Institutions by Management

Management	1956-57		1957-58		Per-centage increase (+) or decrease (—)
	Amount	Per-centage	Amount	Per-centage	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Government	43,85,79,271	27·5	55,09,29,583	30·2	+25·6
District Board	34,12,42,531	21·4	36,11,77,790	19·8	+ 5·8
Municipal Board	10,38,38,432	6·5	11,15,80,984	6·1	+ 7·5
Private Bodies:					
Aided	63,04,67,786	39·5	71,99,55,124	39·4	+14·2
Unaided	8,22,26,491	5·1	8,13,00,471	4·5	— 1·1
Total	1,59,63,54,511	100·0	1,82,49,43,952	100·0	+14 3

The above table seen with table no. II shows that 30·2% of the direct expenditure was expended on Government institutions, which formed 25·8% of the total number of institutions. The institutions under local boards, which were 41·0% of the total, accounted for 25·9% of the expenditure, while the institutions under private management, which were 33·2% of the total, claimed 43·9% of the expenditure.

It has been mentioned above that the Government expenditure on education was of the order of Rs. 157·90 crores during 1957-58. Table XII gives the distribution of this expenditure over various types of institutions. This table shows that primary schools claimed about one-third, secondary schools about one-fourth and the different items of indirect expenditure another one-fourth of this expenditure. The rest was incurred on universities and colleges and other types of schools.

The State-wise details of the total expenditure on education for the years 1956-57 and 1957-58 is given in table XIII. Of all the States, Bombay reported the highest expenditure (Rs. 45·18 crores), followed by Uttar Pradesh (Rs. 30·45 crores), West Bengal (Rs. 26·71 crores) and Madras (Rs. 23·11 crores). Among the Union Territories, Delhi with an expenditure of Rs. 8·04 crores was at the top. Tripura was the only other Union Territory to report expenditure exceeding Rs. one crore. The lowest expenditure was reported by Orissa (Rs. 5·37 crores) among the States and by L.M. & A. Islands (Rs. 0·01 crores) among the Union Territories.

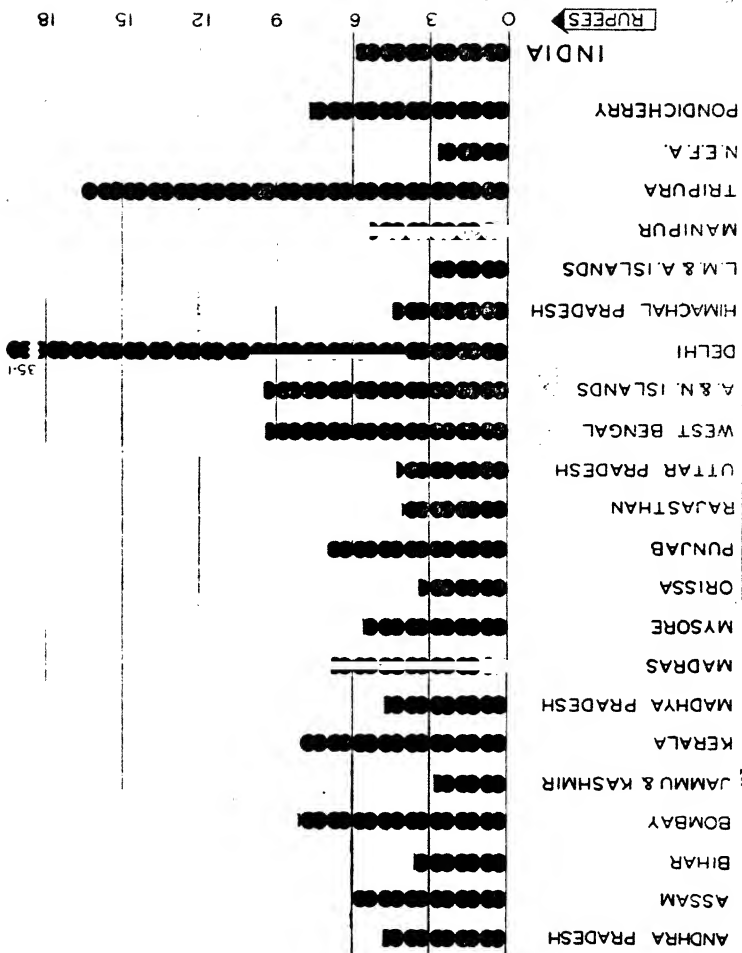
Table XII—Distribution of Government Expenditure on Education

Item	1956-57	Per-centage of Total Expen-diture	1957-58	Per-centage of Total Expen-diture
	Amount		Amount	
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.		Rs.	
Institutions for Men	1,18,16,43,158	91·2	1,44,04,38,641	91·2
Institutions for Women	11,39,72,383	8·8	13,85,54,568	8·8
Total	1,29,56,15,541	100·0	1,57,89,93,209	100·0
Universities	3,91,85,590	3·0	4,49,66,663	2·8
Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education	8,64,917	0·1	8,00,810	0·1
Research Institutions	1,62,48,231	1·2	2,83,53,426	1·8
Arts & Science Colleges	4,54,93,508	3·5	4,92,83,854	3·1
Professional Colleges	5,22,93,772	4·0	5,86,53,759	3·7
Special Education Colleges	28,62,330	0·2	38,28,100	0·2
High Schools	17,47,07,760	13·5	20,62,74,725	13·1
Middle Schools	11,38,50,899	8·8	15,01,10,161	9·5
Primary Schools	43,55,73,563	33·6	52,35,73,865	33·2
Pre-Primary Schools	7,34,845	0·1	9,63,573	0·1
Vocational Schools	4,29,21,785	3·3	5,41,32,577	3·4
Special Education Schools	1,88,75,750	1·5	1,99,70,913	1·3
Direction and Inspection	3,83,49,207	3·0	4,55,19,808	2·9
Scholarships	8,09,29,271	6·2	9,43,34,607	6·0
Hostel Charges	1,19,88,606	0·9	1,18,88,874	0·7
Buildings	16,68,18,983	12·9	20,26,14,113	12·8
Miscellaneous	5,39,16,524	4·2	8,37,23,381	5·3
Grand Total	1,29,56,15,541	100·0	1,57,89,93,209	100·0

Table XIII also shows that the increase in expenditure although uneven, was shared by all the States and the Union Territories except Himachal Pradesh. The highest increase was reported by Bombay (Rs. 7·26 crores), followed by Madras (Rs. 3·75 crores), West Bengal (Rs. 3·34 crores), Uttar Pradesh (Rs. 2·77 crores), Madhya Pradesh (Rs. 2·27 crores) and Andhra Pradesh (Rs. 2·10 crores). In other States the increase was less than Rupees two crores. On percentage basis, Assam, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh held the first three positions in respect of increased educational expenditure. Among the Union Territories, L.M. & A. Islands multiplied its educational expenditure almost five-fold.

Figures in columns 12 to 16 of table XIII give the percentage of expenditure on education met from different sources. Among the States the Government contribution was highest in Jammu & Kashmir where it was 93·2%. Other States where the Government met more than 75% of the expenditure

COST PER CAPITA (OF POPULATION) ON EDUCATION



were : Rajasthan (84.3%), Madhya Pradesh (82.5%), Kerala (80.6%), Orissa (80.4%) and Assam (76.2%). Government met only 52.6% of the educational expenditure in Punjab where it was the lowest. Among the Union Territories, the Government contribution in the educational expenditure varied between 71.3% in Manipur and 100% in L.M. & A. Islands and N.E.F.A.

The contribution of the local boards to the educational expenditure was significant only in Madras (14.4%) and Andhra Pradesh (13.9%). Elsewhere it was less than 10%, if at all.

In so far as fees are concerned, the income therefrom met 27.2% of the expenditure in Punjab, 26.6% in West Bengal, 24.1% in Uttar Pradesh, 21.0% in Bombay and 20.3% in Manipur. In other States, their contribution to educational expenditure was less than 20%.

Endowments and other sources met about 12.8% of the expenditure in Uttar Pradesh, 11.5% in Punjab, 10.9% in Madras, 10.1% in Bihar and 10.0% in both Andhra Pradesh and Orissa. Elsewhere it was less than 10%.

Figures in columns 17 and 18 give the average annual cost per pupil in different States during 1956-57 and 1957-58. There was, as usual, wide inter-State variation. Among the States the highest cost was in Rajasthan (Rs. 80.2) and the lowest in Kerala (Rs. 44.1). The range in respect of the Union Territories was Rs. 377.4 in N.E.F.A. and Rs. 28.3 in Manipur.

Figures in column 19 give the expenditure on education per head of population. During 1957-58, the per capita expenditure on education was Rs. 5.9. This average was composed of a large variety of averages of the different States and Union Territories, the range being from Rs. 9.4 in West Bengal to Rs. 2.8 in Jammu & Kashmir among the States and from Rs. 35.1 in Delhi to Rs. 2.7 in N.E.F.A. among the Union Territories.

The above is a brief description of the educational progress made during 1957-58. The subsequent chapters in this report discuss the progress in the different fields of education in greater detail.

Table XIII—Expenditure on

State	On Institutions for Boys		On Institutions for Girls	
	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Andhra Pradesh .	13,70,66,834	15,79,79,845	1,03,48,297	1,04,63,310
Assam . .	4,42,43,163	5,62,91,964	41,22,692	51,04,481
Bihar . . .	12,98,13,809	14,62,64,520	78,60,148	94,33,185
Bombay . .	33,55,40,593	40,30,31,027	4,37,23,534	4,87,89,110
Jammu & Kashmir	1,04,82,333	1,15,46,377	20,32,522	21,82,097
Kerala . .	10,71,63,563	11,95,62,294	67,70,484	79,91,206
Madhya Pradesh .	9,87,34,390	11,85,13,721	1,13,86,233	1,43,03,175
Madras . .	17,71,66,979	21,12,34,591	1,64,33,259	1,99,14,841
Mysore . .	9,73,16,525	11,20,50,149	1,03,44,873	1,37,50,463
Oriasa . . .	4,34,09,073	5,14,02,841	19,72,623	22,88,048
Punjab . .	9,46,12,248	11,08,24,702	1,87,32,399	1,90,46,030
Rajaasthan . .	5,36,16,367	6,75,85,017	60,82,090	75,35,221
Uttar Pradesh .	25,10,89,807	27,51,39,205	2,65,72,995	3,02,59,113
West Bengal .	20,56,75,983	23,63,45,519	2,80,18,308	3,07,39,876
A. & N. Islands .	3,51,104	3,81,478	..	..
Delhi . . .	4,97,87,931	6,55,14,049	1,19,64,172	1,48,70,144
Himachal Pradesh	61,00,142	59,06,130	3,52,767	3,21,037
L. M. & A. Islands	21,273	1,21,821	..	..
Manipur . .	26,40,061	32,59,162	1,34,760	1,71,464
Tripura . .	71,33,715	1,05,94,882	5,46,915	8,23,465
N.E.F.A. . .	13,72,895	17,19,849	..	..
Pondicherry .	20,83,345	27,19,668	1,20,044	5,70,109
India . .	1,85,54,22,183	2,16,79,83,811	20,75,19,115	23,85,56,375

Education by States

Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (—)		State
1956-57	1957-58	Amount	Percent- age	
6	7	8	9	10
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
14,74,15,131	16,84,43,155	+ 2,10,28,024	+ 14.3	Andhra Pradesh
4,83,65,855	6,13,96,445	+ 1,30,30,590	+ 26.9	Assam
13,76,73,957	15,56,97,705	+ 1,80,23,748	+ 13.1	Bihar
37,92,64,127	45,18,20,137	+ 7,25,56,010	+ 19.1	Bombay
1,25,14,855	1,37,28,474	+ 12,13,619	+ 9.7	Jammu & Kashmir
11,39,34,047	12,75,53,500	+ 1,36,19,453	+ 12.0	Kerala
11,01,20,623	13,28,16,896	+ 2,26,96,273	+ 20.6	Madhya Pradesh
19,36,00,238	23,11,49,432	+ 3,75,49,194	+ 19.4	Madras
10,76,61,398	12,58,00,612	+ 1,81,39,214	+ 16.8	Mysore
4,53,81,696	5,36,90,889	+ 83,09,193	+ 18.3	Orissa
11,33,44,647	12,98,70,732	+ 1,65,26,085	+ 14.6	Punjab
5,96,98,457	7,51,20,238	+ 1,54,21,781	+ 25.8	Rajasthan
27,76,62,802	30,53,98,318	+ 2,77,35,516	+ 9.9	Uttar Pradesh
23,36,94,291	26,70,85,395	+ 3,33,91,104	+ 14.3	West Bengal
3,51,104	3,81,478	+ 30,374	+ 8.7	A. & N. Islands
6,17,52,103	8,03,84,193	+ 1,86,32,090	+ 30.2	Delhi
64,52,909	62,27,167	— 2,25,742	— 3.5	Himachal Pradesh
21,273	1,21,821	+ 1,00,548	+ 472.7	L. M. & A. Islands
27,74,821	34,30,626	+ 6,55,805	+ 23.6	Manipur
76,80,630	1,14,18,347	+ 37,37,717	+ 48.7	Tripura
13,72,895	17,19,849	+ 3,46,954	+ 25.3	N.E.F.A.
22,03,389	32,89,777	+ 10,86,388	+ 49.3	Pondicherry
2,06,29,41,248	2,40,65,45,186	+ 34,36,03,938	+ 16.7	India

Table XIII—Expenditure on Education by States—Contd.

State	Percentage of Expenditure met from					Average Annual Cost per Pupil		Expenditure per Capita
	Govt. funds	Local Board funds	Fees	Endowments	Other sources	1956-57	1957-58	
						1956-57	1957-58	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Andhra Pradesh	62.9	13.2	13.9	4.3	5.7	47.3	52.7	4.8
Assam	76.2	0.5	16.4	4.2	2.7	42.1	50.0	6.0
Bihar	69.0	2.6	18.3	1.3	8.8	50.6	54.7	3.6
Bombay	61.0	9.2	21.0	1.3	7.5	59.0	66.2	8.1
Jammu and Kashmir	93.2	..	4.0	1.0	1.8	59.9	56.3	2.8
Kerala	80.6	2.6	10.1	0.3	6.4	40.8	44.1	8.0
Madhya Pradesh	82.5	5.5	6.6	1.0	4.4	58.4	64.7	4.7
Madras	58.1	14.4	16.6	10.0	0.9	56.2	63.8	6.8
Mysore	72.6	6.5	12.5	0.8	7.6	47.9	52.4	5.6
Orissa	80.4	1.2	8.4	3.7	6.3	47.8	54.3	3.4
Punjab	52.6	8.7	27.2	6.4	5.1	61.2	67.6	7.0
Rajasthan	84.3	0.8	7.9	4.4	2.6	70.4	80.2	4.1
Uttar Pradesh	55.2	7.9	24.1	1.6	11.2	66.1	66.0	4.3
West Bengal	62.2	3.0	26.6	2.5	5.7	67.4	76.3	9.4
A. & N. Islands	94.9	..	5.0	..	0.1	102.2	108.5	9.5
Delhi	73.3	9.1	13.0	0.5	4.1	183.0	227.6	35.1
Himachal Pradesh	91.4	0.7	4.3	0.7	2.9	64.7	70.6	5.5
L. M. & A. Islands	100.0	..	..	..	..	12.9	49.6	3.0
Manipur	71.3	0.0	20.3	8.1	0.3	26.2	28.3	5.3
Tripura	92.0	..	5.4	2.2	0.4	80.0	105.8	16.6
N.E.F.A.	100.0	..	..	..	..	216.9	377.4	2.7
Pondicherry	87.9	..	6.9	0.5	4.7	73.5	96.2	8.7
India	65.6	7.1	18.2	2.9	6.2	57.8	63.3	5.9

CHAPTER II

EDUCATIONAL ORGANISATION AND PERSONNEL

This chapter deals with the main developments that took place in the field of (a) Educational Organisation (b) Educational Services and (c) Direction and Inspection in the various States during 1957-58.

(a) Educational Organisation

During the year under review, the Central Ministry of Education was renamed as the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research. The Scientific Research Division of the former Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research and its subordinate offices were transferred to the new Ministry of Education and Scientific Research. The reconstituted Ministry consisted of three departments, viz., (i) Department of Education, (ii) Department of Cultural Activities and Physical Education and (iii) Department of Scientific Research and Technical Education.

Except for the States of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Madras, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh, no substantial change occurred in the educational set-up of the States. In Andhra Pradesh, the branch office of the Directorate at Kurnool was shifted to Hyderabad, and Telangana and Andhra wings of the Directorate were integrated. A separate department for Technical education was also established. In Kerala, the offices of the Divisional Education Officers and those of Inspectresses were abolished with effect from January 1958, and instead, the offices of District Education Officers were increased. Even the post of Office Superintendent (Admn.) was substituted by that of District Education Officer (Admn.). In Madras, 8 new educational districts were added, to have an effective and efficient control and supervision on educational institutions. In Punjab, the Director of Public Instruction was relieved of his duties as Education Secretary, for which a new post was created. The Director of Public Instruction, however, continued to function as ex-officio Additional Secretary to the Government of Punjab, Education Department. Posts of Associate Inspectors were created in 8 big districts of Uttar Pradesh to exercise effective control over the educational institutions in those districts.

In the Union Territories of Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura, the control and maintenance of primary and secondary schools were vested in the Territorial Councils of those Territories. Principal Education Officers were appointed to administer control on these institutions.

(b) Educational Services

The educational services continued to consist of two broad cadres in almost all the States e.g. (i) State Educational Services, generally divided into Class I and Class II and (ii) Subordinate Educational Services divided into different classes with different scales of pay.

The total strength of the State Educational Services (including equivalent posts where such services did not exist) increased from 6,939 to 9,060 during 1957-58. Of the total, 928 posts were in class I and 8,132 posts in class II. Their distribution among different classes is given below in table XIV.

Table XIV—Distribution of State Educational Services according to Branches

Branches	Class I		Class II		Total
	Men	Women	Men	Women	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Direction and Inspection ..	218	25	827	93	1,163
Collegiate	568	37	4,552	569	5,726
School	45	3	1,565	334	1,947
Others	32	..	200	7	239
Total ..	863	65	7,144	1,003	9,075

Of the class I posts, 318 were filled by direct recruitment, 487 by promotion and 70 by officiating arrangements. The remaining 53 posts were kept in abeyance. The corresponding numbers in case of class II posts were 3,745, 3,340, 614 and 448 respectively. The state-wise distribution of these posts according to classes is given in table XV.

There was no noteworthy change in the scales of pay of the different educational services in the States during this year.

(c) Direction and Inspection

Almost every State reported substantial expansion in their Directorate to cope with the increasing volume of work connected with educational development schemes under the Second Five Year Plan.

The total expenditure on Direction and Inspection increased by Rs. 65,15,062 to Rs. 4,77,31,146 during the year and constituted about 2.0 per cent of the total expenditure on Education, as in the previous year. The expenditure on Direction and Inspection met from Govt. funds constituted 95.4 per cent. The share of the local boards and other sources came to 4.1 and 0.5 per cent respectively. The contribution from fees was negligible.

Table XVI gives the distribution of the expenditure on Direction and Inspection in the different States for the years 1956-57 and 1957-58. Except for the States of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, where this expenditure declined to the extent of 4.2 and 3.7 per cent respectively, all the States reported increased expenditure on this score. The highest expenditure among States was reported by Bombay (Rs. 66,99,850), followed closely by Uttar Pradesh (Rs. 57,28,267), Bihar (Rs. 43,57,720) and the lowest by Jammu & Kashmir (Rs. 6,23,200). In Union & Other Territories, it ranged from Rs. 6,86,958 in Delhi to Rs. 1,000 in L.M. & A. Islands.

It will be seen from col. (8) of table XVI that the percentage of expenditure on Direction and Inspection to the total expenditure on Education varied from State to State. The range was between 4·5 per cent in Jammu & Kashmir to 0·9 per cent in West Bengal among States and from 0·9 per cent in Delhi to 12·0 per cent in N.E.F.A. among Territories.

The percentage of expenditure on Direction and Inspection as borne by different agencies in the States is shown in columns (9) to (12) of table XVI. Except in Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Delhi, where local boards contributed to the extent of 1·9, 0·5, 0·5, 23·4, 4·8, 8·6, 1·8 and 28·7 per cent respectively and in Andhra Pradesh, where the expenditure from fees and other sources amounted to 2·5 per cent each, the entire expenditure was borne by the respective State Governments and Administrations of Territories.

Table XV—State Educational Service—Classes I and II

State	Class	Total Number of Posts			Number of Posts held by									Number of Posts Vacant or Held in Abeyance		
					Direct Recruitments			Promoted Officers			Officiating Arrangements					
		All			All			All			All					
		Men	Wo- men	Per- sons	Men	Wo- men	Per- sons	Men	Wo- men	Per- sons	Men	Wo- men	Per- sons	Men	Wo- men	Per- sons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Andhra Pradesh	Class I	21	3	24	1	..	1	20	3	23	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Class II	140	36	176	26	..	26	114	36	150	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assam	Class I	44	2	46	3	1	4	28	1	29	13	..	13	..	..	..
	Class II	73	5	78	64	4	68	9	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bihar	Class I	77	5	82	21	1	22	43	4	47	3	..	3	10	..	10
	Class II	422	55	477	219	27	246	134	17	151	5	2	7	64	9	73
Bombay	Class I	190	10	200	98	5	103	52	5	57	11	..	11	29	..	29
	Class II	864	94	958	429	33	462	251	43	294	73	18	91	111	..	111
Jammu and Kashmir	Class I	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Class II	369	64	433	224	35	259	145	29	174	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kerala	Class I	72	7	79	46	4	50	26	3	29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Class II	855	171	1,026	393	121	514	367	45	412	77	2	79	18	3	21
Madhya Pradesh	Class I	121	7	128	24	1	25	72	4	76	22	2	24	3	..	3
	Class II	1,006	177	1,183	620	45	665	623	73	696	214	46	260	149	13	162
Madras	Class I	28	3	31	6	..	6	16	3	19	5	..	5	1	..	1
	Class II	117	35	152	25	6	31	80	28	108	6	..	6	6	1	7
Mysore	Class I	58	1	59	6	..	6	44	1	45	6	..	6	2	..	2
	Class II	201	28	229	35	1	36	141	25	166	19	2	21	6	..	6
Orissa	Class I	37	2	39	2	..	2	30	2	32	2	..	2	3	..	3
	Class II	350	22	372	263	12	295	53	10	63	2	..	2	12	..	12

Punjab	Class I	41	9	50	4	..	4	37	9	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
	Class II	226	50	276	6	..	6	216	50	266	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajasthan	Class I	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Class II	1,160	116	1,276	733	54	787	427	62	489	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uttar Pradesh	Class I	66	8	74	37	..	37	25	8	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
	Class II	211	38	249	72	10	82	56	19	75	70	9	79	13	..	..	13	..	13
West Bengal	Class I	96	7	103	48	5	53	41	2	43	6	..	6	1	..	..	1	..	1
	Class II	318	66	384	129	41	170	132	13	145	53	12	65	4	..	..	4	..	4
A. & N. Islands	Class I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Class II	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1
Delhi	Class I	2	..	2	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Class II	60	36	96	4	1	5	56	35	91	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Himachal Pradesh	Class I	3	..	3	2	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Class II	18	1	19	10	1	11	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
L.M. & A. Islands	Class I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Class II	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manipur	Class I	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Class II	46	2	48	36	2	38	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tripura	Class I	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Class II	87	6	93	31	3	34	23	1	24	4	..	4	29	2	..	31	..	31
N.E.F.A.	Class I	1	1	2	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Class II	18	1	19	9	1	10	6	..	6	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	..	3
N.H.T.A.	Class I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Class II	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pondicherry	Class I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Class II	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
India	Class I	863	65	928	301	17	318	441	46	487	68	2	70	53	..	..	58	..	58
	Class II	7,144	1,903	8,147	3,348	397	3,745	2,853	487	3,340	523	91	614	420	28	..	448	..	448

Table XVI—Expenditure on Direction & Inspection

State	Expenditure						Percentage of total Expenditure on Education 1957-58	Percentage of Expenditure on Direction and Inspection (1957-58) met from			
	On Direction		On Inspection*		Total			Govern-ment Funds	Local Board Funds	Fees	Other Sources
	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					
Andhra Pradesh	6,35,939	8,02,112	23,51,296	26,04,874	29,87,235	34,66,986	2.1	95.0	..	2.5	2.5
Assam	3,09,800	4,41,317	13,03,030	16,06,014	16,12,830	20,47,331	3.3	100.0	..	..	..
Bihar	3,82,693	4,30,386	29,72,480	39,27,334	33,55,173	43,57,720	2.8	95.6	1.9	..	2.5
Bombay	10,35,559	13,20,005	45,88,213	53,79,845	56,23,772	66,99,850	1.5	99.5	0.5	..	..
Jammu & Kashmir	92,400	1,86,200	2,28,899	4,37,000	3,21,299	6,23,200	4.5	100.0	..	..	..
Kerala	12,49,753	6,77,608	11,61,361	21,21,804	24,11,114	27,99,412	2.2	100.0	..	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	13,88,748	10,81,705	26,28,689	27,75,277	40,17,437	38,56,982	2.9	99.5	0.5	..	..
Madras	5,68,169	6,70,472	30,00,849	33,09,261	35,69,018	39,79,733	1.7	76.6	23.4	..	..
Mysore	3,62,543	5,68,434	15,85,840	26,34,415	19,48,383	32,02,849	2.5	100.0	..	..	..
Orissa	3,80,706	3,51,374	11,06,329	11,65,983	14,87,035	15,16,457	2.8	100.0	..	..	..
Punjab	8,60,630	7,52,679	15,65,767	19,83,920	24,26,397	27,36,599	2.1	95.2	4.8	..	..
Rajasthan	2,78,632	6,62,254	13,65,785	19,00,727	17,44,417	25,62,991	3.4	100.0	..	..	..

Uttar Pradesh	10,76,529	10,66,924	48,66,086	46,61,343	59,42,615	57,28,267	1.9	91.4	8.6	..	..
West Bengal	4,29,706	4,30,339	18,61,829	19,49,436	22,91,335	23,79,772	0.9	98.2	1.8	..	..
Delhi	2,68,782	3,54,721	3,09,191	3,32,237	5,77,973	6,86,958	0.9	71.3	28.7	..	..
Himachal Pradesh	15,630	64,800	2,11,841	2,00,488	2,27,471	2,65,288	4.3	100.0	..	..	..
L.M. & A. Islands	..	..	..	1,000	..	1,000	0.8	100.0	..	..	..
Manipur	79,223†	1,80,478†	..	..	79,223	1,80,478	5.3	100.0	..	..	..
Tripura	1,18,753	1,29,309	1,60,940	2,21,209	2,79,702	3,50,518	3.1	100.0	..	..	..
N.E.F.A.	1,00,848	98,007	1,48,210	1,68,641	2,49,058	2,06,648	12.0	100.0	..	..	..
Pondicherry	53,873	71,057	10,524	11,060	64,397	82,117	2.5	100.0	..	..	..
India	97,88,916	1,03,40,178	3,14,27,168	3,78,90,968	4,12,16,084	4,77,31,146	2.0	95.4	4.1	..	0.5

*Includes expenditure on Direction of Girls' Education.

†Includes expenditure on Inspection also.

CHAPTER III

PRIMARY EDUCATION

On the recommendation made at the 23rd meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education held in January 1956, an All-India Council for Elementary Education (consisting of 23 members including 14 representatives from States) was established by the Government of India in July 1957. The main functions of the council *inter alia* are—

- (i) to advise the Government of India, the State Governments and the local bodies on all matters relating to education;
- (ii) to prepare programmes for the early implementation of Article 45 of the Constitution of India, (provision of universal, free and compulsory education to children in age-group 6-14 by 1960-61); and to revise them as and when necessary;
- (iii) to prepare or to have prepared detailed programmes for the expansion and improvement of Elementary education in each State; and
- (iv) to produce or assist in the production of literature.

As it would not be practicable to attain the objective of providing free and compulsory education by the specified period in accordance with the directive of Article 45 of the Constitution of India, the Education Panel set up by the Planning Commission recommended that—

- (i) an attempt should be made to realise the objective of providing universal, free and compulsory education for all children upto 14 years in a period of 15 to 20 years at the latest; and
- (ii) the immediate objective should be the introduction of universal, free and compulsory education for all children up to the age of 11, which should be achieved by the end of 1965-66 at the latest.

The above recommendations, amongst other items, were discussed in the first meeting of the Council held in March 1958 and it was felt that these should be implemented to the fullest extent possible. The Council further recommended that the major need of the country in the field of elementary education was to establish schools in all school-less habitations as early as possible. The Council also felt that, as a temporary measure, the States could be advised to maintain a pupil-teacher ratio of 40 : 1, although in their opinion the desirable ratio was 30 : 1.

The tempo of development in the field of primary education, initiated after the attainment of independence, was maintained during this year also, as will be seen from the following brief account of the main developments that took place in the various States/Territories.

Andhra Pradesh

In Andhra area, the scheme of taking over aided elementary schools by Government was in full swing and extended to one more district, viz., Vishakhapatnam during the year. Sanction of the Government for the opening of 100 single-teacher non-basic elementary schools was accorded and 47 aided elementary schools with 85 teachers were opened.

396 single-teacher primary schools were opened in the Telengana area, where conversion of 386 voluntary aided schools to single-teacher schools was also reported.

Assam

A remarkable increase in the number of primary schools (including schools of basic type) under different managements was witnessed during the year and some primary schools were converted into junior basic schools.

Bihar

A number of primary schools in municipalities and backward areas were orientated to the basic pattern. Several primary (including junior basic) schools under the management of local boards were upgraded to middle/senior basic schools. The State Government sanctioned a new scale of pay for graduate teachers and craft teachers working in primary and middle schools during the year.

Bombay

The intensive drive to provide schools for school-less villages in the old Bombay area (with its three-fold programme initiated in the year 1953-54) was continued throughout the year. The scheme of volunteer teacher schools, introduced in the previous year, was in full swing.

Compulsory primary education was introduced in villages with population of less than 1,000, thereby leading to an increase in the enrolment in the District School Board and aided primary schools. Compulsion, however, was not introduced in the Kutch region of the State.

The different areas of the State had different systems of administration of primary education, thus creating a lack of uniformity in educational development and in the machinery for the administration of primary education as a whole. To overcome this, the State Government appointed an Integration Committee in January 1958 to survey and report to government on the present position of primary (including basic) and pre-primary education in the different regions of the State and advise Government on the measures necessary for evolving a uniform but flexible system of education at the primary and pre-primary stages.

Kerala

In schools, where there were more than 200 girls, provision was made for the teaching of music or needle work. The scales of pay of trained teachers in primary schools in both T.C. and Malabar areas were considerably enhanced from 1-4-1957.

Madhya Pradesh

The scales of pay of teachers were further revised during the year. More than three thousand primary schools were newly added.

Madras

By the end of the year, 11,860 out of 12,137 population centres (villages and towns) with a population of 500 and above in the State were provided with one or more schools. Compulsory primary education was in force in certain selected areas.

To improve existing conditions and to extend educational facilities, the State Education Department embarked on a new programme called "the Pilot Project Co-ordination Scheme". The scheme was a great success in the Kadam-bathur area, where it was experimented. The main aim of the scheme was to make the people realise that they should not always depend on Government for development of education, and to implement educational schemes by harnessing the goodwill and co-operation of the community and to arouse its interest in education.

A programme of free mid-day meals to the school children was organised, purely on a voluntary basis, by establishing centres in towns and villages. This movement, launched in 1956, continued as a people's movement during this year, and till 1st November 1957, through the efforts of the officers of the State Education department and the munificence of local public, supply of mid-day meals was arranged for over 75,000 children in about 3,900 centres without any financial assistance from the State Government. Since 1st November 1957, the State Government started subsidising this effort with a grant of 6 naye paise per meal per student in elementary schools. Consequently, the number of free mid-day meal centres increased to 8,270 and they fed about 2,28,844 pupils in elementary schools. The expenditure by the State Government on the scheme amounted to Rs. 7.32 lakhs during the year.

As against the target of 1,735 additional classes and enrolment of 1,04,985 pupils envisaged for implementation during the year under the Second Five Year Plan, 1,878 classes were opened and 1.67.000 pupils enrolled.

Mysore

The expansion programme under the Second Five Year Plan were implemented by opening of 369 single-teacher junior primary schools.

Seminars of primary school teachers at district level were arranged, 7 in each district in all the 20 educational districts. About 7,000 teachers participated in the seminars.

Orissa

Under the scheme of expansion of elementary education, about 1,000 teachers were appointed during the year in new primary schools and in some of the existing schools, where enrolment had increased. Craft materials were supplied to all the primary schools. Seminars were held in order to bring closer contacts between the teachers of primary and junior basic schools and to afford opportunities to exchange views.

Punjab

A large number of primary schools—both basic and non-basic—was opened, and 120 traditional schools were converted to the basic type. To enrich the content of primary education and to make instruction more interesting

crafts like spinning and weaving, carpet making, clay-modelling, etc. were introduced in a number of schools. The pay scales of primary school teachers were also revised during the year.

Rajasthan

More than 600 new primary schools were opened during the year.

Uttar Pradesh

1,250 junior basic schools were opened in the rural areas of the State. Grants to the extent of Rs. 7,84,102 (recurring) and Rs. 25,73,750 (non-recurring) were sanctioned by the State Government to the District Boards for the opening of junior basic schools in rural areas of the State.

Tuition fees in classes I—III had been abolished last year, and education in classes IV and V was made free with effect from July 1957. The loss to local bodies and private institutions on account of abolition of tuition fees in classes I to V was reimbursed by the State at a cost of Rs. 20,42,316.

West Bengal

Gradual conversion of 4-class primary schools into 5-class junior basic schools continued steadily during the year. Roughly, 76 per cent of the children in the age-group 6-11 were attending schools. Preliminary steps to implement the scheme of free and compulsory primary education during the Third Five Year Plan period were also taken during the year under review.

A. & N. Islands

More primary schools were opened in the colonisation and other areas and qualified teachers were recruited.

Delhi

To improve the general standard of teaching, liberal grants were given to equip schools with better teaching aids.

Himachal Pradesh

Two primary schools were converted to junior basic schools, while craft material was supplied to 185 primary schools.

Manipur

Compulsion has not been introduced so far; but education is free in the lower primary classes. 13 schools were converted into junior basic schools, while 5 new government basic schools were established.

Tripura

80 primary schools were fully equipped with craft materials this year. 164 teachers were trained during this year also under the scheme of four weeks' short teachers' training course conducted by Government in the Basic teachers' training college.

L.M. & A. Islands

Scale of pay of teachers (especially trained) were revised to attract more teachers to work in the Islands. Arrangements for the supply of teaching aids and apparatus and museum articles to schools were completed.

N.E.F.A.

Qualified Hindi teachers were appointed. Tribal students were trained at the amalgamated Hindi Training Centre at Margherita and the successful trainees from the centre were appointed as teachers in lower primary schools.

Pondicherry

New single-teacher schools were opened in more villages, and some single-teacher schools were upgraded or bifurcated to avoid over-crowding. The change over of the medium of instruction from French and English to Tamil in almost all schools was continued this year also and was implemented in class VI.

System of School Classes

The system of school classes did not undergo any change during the year. The duration of primary stage differed, not only from State to State, but also from region to region within the States of Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and West Bengal (due to reorganisation of States). Neither was the nomenclature for the primary classes uniform. In Pondicherry, there were three different types of schools, with Tamil, French and English as the media of instruction, the duration being seven, five and four years respectively.

Table XVII gives the duration and the number of classes in different States and Union Territories :

Table XVII—System of School Classes at Primary Stage

State	Name of the Classes	Duration (years)
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh—		
(i) Erstwhile Andhra State	I, II, III, IV and V	5
(ii) Area of the erstwhile Hyderabad State	Inf., I, II, III and IV	5
A-s-s-a-m	A, B, I, II and III	5
Bihar	I, II, III, IV and V	5
Bombay—		
(i) Erstwhile Bombay State	I, II, III and IV	4
(ii) Area of the erstwhile Madhya Pradesh State (Vidarbha Region) and Erstwhile Saurashtra State	I, II, III and IV	4
(iii) Area of the erstwhile Hyderabad State (Marathawada Region)	Inf., I, II, III and IV	5
(iv) Erstwhile Kutch State	Inf., I, II, III and IV	5
Jammu and Kashmir	I, II, III, IV and V	5
Kerala	I, II, III, IV and V	5

Table XVII—System of School Classes at Primary Stage—Contd.

1	2	3
Madhya Pradesh—		
(i) Area of the erstwhile Madhya Pradesh State	I, II, III and IV . . .	4
(ii) Erstwhile Madhya Bharat, Bhopal, Vindhya Pradesh States and Sironj Sub-division of erstwhile Raja-athan State	I, II, III, IV and V . . .	5
Madras	I, II, III, IV and V . . .	5
Mysore—		
(i) Erstwhile Mysore State (in Civil areas and Bellary District)	I, II, III, IV and V . . .	5
In Other Areas	Forms I, II, III and IV . . .	4
(ii) Area of erstwhile Bombay State	I, II, III and IV . . .	4
(iii) Areas of erstwhile States of Madras and Coorg	I, II, III, IV and V . . .	5
(iv) Area of erstwhile Hyderabad State . .	Inf., I, II, III and IV . . .	5
Orissa	Inf., I, II, III, IV and V . . .	6
Punjab	I, II, III, IV and V . . .	5
Raja-athan—		
(i) Erstwhile States of Raja-athan and Ajmer and area of erstwhile Madhya Bharat State	I, II, III, IV and V . . .	5
(ii) Area of erstwhile Bombay State (Abu Road Taluka)	I, II, III and IV . . .	4
Uttar Pradesh	I, II, III, IV and V . . .	5
West Bengal—		
(i) Erstwhile West Bengal State . . .	I, II, III and IV . . .	4
(ii) Area of erstwhile Bihar State . . .	I, II, III, IV and V . . .	5
A. & N. Islands	I, II, III, IV and V . . .	5
Delhi	I, II, III, IV and V . . .	5
Himachal Pradesh	I, II, III, IV and V . . .	5
L.M. & A. Islands	I, II, III, IV, V and VI . . .	6
Manipur	A, B, I and II . . .	4
Tripura	I, II, III, IV and V . . .	5
N.E.F.A.	A, B, I, II and III . . .	5

Table XVII—System of School Classes at Primary Stage—Concl'd.

1	2	3
Pondicherry—		
(i) Tamil Schools	Classes I, II, III, IV, V, VI and VII	7
(ii) French Schools	Classes I, II, III, IV, V, VI and VII	5
(iii) English Schools	Standards I, II, III and IV	4

Administration and Control

The three agencies (Government, Local Boards, i.e., District Boards & Municipal Boards, etc. and Private Bodies) continued to administer primary schools. In Bihar Kerala and Orissa more than 59, 57 and 68 per cent of the primary schools were under the management of private bodies. In other States, Government and Local Board administration of primary schools was dominant. In all the Union Territories, except Delhi, government-managed schools were in an overwhelming majority. The State Governments exercised academic control over all the primary schools, and periodical inspection of the schools was carried out by the Inspectorate staff under the Director of Public Instruction or Director of Education.

Schools

During the year, the total number of recognised primary schools increased from 2,87,298 to 2,98,247, the percentage of increase being 3.8 as against 3.3 in the preceding year. Of these, 2,81,814 schools were for boys and 16,433 for girls. Their distribution according to managements was as follows—

Table XVIII—Number of Primary Schools by Managements

Management	1956-57		1957-58	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
	2	3	4	5
Government	64,098	22.3	77,724	26.1
District Boards	1,42,960	49.8	1,39,416	46.7
Municipal Boards	9,104	3.1	8,859	3.0
Private Bodies—				
Aided	67,126	23.4	67,924	22.8
Unaided	4,010	1.4	4,324	1.4
Total	2,87,298	100.0	2,98,247	100.0

It will be seen that the percentage of schools managed by government recorded an increase, while that managed by others decreased.

SCHOOLS BY MANAGEMENT

1957-58

PRIMARY SCHOOLS

THOUSANDS

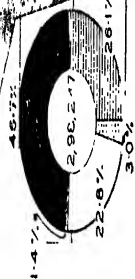
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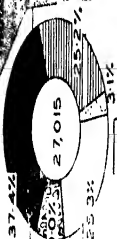
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GOVERNMENT
DISTT. BOARDS
MUNICIPAL BOARDS
UNAIDED
AIDED

MIDDLE SCHOOLS



GOVERNMENT
DISTT. BOARDS
MUNICIPAL BOARDS
UNAIDED
AIDED

HIGH SCHOOLS

THOUSANDS

2

6

0



GOVERNMENT
DISTT. BOARDS
MUNICIPAL BOARDS
UNAIDED
AIDED

Table XIX—Number of Primary

State	For Boys		For Girls		Total	
	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	28,458	29,342	490	453	28,948	29,795
Assam	11,936	12,516	737	707	12,673	13,223
Bihar	26,735	27,308	2,950	3,109	29,685	30,417
Bombay	39,044	40,144	1,979	1,996	41,023	42,140
Jammu & Kashmir	1,779	1,935	302	353	2,081	2,288
Kerala	7,339	7,014	34	38	7,373	7,052
Madhya Pradesh	21,142	23,906	1,620	1,642	22,762	25,548
Madras	22,608	23,431	..	..	22,608	23,431
Mysore	19,786	20,787	1,250	1,293	21,036	22,080
Orissa	14,880	15,506	214	211	15,094	15,717
Punjab	10,635	10,535	1,721	1,672	12,356	12,207
Rajasthan	8,833	9,444	556	556	9,389	10,000
Uttar Pradesh	30,322	31,767	2,999	3,203	33,321	34,970
West Bengal	24,307	24,522	934	934	25,241	25,456
A. & N. Islands	39	44	..	..	39	44
Delhi	371	339	181	191	552	530
Himachal Pradesh	819	885	15	15	834	900
L.M. & A. Islands	9	10	..	..	9	10
Manipur	901	1,058	42	44	943	1,102
Tripura	987	1,041	7	..	994	1,041
N.E.F.A.	110	93	..	..	110	93
Pondicherry	193	187	34	16	227	203
India	2,71,233	2,81,814	16,065	16,433	2,87,298	2,98,247

Schools by States

Increase (+) or Decrease (—)		Percentage of Primary Schools (1957-58) Managed by					State
Number	Percentage	Govern- ment	District Boards	Municipal Boards	Private Bodies		
					Aided	Unaided	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
+847	+2.9	28.3	36.4	1.7	33.5	0.1	Andhra Pradesh
+550	+4.3	10.4	79.1	0.0	2.3	8.2	Assam
+732	+2.5	0.1	34.1	3.2	59.6	3.0	Bihar
+1,117	+2.7	9.4	71.2	5.6	12.5	1.3	Bombay
+207	+0.9	98.4	..	..	1.6	..	Jammu & Kashmir
—321	—4.4	41.2	..	0.0	57.8	1.0	Kerala
+2,786	+12.2	59.3	36.2	1.5	2.3	0.7	Madhya Pradesh
+823	+3.6	6.4	57.7	4.2	31.5	0.2	Madras
+1,044	+5.0	55.3	19.7	1.6	23.3	0.1	Madras
+623	+4.1	26.6	3.8	0.7	68.0	0.9	Orissa
—149	—1.2	97.3	..	0.1	1.3	1.3	Punjab
+611	+6.5	92.5	3.6	0.5	2.1	1.3	Rajasthan
+1,649	+4.9	2.1	83.2	7.0	6.4	1.3	Uttar Pradesh
+215	+8.5	4.2	80.9	1.9	12.2	0.8	West Bengal
..	—12.8	100.0	..	..	..	..	A. & N. Islands
..	—4.0	47.9	..	41.7	10.4	..	Delhi
..	+7.9	91.9	..	..	8.1	..	Himachal Pradesh
+1	+11.1	100.0	..	..	..	..	L.M. & A. Islands
+159	+16.9	48.0	..	..	22.7	29.3	Manipur
+47	+4.7	81.8	..	..	12.6	5.6	Tripura
—17	—15.5	100.0	..	..	..	..	N.E.F.A.
—24	—10.6	67.5	..	..	32.5	..	Pondicherry
+10,949	+3.8	26.1	46.7	3.0	22.8	1.4	India

Table XX gives the number of pupils in recognised primary schools in various States and Union Territories. The over-all increase in enrolment recorded earlier was not shared by all the States/Territories, as in Kerala, Himachal Pradesh, N.E.F.A. and Pondicherry, decrease in enrolment over the previous year was reported. On percentage basis the highest increase was in Jammu & Kashmir (20·3) and the lowest in Andhra Pradesh (0·6) among the States, while in the case of Union Territories, L.M. & A. Islands recorded the highest (52·8) and Delli the lowest (5·7) increase.

Table XX gives details about the enrolment in primary schools proper, excluding pupils in primary classes attached to secondary schools and including children in pre-primary classes attached to primary schools. The correct picture regarding enrolment in primary stage—in all primary classes—can be had from table XXI, that shows an increase in the number of pupils during the year by 14,05,403 over the previous year. It will be seen from this table that though there was appreciable decrease in the enrolment figures in primary schools in Kerala, the enrolment in primary stage actually increased by 75,295 over the previous year. The proportion of enrolment at the primary stage to the total enrolment in all recognised institutions was 72·0 per cent, the same as in the previous year.

The estimated population of school-going children in the age-group 6-11 and the actual enrolment in classes I-V (corresponding to the age-group 6-11) and percentage of children in classes I-V to the total children in the age-group 6-11 are given in table XXII. The all-India percentage of children in primary classes to those of school-going age increased during the year to 56·7 from 55·5, indicating that more children in the age-group 6-11 had been brought to schools. Kerala and Manipur have brought almost all children to schools. In N.E.F.A. only 5 per cent of the children in the age-group 6-11 were attending schools. In other States/Territories the position of enrolment varied from 25 to 81 per cent.

Co-education

The number of girls reading in primary schools for boys during the year was 61,27,514, constituting 79·8 per cent of the total number of girls studying in primary schools. The proportion of girls studying in schools for boys remained the same as during the last year. From table XXIII it will be seen that co-education in primary schools was prevalent to a large extent in most of the States and Union Territories. Madras, A. & N. Islands, L.M. & A. Islands, Tripura and N.E.F.A. had no primary schools exclusively for girls.

Wastage

Wastage in primary classes remained an unsolved problem and no improvement in the position was noticed. Out of every 100 pupils who were admitted in class I in 1954-55, only 41 could continue their studies in class IV in the year under report. The main causes contributing to wastage were, as usual, the

general poverty of the pupils, inadequate and ill-paid staff, ill-equipped, inadequate and unsuitable school buildings, etc. Wastage amongst girls was greater than among boys.

Single-Teacher Schools

Under the scheme of relief to the educated unemployed, more single-teacher primary schools were opened; consequently the total number of such schools increased from 1,16,263 in the previous year to 1,23,248. The total number of pupils in these schools was 44,68,186 as against 42,21,501 in 1956-57.

Details about single-teacher schools, enrolment, their proportion to the total number of primary schools in various States and Union Territories are given in table XXIV. This type of schools increased in all the States/Union Territories except in Kerala, Punjab, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh and N.E.F.A., where decrease was observed.

Single-teacher schools are one of India's oldest traditions in education and are likely to remain a permanent feature of our educational landscape in view of the distribution of the Indian population in a large number of villages. Though indispensable and they present pedagogic and administrative problems, they are honourable status to carry could be given not only the right to live, but also the them most. It will be seen from the torch to those forsaken places, that need schools. 1) are single-teacher schools. Table XXIV that out of every 100 primary

Compulsion

Compulsory primary education continued to be in force during the year under report in selected areas (both urban and rural) in varying degrees in all the States except Jammu and Kashmir, and Union Territory of Delhi. The number of towns and villages under compulsion continued an upward trend from 1,177 to 1,314 and 53,535 to 55,168 respectively. There were 13,244 schools in urban areas and 50,823 schools in villages. The total number of children enrolled under compulsory education scheme rose from 63,27,272 to 68,19,117. *Prima facie* though it appears that there was increase in the number of children enrolled to schools under compulsion, the over-all proportion of children in brought the total number of school-going population in the age-group 6-11 decreased to any appreciable increase over the previous year.

Details of coercive measures taken, attendance officers employed to enforce compulsion in the selected areas in different States, along with other details regarding number of areas and schools under compulsion, enrolment etc., are given in table XXV. Although the States have shown some progress in enforcing compulsory primary education, there is much to be achieved in this direction. Lack of finances, lack of adequate educational facilities (such as teachers and accommodation), lack of real interest on the part of parents to educate their children, and above all, non-availability of a well co-ordinated programme were the main causes that hindered the rapid progress of compulsory primary education in the country.

Table XX—Number of Pupils in Primary Schools

State	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	Percentage
In Schools for Boys	24,26,237	24,50,829	25,60,2	45,984	24,81,299	24,96,813	24,96,813	24,96,813	24,96,813	24,96,813	24,96,813	24,96,813	15,484	+ 0.6
	7,49,128	7,99,133	47,092	49,866	7,96,290	8,42,939	8,42,939	8,42,939	8,42,939	8,42,939	8,42,939	8,42,939	49,739	+ 6.2
Bihar	15,29,447	15,67,779	15,44,415	15,33,531	16,33,992	16,93,314	16,93,314	16,93,314	16,93,314	16,93,314	16,93,314	16,93,314	39,322	+ 2.4
	34,27,200	35,83,119	4,30,130	4,00,434	38,77,420	40,43,373	40,43,373	40,43,373	40,43,373	40,43,373	40,43,373	40,43,373	1,66,133	+ 4.3
Jammu & Kashmir	86,422	1,03,119	13,325	16,888	99,747	1,29,067	1,29,067	1,29,067	1,29,067	1,29,067	1,29,067	1,29,067	29,960	+ 26.3
	18,77,169	17,19,206	16,044	16,383	18,34,213	17,32,349	17,32,349	17,32,349	17,32,349	17,32,349	17,32,349	17,32,349	1,57,624	— 8.3
Kerala	11,60,948	12,56,620	1,10,428	1,11,218	12,71,276	13,70,268	13,70,268	13,70,268	13,70,268	13,70,268	13,70,268	13,70,268	98,892	+ 7.8
	26,74,206	27,52,717	..	..	26,74,206	27,52,717	27,52,717	27,52,717	27,52,717	27,52,717	27,52,717	27,52,717	81,121	+ 3.0
Madhya Pradesh	13,89,981	14,54,318	1,54,788	1,63,197	15,35,369	16,17,745	16,17,745	16,17,745	16,17,745	16,17,745	16,17,745	16,17,745	87,876	+ 6.3
	6,63,131	6,96,470	13,511	14,022	6,73,606	7,19,492	7,19,492	7,19,492	7,19,492	7,19,492	7,19,492	7,19,492	37,797	+ 4.7
Orissa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Punjab	7,10,589	7,56,703	1,83,243	1,78,990	9,23,83	9,25,693	- 11,861	+ 1.3
Rajasthan	4,22,836	4,60,067	41,394	46,188	4,64,40	5,06,255	- 42,005	+ 9.0
Uttar Pradesh	26,64,612	29,76,545	2,50,674	2,80,505	29,286	32,57,650	- 3,41,764	+11.7
West Bengal	21,91,909	22,34,204	1,29,487	1,31,438	21,396	23,65,639	- 44,243	+ 1.9
A. & N. Islands	1,807	2,030	..	..	1,807	2,030	- 223	+12.3
Delhi	82,435	83,509	36,702	42,992	1,19,644	1,26,501	- 6,857	+ 5.7
Himachal Pradesh	51,671	42,310	1,042	1,084	52,713	43,394	- 9,319	-17.7
L.M. & A. Islands	1,521	2,324	..	..	1,521	2,324	- 803	+52.8
Manipur	67,408	76,913	..	1,008	71,930	81,921	+ 9,991	+13.9
Tripura	59,157	64,777	88	..	59,446	64,777	+ 5,332	+ 9.0
N.E.F.A.	4,234	3,211	..	..	4,234	3,211	- 1,023	-24.2
Pondicherry	17,783	9,211	6,369	781	24,152*	9,997	- 14,155	-58.6
India	2,22,83,954	2,38,61,388	17,00,493	2,39,22,567	2,47,88,299	2,47,88,299	+ 8,65,732	+ 3.6

primary schools classified as middle schools during 1957-58.

*includes enrolment

Table XXI—Number of Pupils in Primary Classes

State	Boys		Girls		Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	
	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	15,43,634	16,00,220	9,10,049	9,66,580	24,53,683	25,66,800	+1,13,117	+ 4.6
Assam	5,57,010	5,94,231	3,05,402	3,26,306	8,62,502	9,20,627	+ 58,125	+ 6.7
Bihar	15,74,407	16,00,305	3,55,348	3,82,007	19,29,755	19,91,312	+ 61,557	+ 3.2
Bombay	28,47,603	29,51,178	15,26,249	16,41,687	43,73,852	45,92,865	+2,19,013	+ 5.0
Jammu & Kashmir	1,23,974	1,27,479	26,257	26,568	1,50,231	1,54,047	3,816	+ 2.5
Kerala	11,20,662	11,71,570	9,47,367	9,71,754	20,68,029	21,43,324	75,295	+ 3.6
Madhya Pradesh	12,12,564	12,97,531	2,78,174	3,14,700	14,90,738	16,12,240	1,21,502	+ 8.2
Madras	16,50,900	17,22,253	9,58,905	10,13,400	26,09,814	27,35,752	+1,25,938	+ 4.8
Mysore	9,88,742	10,41,731	5,90,830	6,09,828	15,79,581	16,51,569	+ 71,978	+ 4.6
Orissa	5,43,067	5,64,623	1,76,784	1,91,180	7,19,851	7,55,803	+ 35,952	+ 5.0
Punjab	9,41,882	9,58,426	3,74,950	3,93,635	13,16,832	13,52,071	+ 35,239	+ 2.7
Rajasthan	5,06,988	5,55,958	1,03,144	1,21,899	6,10,132	6,77,857	+ 67,725	+11.1
Uttar Pradesh	21,18,973	22,21,070	5,84,358	6,38,961	27,03,331	28,59,931	+1,56,600	+5.8

	15,40,545	15,82,936	7,95,399	8,09,110	23,41,715	23,91,966	- 49,321	+ 2.1
West Bengal	1,323	1,448	729	819	2,062	2,262	- 210	+ 10.2
A. & N.	1,20,151	1,25,722	82,902	82,375	2,04,053	2,07,547	- 3,494	+ 1.7
Himachal Pradesh	62,454	7,004	15,708	10,407	78,162	67,471	- 10,691	- 13.7
L. M. & A. Islands	1,234	1,702	287	621	1,521	2,324	- 803	- 52.8
Manipur	54,783	58,263	18,758	23,606	73,541	81,860	- 8,328	- 11.3
Tripura	47,989	49,461	18,862	23,067	66,851	72,628	- 5,677	+ 8.5
N. E. F. A.	4,489	3,426	573	476	5,062	3,902	- 1,160	- 22.9
Pondicherry	15,634	14,877	8,756	9,677	24,390	23,954	- 436	- 1.8
India	1,78,84,117	1,88,12,890	80,80,691	85,57,321	2,59,64,808	2,73,70,211	- 14,05,403	- 5.4

Table XXII—Educational Facilities for the Children of the Age-Group 6—11

State	Enrolment in Classes I—V*			Population of the Age-Group			Percentage of Children of 6—11 in Classes I—V		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh . . .	16,00,220	9,66,580	25,66,800	21,63,000	21,67,000	43,30,000	74.0	44.6	59.3
Assam	5,94,231	3,26,396	9,20,627	7,27,000	6,69,000	13,96,000	81.7	48.8	65.9
Bihar	16,09,305	3,82,007	19,91,312	26,33,000	25,60,000	51,93,000	61.1	14.9	38.3
Bombay	32,82,768	17,65,189	50,47,957	35,60,000	34,76,000	70,36,000	92.2	50.8	71.7
Jammu & Kashmir . . .	1,27,479	26,368	1,54,047	3,16,000	2,90,000	6,06,000	40.3	9.2	25.4
Kerala	11,71,570	9,71,754	21,43,324*	9,53,000	9,43,000	18,96,000	122.9	103.0	113.0
Madhya Pradesh . . .	13,42,104	3,23,765	16,65,869	17,96,000	16,90,000	34,86,000	74.7	19.1	47.8
Madras	17,22,253	10,13,499	27,35,752	20,33,000	19,57,000	39,90,000	84.7	51.8	68.6
Mysore	11,39,002	6,51,246	17,90,248	14,03,000	11,17,000	25,20,000	81.2	46.0	63.5
Orissa	5,31,610	1,86,555	7,18,166	9,73,000	9,03,000	18,76,000	54.6	20.7	38.3
Punjab	9,58,436	3,93,635	13,52,071	12,23,000	11,03,000	23,26,000	78.4	35.7	58.1
Rajasthan	5,55,958	1,21,899	6,77,857	12,02,000	11,23,000	23,25,000	46.2	10.9	29.1
Uttar Pradesh	27,21,070	6,38,961	3,40,031	44,80,000	39,66,000	84,46,000	60.8	16.1	39.8

West Bengal	1,29,001	81,955	25,7049	16,61,000	16,29,000	32,83,000	103.9	51.9	78.2
A. & N. Island	1,113	819	2,362	3,000	2,000	5,000	48.1	41.0	45.2
Delhi	1,25,172	82,375	2,07,517	1,13,000	1,13,000	2,26,000	87.5	72.9	81.1
Madhya Pradesh	37,004	10,167	67,171	60,000	60,000	1,26,000	95.0	15.9	53.5
L. M. & A. Islands	1,651	619	2,270	2,000	3,000	5,000	82.6	20.6	45.4
Manipur	63,365	21,960	88,205	46,000	40,000	86,000	137.8	62.3	102.7
Tripura	40,161	23,067	72,528	16,000	50,000	96,000	107.5	46.1	73.6
N. E. F. A.	3,126	476	3,902	40,000	36,000	76,000	8.6	1.3	5.1
Pondicherry	14,877	9,077	23,951	22,000	23,000	45,000	67.6	30.5	53.2
India	1,94,04,496	87,65,583	2,81,70,079	2,54,89,000	2,42,26,000	4,97,15,000	76.1	36.2	56.7

* Includes pupils (studying in classes I to V) beyond the age-group 6-11.

Table XXIII—Girls in Primary Schools

State	Number of Girls in Boys' Schools	Number of Girls in Girls' Schools	Total Number of Girls	Percentage of Girls in Boys' Schools to Total Number of Girls
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	9,01,746	35,906	9,37,652	96·2
Assam	2,63,015	35,340	2,98,355	88·2
Bihar	2,18,078	1,15,262	3,33,340	65·4
Bombay	10,07,719	4,18,160	14,25,879	70·7
Jammu & Kashmir	1,675	16,888	18,563	9·0
Kerala	1,75,056	14,168	1,89,224	98·2
Madhya Pradesh	1,44,903	1,11,662	2,56,565	56·5
Madras	10,01,299	..	10,01,299	100·0
Mysore	4,43,905	1,53,512	5,97,417	74·3
Orissa	1,71,751	12,713	1,84,464	93·1
Punjab	1,13,850	1,59,257	2,73,107	41·7
Rajasthan	37,323	43,892	81,215	46·0
Uttar Pradesh	2,98,623	2,70,614	5,69,237	52·5
West Bengal	6,87,684	1,14,118	8,01,802	85·8
A. & N. Islands	761	..	761	100·0
Delhi	10,388	42,336	52,724	19·7
Himachal Pradesh	5,766	627	6,393	90·2
L. M. & A. Islands	621	..	621	100·0
Manipur	18,969	4,491	23,460	80·7
Tripura	21,318	..	21,318	100·0
N. E. F. A.	352	..	352	100·0
Pondicherry	2,712	513	3,225	84·1
India	61,27,514	15,49,459	76,76,973	79·8

Table XXIV—Number of and Enrolment in Single-Teacher Primary Schools

State	Number of Schools		Number of Pupils		Percentage of Single Teacher Schools to the Total Number of Primary Schools		Percentage of Enrolment in Single-Teacher Schools to the Total Enrolment in Primary Schools	
	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	8,819	9,961	3,03,356	3,42,929	30.5	33.4	12.2	13.7
Assam	7,783	7,897	3,22,793	3,29,110	61.4	59.7	40.5	38.9
Bihar	18,355	18,843	6,82,853	6,96,718	61.8	61.9	41.3	41.1
Bombay	20,978	21,195	7,66,955	7,77,829	51.1	50.3	19.8	19.2
Jammu & Kashmir	*	1,736	*	78,247	*	75.9	*	65.2
Kerala	221	173	12,493	11,267	3.0	2.5	0.7	0.6
Madhya Pradesh	12,078	14,273	3,83,366	4,42,493	53.1	55.9	30.0	32.3
Madras	4,485	5,229	1,94,594	2,23,079	19.8	22.3	7.3	8.1
Mysore	10,821	10,991	3,88,662	3,79,889	51.4	49.8	25.3	23.5
Orissa	8,626	8,960	2,56,261	2,63,299	57.1	57.0	37.8	37.1
Punjab	6,034	4,944	2,79,942	2,21,766	48.3	40.5	30.3	23.7
Rajasthan	6,158	6,711	1,96,156	2,12,932	65.6	67.1	42.3	42.1
Uttar Pradesh	6,877	7,356	2,46,194	3,01,189	20.6	21.0	8.4	9.2
West Bengal	3,799	3,709	1,50,999	1,50,758	15.1	14.6	6.5	6.4
A. & N. Islands	30	33	1,050	1,100	76.9	75.0	58.1	54.2
Himachal Pradesh	215	184	7,611	6,632	25.8	20.4	14.4	15.3
L.M. & A. Islands	*	..	*	..	*	..	*	..
Manipur	348	352	15,160	13,292	36.9	31.9	21.1	16.2
Tripura	465	533	8,970	9,475	46.8	51.2	15.1	14.6
N.E.F.A.	60	41	1,469	1,132	54.5	44.1	34.7	35.3
Pondicherry	111	127	3,517	5,950	48.9	62.6	14.6	30.5
India	1,16,263	1,23,248	42,21,501	44,68,186	40.5	41.3	17.6	18.0

*Not available.

Table XXV—Statistics of Compulsory Primary

State	Compulsion Age-Group		No. of Areas under Compulsion		No. of Schools where Compulsion was in force in		Number of pupils under Compulsion in	
	Towns	Villages	Towns	Villages	Towns	Villages	Towns	Villages
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	6-11 6-12	6-11 6-12	176	1,143	1,103	1,844	1,96,602	2,12,591
Assam	6-11	6-11	14	4,407	129	3,676	23,131	2,98,490
Bihar	6-10 6-14	6-10 6-14	16	55	651	39	77,439*	3,356†
Bombay	6-10 6-11 6-13 6-14 7-11	6-11 6-14 7-11	282	28,018	3,512	26,472	8,84,391*	17,74,268†
Kerala	5-10 5-11 5-14 6-12 6-14 6-16	5-10 5-11 6-11	43	140	393	820	1,03,081	1,84,055
Madhya Pradesh	6-11 6-12 6-14	6-11 6-12 6-14	213	2,920	951	2,027	1,28,608*	1,13,507†
Madras	5-10 6-12	5-10 6-12	309	951	2,233	1,836	5,84,518*	3,42,829†
Mysore	6-10 6-11	6-10 6-11	126	4,244	1,198	7,470	1,72,262	4,79,29*
Orissa	6-11	6-11	2	8	17	6	3,035*	740
Punjab	6-11 6-12	6-11 6-12	34‡	4,841‡	254	2,288	64,551	2,30,802
Rajasthan	6-11	6-11	..	706	..	481	..	27,504
Uttar Pradesh	6-11	6-11	95	1,687	2,495	565	4,24,250	63,249
West Bengal	6-10 6-11	6-11	3§	5,743	105	2,999	12,405*	3,23,600
Delhi	6-11	6-11	1**	305	293	300	1,01,528	41,979
India			1,314	55,168	13,244	50,823	27,75,801	41,10,647

*Includes 49,328 girls (11,867 + 12,990 + 230 + 3,221 + 18,962)

† Includes 2,293 girls (343 + 103 + 1,849 + 698 respectively)

‡ In 37 wards and

†† Includes 19,270 girls in institutions

§ In 29 wards (5 wards of

**In 9 wards of

Education by States

Total	Coercive Measures taken					No. of Attendance Officers	State
	No. of Notices Issued	No. of Attendance Orders Passed	Number of Prosecutions				
			For Non-Enrolment	For Non-Attendance	Fines Realised		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
4,09,593	54,588	34,051	11,105	19,829	Rs. 194	..	Andhra Pradesh
3,21,540	26,585	7,405	817	669	844	84	Assam
89,795	6,775	321	3	11	8	39	Bihar
26,58,659	3,52,090	1,09,782	8,200	11,415	17,760	161	Bombay
3,01,136	127	18	..	..	..	..	Kerala
2,42,115	18,103	4,802	735	1,817	1,899	154	Madhya Pradesh
9,27,347	7,001	2,760	937	721	3	..	Madras
6,51,560	20,530	11,285	1,306	1,645	168	44	Mysore
3,775	302	161	..	35	43	1	Orissa
3,14,623+	..	..	..	..	..	..	Punjab
27,564	..	..	..	..	..	9	Rajasthan
4,87,499	1,78,170	76,971	6,780	8,127	10,962	287	Uttar Pradesh
3,36,005	1,902	3	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	3	West Bengal
1,43,507	2,323	1,312	..	..	..	11	Delhi
69,05,718	6,68,496	2,51,871	29,883	44,269	31,881	793	India

+ 1,147 + 1,001 respectively) in Institutions where compulsion is for boys only.
vely) in Institutions where compulsion is for boys only.

1,368 Zails.

where compulsion is for boys only.

Calcutta Corporation, 16 wards of Purulia and 8 wards of Darjeeling
Delhi City.

Table XXVI—Number of Teachers

State	Number of Teachers						
	Men		Women		All Persons		
	Trained	Un-trained	Trained	Un-trained	Trained	Un-trained	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	48,808	12,122	12,032	1,270	60,840	13,392	74,232
Assam	7,008	12,015	921	1,816	7,929	13,831	21,760
Bihar	33,304	13,240	1,493	2,322	34,797	15,562	50,359
Bombay	41,098	48,607	16,005	7,848	57,103	56,455	1,13,558
Jammu & Kashmir	1,681	1,475	229	238	1,910	1,713	3,623
Kerala	24,866	1,443	16,182	1,578	41,048	3,021	44,069
Madhya Pradesh	14,514	28,908	1,803	2,319	16,317	31,227	47,544
Madras	52,366	4,215	27,848	260	80,214	4,475	84,689
Mysore	17,794	24,245	4,848	3,764	22,642	28,009	50,651
Orissa	10,558	15,084	301	150	10,859	15,234	26,093
Punjab	16,840	1,955	5,091	531	21,931	2,486	24,417
Rajasthan	6,459	9,185	897	1,018	7,266	10,203	17,469
Uttar Pradesh	63,712	13,613	4,130	3,898	67,842	17,511	85,353
West Bengal	24,885	43,384	2,369	3,948	27,254	47,332	74,586
A. & N. Islands	12	37	5	5	17	42	59
Delhi	1,997	13	1,550	5	3,547	18	3,565
Himachal Pradesh	871	606	131	41	1,002	647	1,649
L. M. & A. Islands	39	4	4	..	43	4	47
Manipur	179	2,226	17	69	196	2,295	2,491
Tripura	365	1,923	56	185	421	2,108	2,529
N.E.F.A.	118	36	..	7	118	43	161
Pondicherry	114	146	25	50	139	196	335
India	3,67,588	2,34,482	95,847	31,322	4,63,435	2,65,804	7,29,239

in Primary Schools

Total Number of Teachers in 1956-57	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	Percentage of Trained Teachers		Average Number of Pupils per Teacher		State
		1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
77,064	+ 2,832	79.9	82.0	32	34	Andhra Pradesh
20,578	+ 1,182	34.6	36.4	39	39	Assam
49,217	+ 1,142	65.0	69.1	34	34	Bihar
1,06,957	+ 6,601	47.5	50.3	36	36	Bombay
2,490	+ 1,133	52.3	52.7	40	33	Jammu & Kashmir
46,577	+ 2,508	92.8	93.1	41	39	Kerala
11,199	+ 3,045	30.4	34.3	29	29	Madhya Pradesh
83,569	+ 1,120	92.4	94.7	32	33	Madras
48,653	+ 1,998	46.1	44.7	32	32	Mysore
24,812	+ 1,281	41.2	41.6	27	27	Orissa
23,767	+ 650	83.9	89.8	39	38	Punjab
16,843	+ 626	39.3	41.6	28	29	Rajasthan
80,396	+ 4,957	80.3	79.5	36	38	Uttar Pradesh
74,098	+ 488	35.4	36.5	31	32	West Bengal
60	— 1	13.3	28.8	30	34	A. & N. Islands
3,311	+ 254	99.9	99.5	36	35	Delhi
1,774	+ 125	60.7	60.8	30	26	Himachal Pradesh
28	+ 19	85.7	91.5	54	49	L. M. & A. Islands
2,048	+ 443	8.8	7.9	35	33	Manipur
2,369	+ 160	14.1	16.6	25	26	Tripura
290	+ 129	64.5	73.3	15	20	N. E. F. A.
739	+ 404	49.1	41.5	33	30	Pondicherry
7,10,139	+19,100	62.3	63.6	34	34	India

Teachers

For the whole country the number of teachers in recognised primary schools was 7,29,239. This recorded an increase of 19,100 teachers over the previous year. Women teachers constituted 17·5 per cent of the total primary school teachers.

The percentage of trained teachers to the total numbers of teachers was not uniform in the different States Territories, and on an all-India basis the average percentage was 63·6 during the year. The above position was true even in the different components of the States. As before, Delhi reported the highest percentage of trained teachers, while it was the least in Manipur.

Table XXVI gives the distribution of teachers (men, women, trained and untrained) in the different States Territories. Increase in the number of teachers was reported from all the States Territories, except Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, A. & N. Islands, Himachal Pradesh, N.E.F.A. and Pondicherry. The decrease in the number of teachers in Andhra Pradesh and Kerala was mainly due to the upgrading of well-staffed schools.

Teacher-Pupil Ratio

The ratio continued unchanged during the year at 31. However, it varied from State to State, as will be seen from column 14 of table XXVI.

Teachers' Salaries

Revision of the scales of pay of primary school teachers of different categories was reported by the States of Bombay, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Punjab, Rajasthan and the Territories of L. M. & A. Islands and N.E.F.A. Details of scales of pay of teachers in schools under various managements together with the prescribed qualifications are appended to volume II of this report. As usual, there was much variation in the remunerations offered to teachers in schools under the management of private bodies, even within a State, and their emoluments were much less in majority of the cases than those offered by the Government or local board schools. An idea of the minimum and maximum of the pay scales offered in government primary schools to a Passed Middle, Higher Elementary and Trained teacher, and the variation that is conspicuous from State to State or Territory to Territory can be had from table XXVII.

Expenditure

The total direct expenditure on primary schools amounted to Rs. 66,71,17,741 during the year, as compared to Rs. 58,47,78,161 in the preceding year. Out of this Rs. 61·20 crores were spent on schools for boys and the rest (Rs. 5·51 crores) on schools for girls. The proportion of this direct expenditure on primary schools stood at 36·8 per cent of the total direct expenditure on education as a whole.

PERCENTAGE OF TRAINED TEACHERS IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS 1957-58

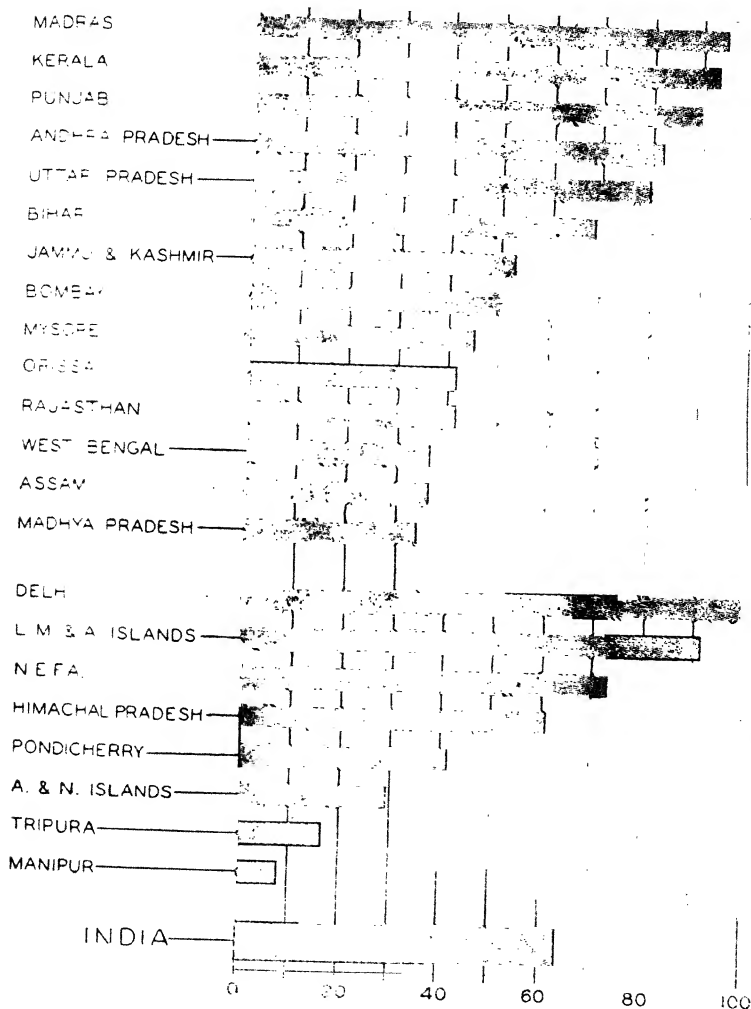


Table XXVII—Minima and Maxima of Pay Scales of Teachers in Government Primary Schools

State/Territory	Prescribed Minimum Educational Qualifications	Pay Scale		Number of years required to reach the Maximum
		Minimum	Maximum	
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	
1. (a) Andhra Pradesh	Passed Middle Higher Elementary Examination and Trained	30	50	20
(b) Madras		30	50	20
(c) Pondicherry (Tamil Schools)		30	50	20
2. (a) Kerala	(i) Passed Middle and Guru Trained (ii) Passed Middle and Normal Trained	35	80	15
(b) Uttar Pradesh		35	65	15
(c) Manipur		35	45	10
3. (a) Mysore	Passed Middle Higher Elementary Examination and Trained	40	55	10
(b) Orissa		40	80	20
(c) Himachal Pradesh		40	50	10
4. (a) Bihar	Passed Middle Higher Elementary Examination and Trained	40	90	20
(b) Madhya Pradesh		45	75	15
(c) West Bengal		45	100	16
5. (a) Bombay	Passed Primary School Certificate Examination and Trained	45	75	15
(b) Jammu & Kashmir		50	70	12
(c) Rajasthan		50	120	13
(d) A. & N. Islands	Passed Middle and Trained	50	75	10
(e) L. M. & A. Islands		50	90	15
		50	90	20
6. (a) Assam	Passed Higher Elementary Examination and Trained	55	75	17
(b) Tripura		55	130	24
7. (a) Punjab		60	120	14
(b) Delhi	Passed Middle and Trained	60	130	19
(c) N.E.F.A.		60	100	18

The table XXVIII below gives an analytical idea of the direct expenditure on primary schools from various sources like government funds, local board funds, fees, etc.:-

Table XXVIII—Direct Expenditure on Primary Schools by Sources

Source 1	1956-57		1957-58	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
	2 Rs.	3	4 Rs.	5
Government	43,55,73,563	74.5	52,35,73,865	78.5
District Board Funds	6,82,58,499	11.7	5,80,09,595	8.7
Municipal Board Funds	4,67,81,168	8.0	4,04,82,456	7.4
Fees	1,79,42,749	3.1	1,76,54,595	2.6
Endowments	60,02,562	1.0	59,47,076	0.9
Other Sources	1,02,19,620	1.7	1,24,50,154	1.9
Total	58,47,78,161	100.0	66,71,17,741	100.0

This table shows that most of the expenditure on primary schools was met from government funds, and constituted 78.5 per cent. Consequently, decrease in the percentage of expenditure from Local Board funds, fees, other sources etc. was noticed.

The break-up of expenditure on primary schools according to different managements is given in table XXIX below:—

Table XXIX—Direct Expenditure on Primary Schools by Management

Management 1	1956-57		1957-58		Percentage of Increase (+) or Decrease(—) 6
	Amount	Percent- age	Amount	Percent- age	
	2 Rs.	3	4 Rs.	5	
Government	13,04,71,461	22.3	16,93,50,458	25.4	+ 29.8
District Boards	25,33,55,195	43.3	27,25,77,429	40.9	+ 7.6
Municipal Boards	7,36,25,593	12.6	8,05,22,016	12.1	+ 9.4
Private Bodies—					
Aided	12,01,19,693	20.5	13,67,79,070	20.5	+ 13.9
Unaided	72,06,219	1.3	78,88,768	1.1	+ 9.5
Total	58,47,78,161	100.0	66,71,17,741	100.0	+ 14.1

More than half of the total direct expenditure on primary schools was spent on local board schools as against 25.4 and 21.6 per cent on government and private schools. Steady rise in expenditure was maintained by the different agencies.

Table XXX gives details of direct expenditure on primary schools in various States/Territories for the years 1956-57 and 1957-58 to have a comparative idea of the actual and percentage of increase in expenditure. There was increase in expenditure in all States/Territories, as seen from col. 8, except in N.E.F.A. and Pondicherry. One notable feature was that expenditure increased even in the States where decrease in the number of schools/teachers was reported.

Details regarding the proportion of the total direct expenditure met from various sources on primary schools in different States/Territories are given in cols. 13 to 18. The entire expenditure on primary schools in L.M. & A. Islands and N.E.F.A. was met from government funds. The governments of Jammu and Kashmir and A. & N. Islands had almost touched the cent per cent mark in meeting the expenditure on primary schools. Majority of the remaining States/Territories have spent more than 70 per cent. The contribution in almost all the States/Territories was much less from 'fees', as in most of the States with the exception of some States like Bombay, West Bengal, etc. education is free at the primary stage.

The average annual cost per pupil as depicted in the last column of table XXX varied from State/Territory to State/Territory and ranged between Rs. 13.2 (L.M. & A. Islands) to Rs. 125.9 (N.E.F.A.). The over-all annual cost per pupil for India remained at Rs. 26.9 as against Rs. 21.4 in the preceding year.

Fees and Other Concessions

Tuition fee was not charged by Government and most of the local board schools, though in States like Bombay nominal fee was charged in the upper primary classes (V to VII). Many private schools also did not charge fee. Other concessions in the form of supply of free text books, note-books, pencils etc. were continued to be given to pupils belonging to the scheduled castes, tribes, and other backward communities by the various States.

School Buildings and Equipment

During this year also a good number of schools was accommodated in mud-houses, tents, thatched huts, rented buildings in a dilapidated condition, old temples, dharamshalas, etc. The environments and surroundings of a majority of these schools were unhygienic and untidy. Generally, building owned by municipal corporations/boards and school boards provided better facilities.

Bombay State sanctioned building loan of Rs. 60 lakhs to the various District School Boards in the old Bombay area for construction of new buildings for primary schools. A sum of Rs. 2,36,590 was sanctioned as building grant to the Bombay Municipal Corporation for construction of primary school buildings in the suburban area merged with Bombay Municipality, besides Rs. 15 lakhs as building grants for construction of primary school buildings in Saurashtra region of the State.

Table XXX—Direct Expenditure

State	On Schools for Boys		On Schools for Girls	
	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Andhra Pradesh	6,02,20,181	6,20,63,177	20,56,367	18,00,050
Assam	1,04,14,872	1,49,94,157	6,60,037	10,23,563
Bihar	2,35,68,187	2,82,68,771	18,29,577	23,61,281
Bombay	10,14,77,228	11,69,21,994	1,62,74,503	1,69,17,675
Jammu & Kashmir	21,38,523	24,56,589	3,50,784	4,12,440
Kerala	3,57,66,329	4,22,47,649	2,74,584	3,58,583
Madhya Pradesh	3,42,35,638	4,03,20,670	38,33,418	45,64,736
Madras	7,05,08,183	8,29,13,562	..	..
Mysore	3,49,92,486	4,11,48,258	46,51,507	63,70,136
Orissa	1,13,97,006	1,38,13,577	2,81,744	3,07,651
Punjab	2,19,70,082	2,29,50,173	47,27,654	51,56,326
Rajasthan	1,38,09,724	1,60,67,601	18,16,664	18,57,155
Uttar Pradesh	5,17,48,097	5,62,52,392	50,80,874	61,06,359
West Bengal	5,02,09,969	5,65,92,623	47,75,726	46,54,029
A. & N. Islands	94,099	94,515	..	..
Delhi	64,87,737	74,51,987	15,59,508	31,32,801
Himachal Pradesh	21,69,869	23,80,617	58,342	44,293
L. M. & A. Islands	4,514	30,635	..	..
Manipur	10,14,825	11,77,624	48,093	50,425
Tripura	26,61,749	30,24,071	9,092	..
N. E. F. A.	4,07,971	4,04,309	..	..
Pondicherry	11,77,667	3,89,626*	16,011	36,561
India	53,64,74,276	61,19,63,677	4,83,03,885	5,51,54,064

Includes expenditure

on Primary Schools by States

Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (—)		Percentage of Expenditure on Primary Schools to Total Direct Expenditure on Education	State
1956-57	1957-58	Amount	Percentage		
6	7	8	9	10	11
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
6,22,76,548	6,38,63,227	— 15,86,679	— 2.5	46.9	Andhra Pradesh
1,10,74,909	1,60,17,729	— 49,42,811	— 44.6	36.3	Assam
2,53,97,764	3,06,30,052	— 52,32,288	— 20.6	30.3	Bihar
11,77,51,731	13,38,39,669	— 1,60,87,938	— 13.7	38.6	Bombay
24,89,397	28,69,929	— 3,79,722	— 15.3	26.7	Jammu & Kashmir
3,60,40,913	4,26,06,232	— 65,65,319	— 18.2	47.9	Kerala
3,80,69,056	4,48,85,406	— 68,16,350	— 17.9	42.9	Madhya Pradesh
7,05,08,183	8,29,13,562	— 1,24,05,379	— 17.6	48.6	Madras
3,96,43,993	4,75,18,394	— 78,74,401	— 19.9	46.5	Mysore
1,16,78,750	1,41,21,228	— 24,42,478	— 20.9	41.7	Orissa
2,66,97,136	2,81,06,499	— 14,09,363	— 5.2	26.2	Punjab
1,56,26,388	1,79,24,756	— 22,98,368	— 14.7	29.2	Rajasthan
5,68,28,971	6,23,58,751	— 55,29,780	— 9.7	25.8	Uttar Pradesh
5,49,85,695	6,12,46,652	— 62,60,957	— 11.4	33.2	West Bengal
94,099	94,515	— 416	— 0.4	35.6	A.&N. Islands
80,47,245	1,05,83,888	— 25,36,643	— 31.5	16.9	Delhi
22,28,151	24,24,910	— 1,96,759	— 8.8	44.3	Himachal Pradesh
4,514	30,635	— 26,121	— 578.7	100.0	L.M. & A. Islands
10,62,918	12,28,049	— 1,65,131	— 15.5	48.4	Manipur
26,70,841	30,24,071	— 3,53,230	— 13.2	51.1	Tripura
4,07,971	4,04,309	— 3,662	— 0.9	50.5	N.E.F.A.
11,93,078	4,26,187	— 7,66,891	— 64.3	21.0	Pondicherry
58,47,78,161	66,71,17,741	— 8,23,39,580	— 14.1	36.8	India

on schools for girls.

Table XXX—Direct Expenditure on Primary Schools by States—(Contd.)

State	Percentage of Expenditure met from						Average Annual Cost per Pupil	
	Government Funds	District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endowments	Other Sources	1956-57	1957-58
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
							Rs.	Rs.
Andhra Pradesh	77.7	19.0	2.5	0.2	0.4	0.2	25.1	25.6
Assam	93.5	1.2	0.1	0.0	3.2	2.0	15.9	18.0
Bihar	87.5	5.7	2.3	0.2	0.1	4.2	15.4	18.1
Bombay	66.8	6.0	14.8	7.8	0.5	4.1	30.4	33.1
Jammu & Kashmir	99.5	..	..	0.2	0.0	0.3	25.0	23.9
Kerala	94.7	3.2	1.2	..	0.1	0.8	19.0	24.5
Madhya Pradesh	89.4	4.3	4.0	0.2	0.5	1.6	29.9	32.8
Madras	71.6	15.2	9.0	1.0	3.1	0.1	26.4	30.1
Mysore	87.1	6.3	2.9	1.0	0.3	2.4	25.8	29.4
Orissa	94.5	0.4	0.9	..	1.6	2.6	17.2	19.9
Punjab	73.4	17.1	5.2	0.5	1.5	2.3	28.9	30.0
Rajasthan	94.5	1.5	0.5	1.3	1.6	0.6	33.7	35.4
Uttar Pradesh	72.8	13.9	9.8	1.1	0.1	2.3	19.5	19.1
West Bengal	81.7	5.1	5.1	7.3	0.5	0.3	23.7	25.9
A. & N. Islands	99.8	..	..	..	..	0.2	52.1	46.6
Delhi	48.0	0.1	49.3	0.6	0.1	1.9	67.3	83.7
Himachal Pradesh	97.2	..	1.7	..	0.1	1.0	42.4	55.9
L. M. & A. Islands	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	3.0	13.2
Manipur	86.8	..	..	0.1	13.1	..	14.8	15.0
Tripura	97.3	..	..	2.0	0.7	..	44.9	46.7
N. E. F. A.	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	96.4	125.9
Pondicherry	95.5	..	..	3.4	0.7	0.4	49.4	42.6
India	78.5	8.7	7.4	2.6	0.9	1.9	24.4	26.9

In Madras, 9,164 elementary schools were accommodated in their own buildings, while the rest were in rented or rent-free buildings, etc. The number of newly constructed school buildings during the year came to 507.

The government of Uttar Pradesh gave the following grants during the year for construction of new buildings or maintenance of the existing buildings:—

- (i) Rs. 10,00,000 (non-recurring) to the district boards.
- (ii) Rs. 13,38,000 (at Rs. 1,000/- per building) non-recurring grant to the district boards for maintenance of 1,338 buildings.
- (iii) Rs. 4,00,000 (non-recurring) to 40 municipal boards for construction of junior basic schools.

Despite aids given by the State Government for the purpose, teaching aids, appliances, crafts and other equipment generally continued to be inadequate. For improving the equipment in junior basic schools in Uttar Pradesh, recurring grants of Rs. 22,61,000 and Rs. 84,906 were sanctioned by the State government to the various district boards and municipal boards respectively.

CHAPTER IV

BASIC EDUCATION

The schemes of Basic Education under the Second Five Year Plan were continued during the year under report, leading to a substantial expansion of this type of education, which is the accepted national pattern of education. Under the various developmental schemes running on partnership basis between the Centre and the States, not only a large number of new basic schools was opened but the pace of conversion of the traditional type of primary schools to basic pattern was accelerated. Teaching of Crafts was introduced in primary schools in a number of States as a step towards the eventual change over to the basic type. To meet the increasing demand for basic trained teachers, new basic training institutions were opened and in addition, refresher courses were conducted in various States.

The National Institute of Basic Education, which was established in February, 1956, completed research schemes on Crafts and Basic education such as (i) current trends in the syllabii of post graduate basic training colleges; (ii) some trends in basic school curriculum; (iii) difficulties in the day to day working of basic school teachers; (iv) bibliography; (v) relative co-tiness of Basic education; (vi) guide book and text book for social studies; (vii) analysis and valuation of correlated lesson plans; (viii) action programme for the improvement of rural basic schools; (ix) measuring educational potentiality of crafts and (x) determination of targets of various crafts. Besides, the institute started the publication, 'Basic Education Quarterly' for the first time. The Institute also published pamphlets on (i) Basic Activities for Non-Basic Schools; (ii) Exhibition in Basic Education and (iii). Basic Education Abstracts. A Research Wing in Crafts was created in the Institute and placed under the charge of a special officer. Two research fellowships of the value of Rs. 300 each per mensem were also created in the Institute. An Advisory body to review the research work of the Institute constituted under the chairmanship of the Minister of State for Education met for the first time on 27th July, 1957.

At its meeting in August, 1957, the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education on Basic Education recommended closer integration of Post basic education with Secondary education. The Government accepted the suggestion and appointed a Committee to evolve methods of effective integration. Following the recommendations of the Standing Committee, the Central Government proposed to establish a Central Basic School at New Delhi and requested the State Governments to establish similar post basic schools in their States with central assistance to the extent of 60 per cent of the expenditure involved. Out of the total provision of Rs. 40 lakhs for the entire plan period, 8 lakhs were made available during the year for this scheme.

The Government of India took up a programme for the production of literature on Basic education which included the production of guide books, supplementary reading material for children, source books for teachers and monograph, on various subjects connected with Basic education. For this scheme,

Rs. 1 lakh out of the total provision of 8 lakhs for the Second Plan Period, was provided during the year under report but the scheme was implemented during the succeeding year, as the scheme was finalised late in the year.

The Ministry of Education in the Centre introduced schemes of conducting seminars, conferences and exhibitions on Basic education for the inservice education of teachers and those connected with Basic education. Three seminars were held during the year. One was held in September, 1957 at Sri Rama Krishna Mission Vidyalaya, Coimbatore which was attended by Principals of post-graduate basic training colleges. The seminar which was attended by 25 delegates from all over the country, considered among other things, (i) Syllabus, (ii) Methods of Assessment and (iii) Administrative problems pertaining to Post-Graduate Training Colleges. The Second seminar held at Haunsbhavi (Mysore State), was attended by the Directors of Education/Directors of Public Instruction of various State Governments. It discussed mainly the development and techniques of Basic education, and the special features and development of Post-Basic education. The third one was organised at Delhi for the benefit of headmasters and teachers of senior basic schools of Delhi. The seminar discussed (i) concept of basic education, (ii) technique of correlation, (iii) conversion of non-basic schools into basic ones and (iv) improvement of existing basic schools.

A sum of Rs. 603.53 lakhs was sanctioned to various State Governments during 1957-58 for the implementation of their schemes of Elementary (including Basic) education. Under the scheme to give financial assistance to voluntary educational organisations in the field of Elementary (including Basic) education, a sum of Rs. 2,53,243 was given as grants-in-aid to voluntary educational organisations, working in the field of Basic and Pre-Primary education only.

Main Developments

An account of the progress made in the field of Basic education in various States is given below:

Andhra Pradesh

A special Committee for Basic and Social Education was constituted under the chairmanship of the State Education Minister to advise the Government on all matters relating to Basic and Social education.

One post-basic school and 3 pre-basic schools were opened during the year in addition to the opening of 200 new junior basic schools and conversion of 599 elementary schools into basic type.

During the year under report, retraining course in Basic education was conducted for the benefit of trained graduate teachers in two batches of 3 months' duration each and in all 25 such candidates (including 5 women) were retrained. The policy of developing compact areas with about 30 to 50 basic schools around each basic training school was continued without detriment to the opening of new basic schools and conversion of existing normal schools outside the compact areas.

Assam

During the year under report a good number of primary and M. V. schools was converted into basic schools. The facilities for training primary school teachers in basic lines were extended during the year by increasing the number of places in the existing training institutions. The number of junior basic and senior basic schools increased by 302 and 34 respectively.

Bihar

The 12th All-India Basic Education Conference held from 28th November, 1957 to 30th November, 1957 at Turki under the chairmanship of Shri E. W. Aryaneyakam, Chairman, Indian Education Board, Wardha discussed various aspects of the problems of the expansion of Basic education. Apart from normal meetings of the Bihar Education Board, an emergent meeting was held under the chairmanship of the Minister of Education for formulating policy and assessing the development of Basic education in the State. State Assessment Council, Divisional Assessment Council and District Assessment Councils were formed for this purpose. The Central Enquiry Committee sponsored by the Central Government visited Siwan and discussed various problems for the establishment of a Rural Institute at Siwan.

Under the schemes of the Second Five Year Plan, 700 Basic schools were upgraded during the year under report. Additional posts of 1 Deputy Inspectors of Schools were created for the inspection of elementary schools (including non-govt. basic schools). The revised scales of pay sanctioned for the Matric and non-matric trained teachers were extended to the matric and non-matric weaving instructors employed in primary and middle schools.

For the development of Basic education in the State, the State Government sanctioned a total grant of Rs. 7.75 lakhs to various types of basic institutions.

Bombay

In Kutch area, the programme of conversion of primary schools into basic ones was taken up during the year under report and 12 primary schools were converted into basic ones. This programme was also continued in other areas both within Community development and N.E.S. blocks and outside the blocks, thus increasing the total number of such schools by 390.

Besides the annual short-term orientation course of 1 weeks and 2 weeks duration for graduate teachers and Inspecting Officers, 4 weeks training course in spinning and weaving was run for craft teachers of training colleges at the Khadi Vidyalaya, Trayambak Road, Nasik by the All India Khadi Commission. Forty to fifty craft teachers attended this course. Camp-cum-seminars of six days duration were also held which were attended by fifty teachers from each district. Basic training colleges continued the scheme of extension service to schools in their neighbourhood. The scheme was in operation in 12 basic training colleges in the State.

A Programme for the production of Literature on Basic education was drawn up and during the year 3 books, (i) Activity scheme of teaching different subjects in standards I-V in basic schools, (ii) Handbook for the guidance of teachers in basic schools and (iii) Guidance for administrators, teachers and

general public were brought out. The publications were intended to promote better understanding of the concept of Basic education, to meet objections and arguments levelled against this type of education. Besides normal issue of magazines like 'Jeevan Shikshan', a special number of the magazine was issued during the Basic Education Week in January, 1958, dealing with several special aspects of Basic education. The department also published 3 posters on Basic education during this week.

The syllabus for craft teaching in basic schools was revised and divided into 3 stages. The first stage covered standards I and II and prepared children for craft work through composite crafts like gardening and clay-work, etc. The second stage consisted of standards III and IV and the advanced stage standards V to VII. The whole craft-work was designed as a series of projects to be covered within definite periods. Among several improvements made in the craft teaching in basic schools, mention may be made of the special measure taken to standardise the type of equipment required for spinning and weaving in basic schools.

Jammu & Kashmir

216 new activity schools were opened during the year.

Kerala

Under the scheme of conversion of primary schools into basic ones, 60 such schools were converted during the year. Necessary equipments were also supplied to these schools.

The syllabus prepared by the Hindustani Talimi Sangh was followed in basic schools. The Five-Point Programme for orientating primary schools towards the basic pattern suggested by the Assessment Committee appointed by the Govt. of India was accepted by the State Government. The Basic Education week was celebrated in a fitting manner from 20th January, 1958 to 26th January, 1958.

Madhya Pradesh

The Post-Graduate Basic Training College, Ujjain, affiliated to Vikram University, was started during the year. It had on its rolls 79 students. Under the scheme of conversion of ordinary primary schools into basic ones, efforts were made to increase the out-put of trained teachers from 4,941 to 5,229 and to increase the number of schools from 1,638 to 1,828 to meet their requirements.

Seminars and Basic Education Weeks were organised to create greater interest in Basic education and to popularise it.

Madras

Retraining courses in Basic education were continued during the year and 3,176 teachers were retrained in these courses. 76 Graduate trained teachers were retrained for a period of five months in Basic education methods at the Ramakrishna Vidyalaya Gandhi Basic Training School, Perianaickenpalayam.

Three Seminars for the benefit of basic school teachers and officials connected with Basic education were organised in selected basic training schools. 22 officers of the department who had already acquired retraining in Basic education were deputed to Sevagram for further training and observation.

As a part of the scheme of printing 12,000 copies of each of 50 reading books for basic schools, to be supplied free to all basic schools in the State, 13 books were printed and supplied during the year under report.

Two regional Basic education conferences were conducted, one at Mettur and the other at Pasumalai, for affording opportunities to government and non-government workers in Basic education at all levels to discuss their problems freely and express their views.

Mysore

In addition to the conversion of 563 lower primary schools to basic type, craft sheds were constructed in 14 basic schools for demonstration and practical work. Capacity for training of teachers was increased in many institutions.

Scales of pay of teachers working in private and local board schools were revised to bring at par with those in force in government schools. Seminars and refresher courses were conducted for teachers.

Orissa

Five junior basic schools were upgraded into senior basic schools, raising the total of such schools from 18 to 23. Funds were provided for the purchase of books, science apparatus and appliances.

Although mobile training squads were discontinued during the year under review, a condensed course of training in Basic education of 6 months duration was given to the primary school teachers. The Board of Basic Education was reconstituted with 29 members and the Minister of Education as Ex-officio Chairman. A Committee was set up to make an objective study of Basic education in the State and to offer suggestions for its improvements.

The following scales of pay were sanctioned for teachers according to their qualifications:

1. Basic Trained Graduate Rs. 120 - 5 - 155 - EB - 5 - 160 - 10 - 220
EB - 10 - 2 - 250.
2. Basic Trained Intermediate. Rs. 70 - 2 - 80 - 4 - 100 - 5 - 120 - 6 - 150
(for those trained under Hindustani Talim Sangh, Wardha).
3. Basic Trained Matriculates. Rs. 50 - 2 - 70 - EB - 2 - 90 (Starting pay Rs. 60).
4. Basic Trained Non-Matriculate and Basic Trained E.T. Teachers. Rs. 45 - 1 - 50 - 2 - 60 - EB - 1 - 63.

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| 5. Teachers Trained in Pre-Basic Education. | Rs. 30—1—39. |
| 6. Teachers with Post-Basic Education. | Rs. 50—2—70—EB—2—90. |
| 7. Untrained Teachers | Fixed Allowance of Rs. 22. |

Punjab

During the year under review, the basic institutions at Rajpura and Faridabad which were under the Control of Hindustani Talim Sangh of Sevagram were taken over by the State Government. In these centres, Basic education was developed to the post-basic stage, 120 classes of primary schools and 41 classes of middle schools were converted into basic type. Besides, 20 additional classes of basic type for the children of the age-group 6—11 and 30 basic classes for those of the age-group 11—14 were started. In order to provide teachers for the basic schools, the Government started one basic training school at Sarhali. The training course of basic education was extended to 2 years.

The scales of pay of teachers in Government basic schools were revised as follows:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| (i) Matric Junior Basic | (i) Rs. 60—4—80 5—120 (85 per cent posts). |
| | (ii) Rs. 120—7½—165—10—175 (15 per cent posts). |
| (ii) Basic Trained Graduate | Rs. 110—8—190 10—250 with a higher start of Rs. 126 to M.A., M.Sc., B.Ed. and Rs. 150 p.m. to M.A., M.Sc.(II), B.Ed. |

Rajasthan

180 primary schools were converted into junior basic schools, 4 junior basic schools were upgraded into senior basic schools and 21 amalgamated with the existing senior basic schools. One senior basic school was raised to higher secondary level, 4 basic training schools were opened and craft was introduced in 400 schools.

Uttar Pradesh

Under schemes of the Second Five Year Plan, a recurring grant of Rs. 22,61,000 was sanctioned during 1957-58 to the District boards and Rs. 84,906 to Municipal boards for the improvement of craft classes in junior basic schools under their control. Non-recurring grant amounting to Rs. 2.01 lakhs was sanctioned to 661 basic schools. Under Scheme No. 10, ninety-five institutions were selected for the introduction of crafts.

Two batches of refresher courses for the training of extension teachers in Advance Agriculture and Pedagogy were held during the year in which about 900 extension teachers received training.

West Bengal

Two intensive educational development blocks—one at Banipur, 24-Parganas and the other at Kalimpong, Darjeeling continued their function of propagating ideas on Basic education amongst the public. One post of Sub-Inspector of schools each for the 14 intensive areas for the development of Basic education in the State were created. To initiate Inspecting Officers into the field of Basic education, a condensed course for 6 months in Basic education was organised at the Post-Graduate Basic Training college, Banipur. The policy of recruitment of basic trained graduates for the post of Sub-Inspectors of schools in the ratio of 3 to 2 was followed during the year.

A. & N. Islands

Steps were taken to convert all the primary schools into basic ones. The foundation stone for a separate senior basic school for girls at Port Blair was laid.

Delhi

With the formation of the Corporation in Delhi, the management of the basic schools was transferred to the Corporation from the Director of Education. Besides, 79 new schools were opened during the year and 19 Government junior basic schools were raised to the senior basic standard.

Two training institutions continued to impart training in junior basic course to pupil-teachers. The out-put of these institutions was 92 during the year.

Himachal Pradesh

Two primary schools and 5 middle schools were converted into junior basic and senior basic schools respectively. Craft material was supplied to 185 primary schools and 13 middle schools.

L.M. & A. Islands

Although Basic education was not introduced during the year, preliminary steps were taken to convert one primary school into basic one and to give basic bias to all other schools. For this purpose craft instructors were appointed in non-basic schools.

Manipur

Besides opening 5 new Government basic schools, 13 existing primary schools were converted into junior basic ones. The Basic Training School, Imphal turned out 80 teachers during the year.

Tripura

Education was free to all the students of junior basic and senior basic schools during the year under report. 44 primary schools and 7 junior basic schools were converted into junior basic and senior basic schools respectively.

Scales of pay of the following teachers were brought into conformity with those of junior high schools:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Graduate and Trained Headmaster/Headmistress | Rs. 100—5—160+ Rs. 40 as special pay in place of Rs. 200—10—420—15—450. |
| 2. Graduate and Trained Asstt. Teachers | Rs. 100—5—160 in place of Rs. 100—5—160—5—215—10—225. |

N.E.F.A.

Steps were taken to build proper background for the conversion of L.P. Schools into junior basic schools but during the year only 7 full-fledged basic schools were in existence.

Pondicherry

Basic education was not in force during the year.

Main Statistics

Schools

During 1957-58, the total number of recognised basic schools increased by 6,084 to 59,888—the rate of increase being 11·3 per cent as compared to 12·5 per cent in the previous year. Of the total, 52,039 were junior basic schools (including 34,970 basic primary schools of Uttar Pradesh), 7,819 senior basic schools and 30 post basic schools. The corresponding figures for the previous year were junior basic schools 46,881 (including 33,321 basic primary schools of Uttar Pradesh), senior basic schools 6,897 and post basic schools 26. Post basic schools were in existence only in Bihar, Kerala, Madras and Orissa. The government managed 37·3 per cent of the junior basic schools as compared to 41·9 per cent by local boards and 20·8 per cent by private bodies. More than 90 per cent of basic primary schools were controlled by local boards, nearly two thirds of the rest by private bodies and less than one third by the Government. Of the senior basic schools, 15·0 per cent were managed by Government, 75·5 per cent by local boards and 9·5 per cent by private bodies. Government and private bodies managed respectively 46·7 and 53·3 per cent of the post basic schools.

The distribution of basic schools of various grades is given in table XXXI. It will be seen that with the exception of Jammu and Kashmir, L. M. & A. Islands and Pondicherry, basic schools of one type or the other were existing in all the States and Territories. The number of basic primary schools in Uttar Pradesh increased by 1,649 during the year. Among States, the number of junior basic schools increased highest in Madras (765) followed by Andhra (679), Mysore (399), Bihar (350) and Assam (302). In other States, the increase in junior basic schools ranged from 62 in Kerala to 152 in Rajasthan. The decrease of 5 junior basic schools in Orissa was due to the upgrading of such schools into senior basic ones. In case of senior basic schools, the highest increase in its number was reported by Bombay (291). Next in order were Mysore (161), Madras

Table XXXI—Number

State	Junior Basic Schools				Senior Basic		
	For Boys		For Girls		For Boys		For
	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	984	1,663	5	5	56	197	..
Assam	953	1,247	29	37	38	67	3
Bihar	1,634	1,943	23	64	611	646	8
Bombay	2,413	2,543	157	106	4,155	4,405	375
Kerala	390	452	..	..	97	148	..
Madhya Pradesh	1,638	1,828	3	3	191	188	..
Madras	1,654	2,419	..	..	273	422	..
Mysore	810	1,204	27	32	807	964	93
Orissa	365	360	..	..	18	23	..
Punjab	366	477	137	174	5	21	1
Rajasthan	709	834	39	66	29	32	6
Uttar Pradesh	30,322*	31,767*	2,069*	3,203*	..	..	..
West Bengal	697	842	10	14	63	66	..
A. & N. Islands	5	5	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi	174	174	70	70	42	41	12
Himachal Pradesh	211	363	1	5	3	11	..
Manipur	1	18	..	2	..	..	..
Tripura	68	112	..	..	11	18	..
N.E.F.A.	7	7	..	..	..	..	..
India	43,401	48,258	3,480	3,781	6,399	7,249	498

of Basic Schools

Schools	Post Basic Schools					Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	State
	Girls	For Boys		For Girls					
1957-58	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		17
1	1,045	1,866	+821		Andhra Pradesh
8	1,023	1,359	+336		Assam
6	21	23	..	..	2,297	2,684	+387		Bihar
416	7,080	7,470	+390		Bombay
1	..	2	..	..	487	603	+116		Kerala
..	1,832	2,019	+187		Madhya Pradesh
..	2	2	1	1	1,930	2,844	+914		Madras
97	1,737	2,297	+560		Mysore
..	2	2	..	..	385	385	..		Orissa
19	609	691	+182		Punjab
6	783	938	+155		Rajasthan
..	33,321*	34,970*	+1,649*		Uttar Pradesh
2	770	924	+154		West Bengal
..	5	5	..		A. & N. Islands
12	298	297	- 1		Delhi
..	215	379	+164		Himachal Pradesh
..	1	20	+19		Manipur
..	79	130	+51		Tripura
..	7	7	..		N.E.F.A.
570	25	29	1	1	53,804	59,838	+6,034		India

Primary Schools.

19Mof Education—9

(149), Andhra (142) and Kerala (52). In others, it was less than 40, the least being 3 in Rajasthan. The decrease of 3 senior basic schools in Madhya Pradesh was due to the closure of such schools under the management of Janapade, due to certain financial reasons. Post basic schools increased by 2 each in Bihar and Kerala.

Among Union and other Territories, Himachal Pradesh reported the maximum increase of 156 junior basic schools during the year. Tripura showed an increase of 44, while Manipur recorded 19 only. In others, it remained the same. The number of senior basic schools increased by 8 and 7 respectively in Himachal Pradesh and Tripura. The decrease of one school in Delhi was due to its upgrading to higher secondary status.

Pupils

The enrolment in all the basic schools rose from 58,61,516 (45,12,077 boys and 13,49,439 girls) to 67,93,890 (51,74,030 boys and 16,19,860 girls)—the rate of increase being 15.9 per cent as compared to 15.8 per cent in the previous year. Of the total number of pupils during 1957-58, 15,55,640 were studying in junior basic schools, 32,57,050 in basic primary schools of Uttar Pradesh, 19,76,544 in senior basic schools and 3,899 in post basic schools. Compared with 1956-57 figures, the enrolment in junior basic, basic primary, senior basic and post basic schools increased by 28.3, 11.7, 14.2 and 21.4 per cent respectively.

Table XXXII gives detailed state-wise enrolment in different types of basic schools for the years 1956-57 and 1957-58. It will be seen that the number of pupils increased in all the States, the highest increase being reported by Uttar Pradesh (3,41,764) followed by Madras (1,63,671), Bombay (1,12,678), Andhra Pradesh (97,831), Mysore (56,496) and Assam (33,477). In others, the increase was less than 30 thousands and ranged from 1,101 in Orissa to 28,159 in Kerala. Except in A. & N. Islands, Himachal Pradesh and N. E. F. A., where the enrolment recorded a decrease, the enrolment increased in all other Union Territories, the highest (7,074) being in Tripura and the least (60) in Delhi.

Teachers

The total number of teachers employed in basic schools during 1957-58 was 1,93,049 as against 1,72,132 during 1956-57, the rate of increase being 12.2 per cent. Of the total, as many as 49,574 were working in junior basic, 85,353 in basic primary, 57,846 in senior basic and 276 in post basic schools. The corresponding figures for the previous year were: 38,970, 80,396, 52,552 and 214 respectively.

The percentage of trained teachers in junior and senior basic schools increased from 78.2 and 73.6 to 78.3 and 75.8 respectively. In case of post basic schools, it fell from 82.2 to 80.2.

On an average, the teacher-pupil ratio in junior and senior basic schools was 1:36, and 1:34 respectively, as compared to 1:34 and 1:33 during 1956-57.

The distribution of teachers in basic schools in different States for the year 1957-58 is given in table XXXIII. The number of teachers in basic schools increased in all the States and Territories. Nearly cent per cent of the teachers employed in junior basic schools were trained in Kerala, Madras, Orissa, Delhi and N. E. F. A. More than 90 per cent were trained in Punjab and Manipur, 75 per cent to 80 per cent in Andhra, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Himachal Pradesh, 60 to 70 per cent in Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and Rajasthan. In Bombay, A. & N. Islands and Tripura, these percentages were 50.8, 37.5 and 34.9 respectively.

The proportion of trained senior basic teachers in various States and Territories was more or less the same as in the case of junior basic schools except that of Bombay and Tripura which reported a fairly higher proportion of trained teachers in senior basic schools as compared to that of junior basic schools located in their respective areas *i.e.*, 70.1 and 68.8 per cent respectively. More than 80 per cent of the teaching staff were trained in post basic schools in Bihar, Kerala and Orissa and nearly 76 per cent in Madras.

Expenditure

Direct expenditure on basic schools increased from Rs. 14.25 crores to Rs. 17.18 crores, showing an increase of 20.5 per cent. Of the total, Rs. 16.86 crores (including Rs. 6.24 crores on basic primary schools) were expended on junior basic schools, Rs. 6.26 crores on senior basic schools and Rs. 0.06 crores on post basic schools. The distribution of expenditure by sources of income for each type of basic schools is given in table XXXIV.

The portion of the total expenditure on basic schools met from Government funds and other sources increased from 78.5 to 80.4 per cent and from 1.8 to 2.2 per cent respectively and that contributed by local boards funds and fees decreased from 16.9 to 16.2 and 2.8 to 1.2 respectively.

The average annual cost per pupil in various types of basic schools worked out as follows:

Junior basic schools	..	..	..	Rs. 22.5
Basic primary schools	..	..	..	Rs. 19.1
Senior basic schools	..	..	..	Rs. 31.7
Post basic schools	..	..	..	Rs. 158.2

Table XXXV gives the distribution of expenditure incurred on basic schools in the different States. It will be seen that the expenditure increased in all the States and Union Territories except in N.E.F.A., where it decreased from nearly Rs. 85 thousands to Rs. 35 thousands, most of the expenditure in the previous year being non-recurring.

Teachers Training

The number of basic training schools in the country rose from 581 to 594. The enrolment and out-put however decreased from 61,175 to 60,521 and 38,601

Table XXXII—Number of Pupils

State	In Junior Basic Schools				In Senior Basic		
	Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls
	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh . . .	79,635	1,16,487	32,107	61,552	10,165	34,556	3,462
Assam	53,216	71,910	30,369	41,303	3,800	6,226	2,002
Bihar	84,776	98,327	12,846	16,577	77,250	79,966	9,680
Bombay	1,53,188	1,60,706	65,466	61,840	8,49,366	9,10,208	3,61,047
Kerala	44,500	51,751	32,340	46,030	19,181	22,769	11,868
Madhya Pradesh . . .	1,07,718	1,15,385	11,175	12,395	42,843	41,065	3,527
Madras	1,12,680	1,79,683	65,134	1,08,550	46,838	76,800	28,203
Mysore	44,370	68,139	23,021	32,307	1,67,489	1,82,580	63,448
Orissa	16,439	16,575	6,161	6,163	2,069	2,842	509
Punjab	38,629	44,409	17,342	24,567	2,408	6,409	30
Rajasthan	40,416	58,136	7,429	11,066	4,432	6,878	326
Uttar Pradesh	23,96,485*	26,57,813*	5,18,801*	5,69,237*	..	..	..
West Bengal	52,940	63,700	23,142	26,588	4,399	4,981	609
A. & N. Islands . . .	152	150	75	62	..	..	..
Delhi	17,876	18,165	7,907	7,625	9,387	10,113	2,918
Himachal Pradesh . .	16,535	15,661	4,287	2,062	959	2,284	72
Manipur	97	1,406	6	562	..	..	..
Tripura	6,619	11,675	3,601	4,688	1,926	2,378	564
N.E.F.A.	182	172	36	23	..	..	..
India	22,66,453	27,80,250	8,61,086	10,33,197	12,42,512	13,90,055	4,88,274

*Pupils in Basic

in Basic Schools

Schools	In Post Basic Schools				Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	State
	Boys		Girls					
1957-58	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
10,605	1,25,369	2,23,290	+97,831	Andhra Pradesh
3,355	89,317	1,22,794	+33,477	Assam
10,515	2,939	3,435	19	73	1,87,519	2,08,893	+21,374	Bihar
1,08,991	14,29,067	15,41,745	+1,12,678	Bombay
15,411	..	80	..	7	1,07,889	1,36,048	+28,159	Kerala
3,094	1,65,263	1,72,839	+7,576	Madhya Pradesh
51,459	165	122	74	91	2,53,934	4,16,705	+1,63,671	Madras
71,798	2,98,325	3,54,824	+56,499	Mysore
682	68	88	6	3	25,252	26,353	+1,101	Orissa
3,894	58,409	79,279	+20,870	Punjab
1,529	52,594	77,699	+25,015	Rajasthan
..	29,15,286	32,57,050	+3,41,764	Uttar Pradesh
737	81,090	96,006	+14,916	West Bengal
..	227	212	-15	A. & N. Islands
2,245	38,088	38,148	+60	Delhi
331	21,853	20,338	-1,515	Himachal Pradesh
..	103	1,968	+1,865	Manipur
943	12,610	19,684	+7,074	Tripura
..	218	195	-23	N.E.F.A.
5,88,489	3,112	3,725	99	174	58,61,516	67,93,890	+9,32,374	India

Primary schools.

Table XXXIII—Number of

State	In Junior Basic Schools				In Senior Basic		
	Men		Women		Men		Women
	Trained	Un-trained	Trained	Un-trained	Trained	Un-trained	Trained
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	3,517	1,158	691	46	971	644	142
Assam	1,781	735	412	231	212	109	59
Bihar	3,114	762	54	23	3,691	294	224
Bombay	2,927	2,888	610	540	19,493	7,734	4,992
Kerala	1,699	32	886	16	708	18	362
Madhya Pradesh	2,909	1,854	39	33	1,996	727	7
Madras	5,389	169	3,089	12	2,586	146	1,903
Mysore	1,928	961	236	119	1,942	849	859
Orissa	876	8	2	8	172	1	3
Punjab	1,237	55	196	36	195	3	139
Rajasthan	1,674	658	179	95	246	191	59
Uttar Pradesh	63,712	13,613	1,139	3,898	..	..	..
West Bengal	2,228	662	297	39	154	129	14
A. & N. Islands	3	4	..	1	..	..	..
Delhi	636	1	227	..	349	1	95
Himachal Pradesh	497	176	192	20	59	15	3
Manipur	36	2	4	1	..	..	..
Tripura	155	295	47	81	119	59	20
N.E.F.A.	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
India	24,322	24,033	11,372	5,191	34,938	10,822	8,831

Teachers in Basic Schools

School	In Post Basic Schools				In All Schools			State
	Men		Women		Trained	Un-trained	Total	
	Un-trained	Trained	Un-trained	Trained				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
20	..	..	..	..	5,321	1,868	7,189	Andhra Pradesh
25	..	..	..	..	2,464	1,100	3,564	Assam
11	192	45	1	1	7,276	1,136	8,412	Bihar
2,734	..	..	..	..	28,022	13,896	41,918	Bombay
5	6	2	2	..	3,663	73	3,736	Kerala
10	..	..	..	..	4,042	2,624	6,666	Madhya Pradesh
20	13	4	3	1	12,983	352	13,335	Madras
292	..	..	..	..	7,965	2,212	10,177	Mysore
4	4	..	1	1	1,059	22	1,081	Orissa
2	..	..	..	..	2,037	96	2,133	Punjab
5	..	..	..	..	2,152	859	3,011	Rajasthan
..	..	..	..	..	67,842	17,511	85,353	Uttar Pradesh
13	..	..	..	..	2,603	844	3,447	West Bengal
..	..	..	..	..	3	5	8	A. & N. Islands
..	..	..	..	..	1,307	2	1,309	Delhi
1	..	..	..	..	661	212	873	Himachal Pradesh
..	..	..	..	..	40	3	43	Manipur
13	..	..	..	..	341	439	780	Tripura
..	..	..	..	..	14	..	14	N.E.F.A.
3,155	215	51	7	3	1,48,795	43,254	1,93,049	India

Table XXXIII—Number of Teachers in Basic Schools—(Contd.)

State	Percentage of Trained Teachers to Total Number of Teachers				Teacher-Pupil Ratio			
	In Junior Basic Schools	In Senior Basic Schools	In Post Basic Schools	In All Schools	In Junior Basic Schools	In Senior Basic Schools	In Post Basic Schools	In All Schools
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Andhra Pradesh	77.8	62.6	..	74.0	33	25	..	31
Assam	64.4	66.9	..	69.1	36	24	..	34
Bihar	80.1	92.8	80.8	86.5	29	21	15	25
Bombay	50.8	70.1	..	66.8	32	38	..	37
Kerala	98.2	97.9	80.0	98.0	37	35	9	36
Madhya Pradesh	60.9	59.9	..	60.6	26	24	..	26
Madras	97.9	96.4	76.2	97.4	33	28	10	31
Mysore	66.9	83.6	..	78.2	31	37	..	35
Orissa	93.2	97.2	83.3	98.0	25	19	15	24
Punjab	94.9	96.5	..	95.5	38	30	..	37
Rajasthan	71.1	73.8	..	95.6	27	21	..	26
Uttar Pradesh	79.5	..	..	79.5	38	..	..	38
West Bengal	77.6	54.0	..	75.5	29	18	..	28
A. & N. Islands	37.5	..	..	37.5	27	..	..	27
Delhi	99.9	99.8	..	99.8	30	28	..	29
Himachal Pradesh	75.3	79.5	..	75.7	22	34	..	23
Manipur	93.0	..	..	93.0	46	..	..	46
Tripura	34.9	66.8	..	43.7	28	16	..	25
N.E.F.A.	100.0	..	..	100.0	14	..	..	14
India	78.8	75.8	80.4	77.6	36	34	14	35

Table XXXIV—Direct Expenditure on Basic Schools by Source

Source	Junior Basic		Basic Primary		Senior Basic		Post Basic		All Schools	
	Amount	Percent- age	Amount	Percent- age	Amount	Percent- age	Amount	Percent- age	Amount	Percent- age
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Government	4,02,15,348	87.1	4,53,90,708	72.8	6,19,28,547	82.9	4,67,948	75.9	13,80,02,551	80.4
Local Board Funds	51,63,114	11.2	1,48,08,979	23.7	78,87,475	12.6	..	..	2,78,59,568	16.2
Fees	1,80,481	0.4	6,58,038	1.1	12,33,795	2.0	28,115	4.6	21,02,429	1.2
Endowments	3,22,500	0.7	81,722	0.1	2,86,369	0.5	40,805	6.6	7,31,396	0.4
Other Sources	2,63,914	0.6	14,19,304	2.3	12,96,634	2.0	79,769	12.9	30,59,621	1.8
Total	4,61,45,357	100.0	6,23,58,751	100.0	6,28,84,820	100.0	6,18,637	100.0	17,17,55,565	100.0

Table XXXV—Direct Expenditure

State	On Junior Basic Schools		On Senior Basic Schools		On Post Basic Schools	
	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Andhra Pradesh	32,23,566	42,15,282	5,29,273	16,36,667	..	..
Assam	16,09,938	25,30,148	1,79,360	2,96,371	..	..
Bihar	17,86,572	23,43,128	41,35,197	44,71,792	4,28,013	4,86,562
Bombay	67,42,119	75,37,616	3,37,95,223	3,79,08,810	..	..
Kerala	14,11,328	22,49,894	7,51,931	8,78,040	..	23,311
Madhya Pradesh	31,71,532	39,74,662	14,99,463	15,84,673	..	..
Madras	46,13,100	77,71,541	22,23,740	49,11,772	52,762	92,148
Mysore	18,83,263	33,40,329	59,65,048	78,82,482	..	..
Orissa	8,21,277	9,49,552	1,48,186	1,84,915	14,036	14,616
Punjab	15,39,932	19,79,669	1,28,474	5,43,956	..	..
Rajasthan	27,28,630	30,46,626	4,86,212	7,23,483	..	..
Uttar Pradesh	5,68,28,971*	6,23,58,751*	..	..	..	..
West Bengal	19,85,355	26,28,639	2,68,261	3,68,832	..	..
A. & N. Islands	12,371	18,902	..	..	..	..
Delhi	14,45,535	15,51,652	6,33,476	8,21,526	..	..
Himachal Pradesh	6,03,331	10,94,914	37,601	1,11,310	..	..
Manipur	4,595	11,896	..	..	..	..
Tripura	5,74,614	8,59,758	1,45,467	3,10,091	..	..
N.E.F.A.	85,125	34,758	..	..	..	..
India	9,11,22,157	10,85,04,108	5,09,26,321	6,26,34,820	4,94,414	6,16,437

*On basic

on Basic Schools by States

Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	Percentage of Expendi- ture on Basic Schools to Total Direct Expendi- ture on Education		Percentage of Expenditure met from					State
1956-57	1957-58				Govt. Funds	Local Board Funds	Fees	Endow- ments	Other Sour- ces	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
37,82,839	58,51,049	+ 20,68,110	4.3	79.8	18.9	0.4	0.4	0.5		Andhra Pradesh
18,49,307	28,26,519	+ 9,77,212	6.4	98.7	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.1		Assam
63,49,782	73,01,482	+ 9,51,700	7.2	93.8	1.2	0.9	0.3	3.8		Bihar
49,53,342	45,44,426	- 4,08,916	13.1	82.8	13.5	2.0	0.0	1.7		Bombay
21,64,259	31,51,245	+ 9,87,986	3.5	88.8	10.2		0.0	1.0		Kerala
46,70,995	55,58,135	+ 8,87,140	5.3	86.8	12.5	0.5		0.2		Madhya Pradesh
68,84,292	1,27,75,461	+ 58,91,169	7.5	72.9	22.2	0.7	4.0	0.2		Madras
78,48,311	1,12,31,811	+ 33,83,500	11.6	81.3	10.9	1.3	0.0	3.5		Mysore
9,83,592	11,49,983	+ 1,67,581	3.4	95.9	0.6		1.1	2.4		Orissa
16,59,496	25,29,316	+ 8,69,820	2.4	83.7	13.3	2.7	0.3	0.0		Punjab
52,14,842	57,59,959	+ 5,45,117	6.1	99.5				0.1		Rajasthan
59,88,897*	6,23,78,751*	+ 55,29,754	25.8	72.8	25.7	1.1	0.1	2.3		Uttar Pradesh
22,51,616	29,98,471	+ 7,46,855	1.6	82.7	10.4	1.0	0.6	2.2		West Bengal
12,371	18,782	+ 6,531	7.1	100.0				0.0		A. & N. Islands
26,79,911	23,73,178	- 3,06,733	3.8	100.0				0.0		Della
6,49,332	12,06,224	+ 5,56,892	22.0	99.4		0.6				Himachal Pradesh
4,768	11,896	+ 7,128	0.5	94.6			5.4			Manipur
7,20,081	11,67,849	+ 4,47,768	19.7	99.7		0.3	0.0			Tripura
85,125	34,758	- 50,367	4.3	100.0						N.E.F.A.
14,25,40,892	17,17,55,565	+ 2,92,14,673	9.5	80.4	18.2	1.2	0.4	1.8		India

Primary schools.

Table XXXVI—Statistics of Teachers'

State	Number of Basic Training Schools	Enrolment*		
		Men	Women	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh . . .	36	3,354	222	3,576
Assam	19	999	211	1,210
Bihar	62	5,487	557	6,044
Bombay	123	10,836	4,349	15,185
Jammu and Kashmir . .	8	405	120	525
Kerala	21	893	834	1,727
Madhya Pradesh . . .	47	4,888	341	5,229
Madras	97	7,535	3,702	11,237
Mysore	16	1,762	439	2,201
Punjab	24	2,334	1,957	4,291
Rajasthan	28	2,447	164	2,611
Uttar Pradesh	91	4,931	813	5,744
West Bengal	16	782	160	942
Delhi	2	122	118	240
Himachal Pradesh . . .	2	150	48	198
Manipur	1	73	7	80
Tripura . . . . .	..	43	20	63
N.E.F.A.	1	68	4	72
India	594	47,109	14,066	61,175

*Includes enrolment

† Includes private

Training Schools (Basic Training)

Total Expenditure	Average Annual Cost per Pupil	Out-put†			State
		Men	Women	All Persons	
6	7	8	9	10	11
Rs. 14,52,590	Rs. 406.2	1,877	177	2,054	Andhra Pradesh
7,17,880	593.3	701	121	822	Assam
18,48,893	305.9	4,566	453	5,019	Bihar
40,29,958	265.4	4,877	1,720	6,597	Bombay
4,22,273	804.3	336	150	486	Jammu & Kashmir
4,01,004	267.2	512	435	947	Kerala
20,18,267	386.0	4,568	300	4,868	Madhya Pradesh
19,68,470	164.4	3,983	1,645	5,628	Madras
7,44,777	360.1	1,349	319	1,668	Mysore
6,53,318	389.1	1,699	1,171	2,870	Punjab
16,50,481	649.8	2,562	174	2,736	Rajasthan
26,85,166	467.3	2,424	371	2,795	Uttar Pradesh
2,92,969	331.4	744	142	886	West Bengal
95,990	484.8	120	116	236	Delhi
62,403	315.2	124	43	167	Himachal Pradesh
14,207	177.6	62	4	66	Manipur
..	..	37	19	56	Tripura
83,093	1,154.1	17	1	18	N.E.F.A.
1,91,41,739	326.0	30,558	7,361	37,919	India

in attached classes.
students also.

Table XXXVII—Statistics of Teachers

State	Number of Basic Training Colleges	Enrolment*		
		Men	Women	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	1	20	5	25
Assam	1	26	3	29
Bihar	3	411	24	435
Bombay	5	129	22	151
Madhya Pradesh	3	239	42	281
Madras	1	21		21
Mysore	9	666	119	785
Orissa	7	445		445
Punjab	9	693	338	1,031
Rajasthan	4	387	67	454
Uttar Pradesh	5	350	27	377
West Bengal	3	152	55	207
Delhi	..	48	12	61
Himachal Pradesh	1	47	1	48
Tripura	1	15	1	16
In	53	3,649	717	4,366

* Includes enrolment

† Includes private

Training Colleges (Basic Training)

Total Expenditure	Average Annual Cost per Pupil	Out-put†			State
		Men	Women	All Persons	
6	7	8	9	10	11
Rs.	Rs.				
22,438	897.5	..	..	..	Andhra Pradesh
54,060	1,864.1	..	..	..	Assam
2,39,554	550.7	723	23	746	Bihar
1,90,732	1,203.1	129	21	150	Bombay
1,66,197	591.4	233	38	271	Madhya Pradesh
21,136	1,006.5	16	..	16	Madras
3,40,025	374.5	74	14	88	Mysore
1,80,907	406.5	285	..	285	Orissa
5,09,087	266.8	658	336	994	Punjab
4,32,145	823.2	463	65	528	Rajasthan
5,68,243	1,507.3	94	25	119	Uttar Pradesh
2,16,731	1,134.7	145	35	180	West Bengal
..	..	56	14	70	Delhi
38,479	801.6	17	1	18	Himachal Pradesh
63,936	809.3	27	1	28	Tripura
30,43,670	561.5	2,920	573	3,493	India

in attached classes.
students also.

to 37,919 respectively. The expenditure on these schools increased by Rs. 21·20 lakhs to Rs. 191·42 lakhs. On an average, an expenditure of Rs. 326·0 was incurred in training a teacher in Basic education.

As in the last year, Bombay had the largest number of basic training schools (123). Other States which had fairly a good number of training schools were Madras (97), Uttar Pradesh (91), Bihar (62) and Madhya Pradesh (47). Delhi and Himachal Pradesh, among Union Territories, had 2 each of these institutions, while Manipur and N.E.F.A. had one each. Other details are given in table XXXVI.

The number of basic training colleges, however, showed a significant increase from 33 in 1956-57 to 53 in 1957-58. The number of teacher-pupils in these colleges together with the attached training classes also rose from 2,469 to 4,366. The expenditure on these institutions amounted to Rs. 30,43,670 and their out-put was 3,493, including 573 women. The average annual cost per scholar worked out to be Rs. 561·5. Detailed statistics are given in table XXXVII.

CHAPTER V

SECONDARY EDUCATION

The year, 1957-58, witnessed considerable expansion in the field of Secondary education. The progress, encouraging as it had been, was reflected in the increase in the number of secondary schools. The conversion of secondary schools into higher secondary schools and multipurpose schools with diversified courses and craft teaching received further fillip. For the qualitative improvement at education of this stage a number of regional and State seminars of headmasters and subject-teachers, seminar-cum-training courses, educational workshops, extension service projects for teachers, labour and social service camps for pupils were organised.

2. The reconstruction of Secondary education included the conversion of existing high schools into higher secondary schools and multipurpose schools with diversified courses. Schemes like improvement of existing teaching facilities, improvement of libraries, training of teachers and introduction of craft in middle schools were meant for qualitative improvement. The pattern of Central assistance during 1957-58 for the schemes of conversion of high schools into multipurpose and higher secondary schools and training of teachers was 60 per cent and for other schemes 50 per cent of the total cost. A sum of Rs. 2.69 crores was sanctioned as Central assistance to State governments for their educational development programmes for the reconstruction of Secondary education including Rs. 42.61 lakhs for the newly initiated scheme of improvement of salary scales of secondary school teachers. During 1957-58, 299 schools were converted into multipurpose schools and 300 schools into higher secondary schools.

3. Under the scheme for the introduction of Agricultural and Science courses in rural secondary schools, eighty Agricultural and Science courses were started in rural secondary schools during the year. Grants amounting to Rs. 9.3 lakhs, as first instalment of Central share out of a total provision of Rs. 10 lakhs for this scheme during 1957-58, were sanctioned to various State governments for starting these courses.

4. The scheme for the promotion of research in problems connected with Secondary education was continued. A sum of Rs. 2 lakhs was provided for this scheme in 1957-58. 28 projects were carried out in various training colleges and university departments of Education. To coordinate research work among different institutions, a seminar of training colleges was organised at Bangalore on the 11th and 12th May, 1957 at which reports of the research work done by them were discussed. To encourage research work, the scale of research fellowship was raised.

5. Under the scheme for appointment of Hindi teachers in non-Hindi speaking areas, each secondary school in such areas was to have one Hindi teacher. Out of the provision of Rs. 7 lakhs for this scheme in the budget for 1957-58, an amount of Rs. 1,50,953 was sanctioned to the States of Andhra

to 37,919 respectively. The expenditure on these schools increased by Rs. 21·20 lakhs to Rs. 191·42 lakhs. On an average, an expenditure of Rs. 326·0 was incurred in training a teacher in Basic education.

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Pradesh, Kerala, Orissa, Tripura and Manipur and 332 Hindi teachers were appointed during the year.

6. The pattern of Central assistance under the scheme for Assistance to Voluntary Educational Organisations was changed to 50 per cent of both recurring and non-recurring expenditure as against 66 per cent of non-recurring and 50 per cent of recurring expenditure provided during 1956-57. Grants to the extent of Rs. 14,45,347 were given to 27 institutions during 1957-58.

7. The Conference of the State Education Ministers held at New Delhi in September, 1957 adopted the resolution that the pattern of educational reconstruction from elementary to university stage should be implemented vigorously within the funds allocated for the purpose during the Second Plan period. It approved the recommendation of the Planning Commission Panel on Education to promote Vocational and Technical education in appropriate secondary schools in adequate numbers in the light of the recommendations of the Secondary Education Commission. The Conference decided that a special Committee should go into the question of phased conversion of high schools into higher secondary and multipurpose schools. On the question of relationship between Post-Basic education and reorganised pattern of secondary education, the conference was of the view that two parallel systems of education should not exist at the Secondary stage. The Conference, therefore, recommended that the post-basic schools should be regarded as one type of multipurpose schools and that the courses and standard imparted in these schools should be equivalent to those in multipurpose schools and a suitable examination should be devised for them by the Boards of Secondary Education so that the question of separate recognition of Post-Basic School Diplomas and Certificates would not arise.

8. The Central Advisory Board of Education at its 25th session held in January, 1957, while discussing the provision of text-books in diversified courses in secondary schools, was of the opinion that due to the diversity of the syllabus found in different States it was not feasible for the Centre to prepare any standard text books. The Board, however, recommended that a list of suitable books and manuals on the methods of teaching new subjects should be prepared by the Centre. It further recommended that the journal published by the Central Ministry of Education should pay greater attention to problems relating to the teaching of new subjects and should make available through their columns information on books, teaching aids and teaching practices likely to be useful in the teaching of new subjects. Other recommendations of the Board were (i) establishment of a scientific instruments' centre in collaboration with the Ministry of Commerce so as to meet the problem of acute shortage of equipment of standard specifications for the teaching of science in secondary schools (ii) allotment of high priority to the construction of additional accommodation for the development of secondary schools and (iii) expansion of the scope of the scheme for the spread of girls' education to cover secondary level.

9. The All-India Council for Secondary Education expanded its activities further during 1957-58. In addition to 23 extension service departments set up during the first plan period, 29 more departments were opened in 1957-58 in various training colleges. The Council took up the question of improving science

teaching by establishing science clubs in schools, laboratory planning and designing of science equipment. A number of Regional and State seminars of headmasters and subject-teachers, All-India seminars and subject-cum-training courses were organised by the Council. The Council continued to collaborate with the United States Educational Foundation in India in the organisation of secondary education workshops. The Council published a monthly journal entitled "Teacher Education" containing accounts of the new projects and experiments undertaken by schools in connection with dynamic methods of teaching, class discipline, self government by students, cooperative societies, etc. In order to conduct research and effect improvement in the system of examinations and give guidance to State Boards of Education in examination reforms, a pilot Examination Unit was set up by the Council during the year under report. The aim of the Unit was to identify and clarify the purposes for improving the effectiveness of teaching various school subjects, to suggest adequate learning experience for attaining desired results and to improve evaluation tools. A full Examination Unit was to start from July, 1958 on the return of ten trainees deputed for six months' training under Dr. B. Bloom of Chicago University.

10. The Central Bureau of Educational and Vocational Guidance carried out its work in the following four major assignments during the year under report.

- (i) Field service which includes (a) conducting guidance services in selected schools in Delhi and (b) research ancillary to the improvement of guidance services in the schools.
- (ii) Preparation/adaptation of (a) psychological tests and related measures of pupil assessment (b) guidance filmstrips, posters, manuals, etc.
- (iii) (a) Assistance to guidance organisations and teachers' colleges for conducting personnel training courses. (b) conducting psychological examinations.
- (iv) Publications, Committees, Conferences and Exhibitions.

The Central Bureau conducted curricular guidance and occupational orientation in standards VIII and XI in two schools of Delhi. It assisted three schools in Delhi in setting up and planning the work of their guidance units. Individual guidance was given to a number of students on request at the Bureau's Office.

Pilot investigations were conducted in Delhi schools on subjects like 'Predictive value of VIII class examination results—for predicting success in the Higher Secondary examination', 'Follow-up study of the school-leavers, etc.' Four sets of psychological tests for determining literary aptitude in Hindi, assessing the commercial interest factor, mechanical aptitude and clerical ability of students of standards VIII and XI were constructed.

A new series of filmstrips dealing with the occupational openings in the field of work represented by diversified courses for multipurpose schools was prepared in collaboration with the U. S. Technical Cooperation Mission in India and a series of 11 posters depicting the various aspects of educational

and vocational guidance was printed. A filmstrip Committee was constituted for advising and supervising the work of filmstrips and poster production of the Bureau.

The Bureau also published 'Proceedings of the Working Conference on Educational and Vocational Guidance in Multipurpose Schools held in June, 1956 at Ootacomund', 'A Manual of Guidance for Teachers of Secondary Schools and a brochure entitled 'Your Child at the Cross Roads'. The Bureau's mimeographed bulletin "Guidance News" dealing with the various aspects of guidance in schools was continued. The Central Bureau participated in Annual Conference and Guidance Seminars of the All India Educational and Vocational Guidance Association held at Mysore in April, 1957. Four career conferences and exhibitions were held in four schools of Delhi during the year.

11. The Central Bureau of Text-Book Research, Delhi continued its work on the formulation of objective means of estimating and evaluating text-books during 1957-58. It published 'Text-book Selection Procedure', and 'The criteria for score cards for evaluating Primary textbooks in language and science'.

The Bureau worked with the Syllabus Sub-Committee of the Department of Education, Delhi State on combining the present basic and non-basic syllabuses into a single uniform pattern for all primary and middle schools in Delhi. The detailed syllabuses of Science, English, Mathematics and Social Studies were completed. The Bureau also worked with the United Nations Information Centre in drawing up a syllabus on the teaching of United Nations in Social Studies programme for Class I to XII of Indian schools.

Pure academic research in text-book writing was taken up both at the Centre and at the State level by the Bureau research staff and students with a view to make the text books meant for a given age-group more real and meaningful by including only such words as are within the comprehension level at that age-group. Twenty four try out lessons in Science and Social Studies alongwith the evaluation exercises were prepared. "Raw Frequency" analysis of the concepts contained in text-books for different grades in Delhi was started in Science and Social Studies. An attempt was made to list the possible corollary and supplementary material around the text-book lessons to enliven the teaching of class lessons and take cognizance of individual differences.

As for its servicing activities, the Bureau was serving on the Committee for drawing up of the syllabi for the multipurpose schools in Delhi area. The Science syllabus of Madras State was evaluated at the latter's request.

Main Developments

12. A brief account of the progress made by various States in the field of Secondary education is given below:

Andhra Pradesh

During the year, the State government appointed an ad hoc Committee to go into the question of integration of the curricula and syllabi of ordinary secondary schools and higher secondary and multipurpose schools and took up for consideration one of its recommendations made during the year.

which related to the curtailing of the total period of schooling from twelve years to eleven years in case of higher secondary and multipurpose schools. Under the scheme for bifurcated courses, certain new courses were started in higher secondary and multipurpose schools in Andhra Area.

The educational concessions granted to pupils studying in schools in Andhra area were extended to pupils in Telengana area too in 1957-58 and education was made free upto class VIII for the children of village officers and servants. Half remission was granted to these children reading in classes IX to XI or XII. Under the auspices of the All-India Council for Secondary Education, the annual State seminar for Inspecting Officers and Headmasters/Headmistresses of secondary schools was organised at Madanapalli from 25th June to 9th July, 1957 and two subject-teacher seminars were organised—one for English teachers at Warangal from 10th October, 1957 to 19th October, 1957 and another for Science teachers from 28th October to 4th November, 1957.

Assam

The State government participated in a number of schemes sponsored by the Central Government for the reorganisation of Secondary education. Under these schemes, 9 high schools were developed into higher secondary schools and 16 into multipurpose schools. Five high schools (three government and two non-government) were given grants of Rs. 31,200 each for the construction of science blocks and purchase of equipments for laboratories. 26 high schools were given grants of Rs. 12,000 each for improvement of the school library, introduction of crafts and improvement of teaching aids and laboratory equipments. 33 middle schools were given aid at a total cost of Rs. 500 each for introduction of craft subjects and improvement of teaching aids and libraries.

Bihar

During the year, Sub-Divisional Officers were appointed in each Division as a result of which the reorganisation of high schools received further fillip. For the purchase of science apparatus under the scheme for teaching of science in schools, 20 boys schools were sanctioned a grant of Rs. 42,500. The State government laid down the minimum standard scale of furniture and teaching appliances in middle schools.

Short-term training courses were organised for untrained undergraduate teachers of middle and high schools in senior training school. Districts and Divisional seminars were conducted for the benefit of teachers. A Conference of headmasters and teachers of higher secondary and multipurpose schools, officers of Education Department and experts was also held during the year under the presidentship of the Education Secretary.

Bombay

The Government of Bombay appointed during the year under review, the Integration Committee for Secondary Education to survey the existing provision of educational facilities and existing pattern of educational administration at Secondary stage in different regions of the State and make proposal for bringing the different areas of the State to a common level of development and for the integration of educational development.

The State government constituted a 20-member State Advisory Board for Secondary Education to advise Government on the reorganisation, coordination and expansion of Secondary education and correlation of Secondary education with the system of education as a whole and all matters relating to Secondary education arising out of day to day administration.

In addition to the maintenance grants assessed on deficit formula basis which continued to be given to secondary schools during the year, building grants at 1/6th of the approved expenditure in the case of boys' schools and at 1/4th of the approved expenditure in the case of girls' schools were sanctioned. Equipment grants at 1/4th of approved expenditure were also sanctioned. The procedure of giving grants-in-aid to multipurpose schools was revised and all new multipurpose schools were given non-recurring grants for purchasing equipment and furniture and for erecting buildings.

Under the scheme of reorganisation of Secondary education, 143 secondary schools were converted into multipurpose schools. Under the auspices of the All-India Council for Secondary Education, seminar-cum-training courses for the teachers of multipurpose schools were organised to enable them to deal with the diversified courses properly. A two-week seminar of headmasters was conducted at Mahabaleshwar on 15th May 1957 to discuss various aspects of multipurpose school and higher secondary certificate course. A camp-cum-seminar of headmasters was also at Nagpur from 19th February to 29th February, 1958 to exchange views and discuss educational problems of common interest. The S.S.C. Examination Board, Poona conducted during the year, the H. S. C. Examination which was formerly conducted by the Board of Secondary Education, Hyderabad for the benefit of students from Marathwada.

Jammu & Kashmir

The pattern of Secondary education as recommended by the Secondary Education Commission was followed by the conversion of seven boys' high schools into higher secondary schools during 1957-58. Some of the primary and middle schools were upgraded to middle and high schools respectively and improvements in the existing secondary schools were effected. Under the Plan schemes, additional teachers were appointed.

Kerala

Under the scheme for diversified courses recommended by the Secondary Education Commission, the course of studies in secondary schools was reorganised and electives, comprising of seven groups viz., Humanities, Science, Technical, Commercial, Agriculture, Fine Arts and Home Science were introduced in class X. 32 private high schools were brought under the scheme of conversion of high schools into higher secondary schools. 95 high schools were converted into higher secondary multipurpose schools. 104 private high schools were selected for the improvement of science teaching at a cost of Rs. 20,000 for each school. A high school was sanctioned as a model school for the Training College at Tellicherry. Craft teaching was introduced in all the departmental high schools of the former Travancore-Cochin area and grants were given to private schools for the introduction of Craft education. Under the Plan scheme of Improvement of Libraries, books were supplied to improve school libraries in selected departmental and private secondary schools.

The scales of pay of teachers of certain categories were revised with effect from 1st April, 1957. It was decided to discontinue Form III Common Examination. Special fees were ordered to be levied from 1957-58 in all the classes from I to XI.

A number of seminars was held during the year to give a fresh outlook to the teachers in modern developments in education. Seventy teachers attended the two subject seminars conducted in October and December, 1957 and 37 headmasters attended a conference of headmasters organised in February, 1958.

Madhya Pradesh

Under the scheme for improving science teaching, science clubs were organised in schools and the achievements were found to be very encouraging. The institutions starting science clubs were given subvention of Rs. 1,200 by the All-India Council of Secondary Education for the purchase of necessary equipment.

Eight high schools were converted into higher secondary schools. The maintenance grants to recognised schools were enhanced to meet the expenditure on the increased salary of teachers. Subsidy at the rate of Rs. 22 per teacher was also paid by the State government. Trained graduates were given two advance increments. Hindi was compulsorily taught in all the secondary schools except Maharashtra Anglo-Indian and Anjuman high schools.

Madras

Under the various development and improvement schemes, eight schools were selected for improvement of science teaching, fifty four for improvement of core subjects, one hundred and eight for the improvement of school libraries and thirty-six for the introduction of craft. 100 diversified courses of studies were introduced in secondary schools thus raising 57 schools into multipurpose schools. Besides, Agriculture as a diversified course of study was introduced in 15 more secondary schools under a special scheme financed by the Government of India for the improvement of rural schools. Opening of 83 new secondary schools during the year was another notable achievement.

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Legislature Committee on the White Paper on Education, forty committees consisting of principals or professors and lecturers of various colleges, headmasters and teachers of secondary schools and elementary schools were constituted to draft syllabus for the various subjects of the curriculum under the reorganised scheme of education. The total duration of the entire school course under the reorganised scheme would be 11 years and consist of 2 units:

- (i) an integrated elementary course of seven years; and
- (ii) a higher secondary course of four years.

Syllabi for the integrated elementary course for standards I to VII were finalised and published with the approval of the government.

Full fee concessions were extended to the children of political sufferers. Students belonging to the most backward classes and converts to christianity from harijan community were to receive educational concessions admissible to scheduled castes students.

Mysore

Under the scheme of diversified courses, 17 high schools were converted into multipurpose type. Moreover, 36 high schools were sanctioned to be converted to the higher secondary type with craft as a compulsory subject of study.

Under the auspices of All-India Council for Secondary Education, a six week seminar was organised at Mandya for training teachers in agriculture course. The State also organised a seminar for headmasters and education officers at Mysore. Two subject-seminars of ten days' duration each in Science and Social Studies were organised by Mysore State Teachers Federation for high school teachers. Twenty teachers of each subject participated in these seminars.

Orissa

Under the scheme for reorganisation of Secondary education, three high schools were converted into multipurpose higher secondary schools. Craft teaching was made compulsory in the syllabus of High School Certificate Examination. Grants were paid to 45 high schools for the construction of crafts shed and for the purchase of craft equipment and craft teachers were appointed in some of these schools. Craft training was also introduced in 60 middle schools. Fifty-six non-government schools were given grants for the improvement of school and hostel buildings and 85 schools received grants for the purchase of apparatus and for improvement of school libraries.

The Board of Secondary Education appointed two specialists, one in English and the other in Science to go round the schools and demonstrate the methods for improving the standard of teaching these subjects.

Punjab

With a view to ameliorating the lot of teachers working in local body schools, the State government took over the management of all such schools with effect from 1st October, 1957 and the scales of pay obtaining in government institutions were allowed to them. In accordance with the recommendations of the pay revision committee, the grades of teachers were revised during the year under report. Grants amounting to Rs. 59.64 lakhs were given for providing additional accommodation, furniture and equipment and library books to higher secondary schools to be converted into multipurpose type. Additional staff, equipment and furniture were also provided for government schools. Non-government schools were paid grants amounting to Rs. 3 lakhs.

Education was made free upto 8th class in the backward Districts of Kangra and Mahendergarh and upto 10th class in government institutions in flood affected areas from 1st September, 1957.

Rajasthan

During the year under review 100 primary schools and 24 middle schools were upgraded to middle schools and secondary schools respectively and one high school was converted into higher secondary school. Rs. 2.37 lakhs were given as aid to schools for conversion into multipurpose secondary schools. Improvements in the teaching of science, library facilities and school equipment in 80 schools and in the teaching of science in 3 schools were effected. Conferences and seminars were also organised.

Uttar Pradesh

The scheme for the conversion of higher secondary schools into multipurpose schools was continued in selected institutions. Technical courses were introduced in ten new government multipurpose schools. Increased grants were sanctioned for buildings, furniture and equipment and libraries.

Two ten-days subject-teacher seminars sponsored by the All-India Council of Secondary Education were organised at Agra and Lucknow from December 20 to 30, 1957 and from 11th January, 1958 to 20th January, 1958 respectively for Mathematics and Wood Craft Teachers.

West Bengal

The scheme for conversion of high schools into multipurpose schools and the allied schemes for the development of secondary schools were continued during 1957-58. Diversified courses were introduced in 94 selected high schools at a total estimated capital expenditure of Rs. 104.01 lakhs. Service conditions of teachers were improved by sanctioning quarters to teachers, or special allowance to trained teachers serving in rural areas in lieu of quarters and by revising of pay scales with Central assistance. Pay scales of untrained teachers were done away with. They were to draw initial grade till they got themselves trained. To increase the efficiency of teachers the syllabi of training colleges were revised. A number of seminars and refresher courses were held. Facilities for improving their academic qualifications were liberally granted to teachers.

To meet the increased demand for qualified teachers in upgraded schools, especially in science subjects, the Government and the Board of Secondary Education allowed, as a special case, appointment of part-time teachers from colleges. Craft being a compulsory subject in upgraded schools, a large number of craft teachers was recruited. A craft teachers' training centre was opened at the Bengal Engineering College, Sholapore for the teachers of mechanical craft. Under the Central government scheme for appointment of Hindi teachers, the post of a full time Hindi teacher was created in each of the upgraded schools with Centre's financial assistance.

With the gradual conversion of the existing 4-class primary schools into 5-class junior basic schools, class V of secondary schools was integrated with the primary section.

A. & N. Islands

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Education Committee, schemes for separating the primary department and girls' section from the high school and converting boys' high school into multipurpose higher secondary school were incorporated in the Second Five Year Plan. The affiliation of the only high school continued to be with the West Bengal Board.

Delhi

The schemes for the expansion of facilities for Secondary education were continued. During the year under report, 11 new higher secondary schools were opened from class VI to IX and 11 middle schools were raised to higher secondary standard by adding class IX of the higher secondary pattern. Besides, eight middle schools were opened and junior basic schools raised to senior basic schools.

Table XXXVIII—System of School Classes at Secondary Stage

State	Middle Stage	
	Name of Classes	Duration (Years)
	1	2
Andhra Pradesh—		
(i) Erstwhile Andhra State	Forms I, II, III (of Secondary), Standards VI, VII and VIII (of Higher Elementary Schools)	3
(ii) Area of erstwhile Hyderabad State	V, VI and VII	3
Assam	IV, V and VI	3
Bihar	VI and VII	2
Bombay		
(i) Erstwhile Bombay State	V, VI and VII	3
(ii) Area of the erstwhile Madhya Pradesh State (Vidarbha Region) and erstwhile Saurashtra State.	V, VI, VII and VIII	4
(iii) Area of the erstwhile Hyderabad State (Marathwada Region).	V, VI and VII	3
(iv) Erstwhile Kutch State	V, VI and VII	3
Jammu and Kashmir	VI, VII and VIII	3
Kerala	Standards VI, VII and VIII	3
Madhya Pradesh—		
(i) Area of erstwhile Madhya Pradesh State.	V, VI, VII and VIII	4
(ii) Erstwhile Madhya Bharat, Bhopal and Vindhya Pradesh State	VI, VII and VIII	3
Madras	Forms I, II and III (of Secondary Schools), Standards VI, VII and VIII (of Higher Elementary Schools)	3
Mysore—		
(i) Erstwhile Mysore State (in Civil Area and Bellary District).	Forms I, II and III	3
(In other Areas)	Classes I, II, III and IV	4

Table XXXVIII—System of School Classes at Secondary Stage—*Contd.*

High Stage			State
Name of Classes	Duration (Years)	Duration of Secondary Stage	
4	5	6	7
			Andhra Pradesh—
Forms IV, V and VI . . .	3	6	(i) Erstwhile Andhra State
VIII, IX and X . . .	3	6	(ii) Area of the erstwhile Hyderabad State
VII, VIII, IX and X . . .	4	7	Assam
VIII, IX, X and XI . . .	4	6	Bihar
			Bombay
VIII, IX, X and XI . . .	4	7	(i) Erstwhile Bombay State
IX, X and XI . . .	3	7	(ii) Area of the erstwhile Madhya Pradesh State (Vidarbha Region) and erstwhile Saurashtra State
VIII, IX and X . . .	3	6	(iii) Area of the erstwhile Hyderabad State (Marathwada Region)
VIII, IX, X and XI . . .	4	7	(iv) Erstwhile Kutch State
IX and X . . .	2	5	Jammu and Kashmir
Standards IX, X and XI	3	6	Kerala
			Madhya Pradesh—
IX, X and XI . . .	3	7	(i) Area of the erstwhile Madhya Pradesh State
IX and X . . .	2	5	(ii) Erstwhile Madhya Bharat, Bhopal and Vindhya Pradesh State
Forms IV, V and VI . . .	3	6	Madras
			Mysore—
Forms IV, V and VI . . .	3	6	(i) Erstwhile Mysore State (in Civil Area and Bellary District)
Classes I, II and III . . .	3	7	(In other Areas)

Table XXXVIII—System of School Classes at Secondary Stage—*Contd.*

Middle Stage		
State	Name of Classes	Duration (Years)
1	2	3
Mysore—<i>contd.</i>		
(ii) Area of erstwhile Bombay State	V, VI and VII	3
(iii) Area of erstwhile Madras State and erstwhile Coorg State	Forms I, II and III (of Secondary Schools), Standards VI, VII and VIII (of Higher Elementary Schools).	3
(iv) Area of erstwhile Hyderabad State	V, VI and VII	3
Orissa	VI and VII	2
Punjab	VI, VII and VIII	3
Rajasthan	VI, VII and VIII	3
Uttar Pradesh	VI, VII and VIII	3
West Bengal—		
(i) Erstwhile West Bengal State	V, VI, VII and VIII	4
(ii) Areas of erstwhile Bihar State	VI and VII	2
A. & N. Islands	VI, VII and VIII	3
Delhi	VI, VII and VIII	3
Himachal Pradesh	VI, VII and VIII	3
L. M. & A. Islands	Nil	Nil
Manipur	III, IV, V and VI	4
Tripura	VI, VII and VIII	3
N.E.F.A.	IV, V and VI	3
Pondicherry	Forms I, II and III	3

Table XXXVIII—System of School Classes at Secondary Stage—*Concl'd.*

High Stage				State
Name of Classes	Duration (Years)	Duration of Secondary Stage		
4	5	6	7	
				Mysore— <i>cont'd.</i>
VIII, IX, X and XI . . .	4	7	(ii)	Area of erstwhile Bombay State.
Forms IV, V and VI	3	6	(iii)	Area of erstwhile Madras State and erstwhile Coorg State
VIII, IX and X . . .	3	6	(iv)	Area of erstwhile Hyderabad State
VIII, IX, X and XI . . .	4	6		Orissa
IX and X	2	5		Punjab
IX and X	2	5		Rajasthan
IX and X	2	5		Uttar Pradesh
				West Bengal—
IX and X	2	6	(i)	Erstwhile West Bengal State
VIII, IX, X and XI . . .	4	6	(ii)	Areas of erstwhile Bihar State
IX and X	2	5		A. & N. Islands
IX and X	2	5		Delhi
IX and X	2	5		Himachal Pradesh
Nil	Nil	Nil		L. M. & A. Islands
VII, VIII, IX and X . . .	4	8		Manipur.
IX and X	2	5		Tripura.
VII, VIII, IX and X . . .	4	7		N.E.F.A.
Forms IV, V and VI . . .	3	6		Pondicherry

In four government high/higher secondary schools, facilities for teaching of science subjects were improved by enriching the equipment and apparatus.

Education for the scheduled caste students remained free upto higher secondary stage.

The standard of teaching was improved by organising seminars and refresher courses in order to acquaint the teachers with the recent trends and developments in education. The extension service department of the Central Institute of Education, Delhi rendered good service in raising the standard of teaching by organising seminars and study circles in different subjects.

Himachal Pradesh

Under the second Five Year Educational Development Plan, craft materials were supplied to 13 Middle schools. 24 lower middle schools were upgraded to middle standard. Three middle schools were converted into senior basic schools and Basic education equipment was supplied to one middle school intended for conversion into senior basic school.

L.M. & A. Islands

With no secondary school in the Union Territory, facilities for high school studies to students of the Territory continued to be provided by securing them admission in the government hostels in the mainland and providing free boarding lodging and tuition at an expenditure of Rs. 26,506. Non-boarders of the hostels studying in high schools in the mainland also received scholarship to the value of Rs. 7,929.

N.E.F.A.

Two lower primary schools were converted into middle schools and a new middle school managed by private body was started.

Pondicherry

Two new secondary schools for girls were started.

Tripura

Two government and three private aided high schools for boys were converted into higher secondary schools and one middle school for girls was upgraded to high school. Seven middle/junior basic schools were converted into senior basic schools. The multipurpose higher secondary schools and two high schools were equipped with necessary science materials. For the improvement of school library, books were supplied to one high school. Construction of one hostel for girls of secondary schools was undertaken by P.W.D. To improve the standard of teaching in secondary schools, training of teachers of secondary schools was undertaken to provide secondary schools with trained teachers. Further, five subject-teacher seminars for discussion of better process and procedure of teaching were organised.

System of School classes

Secondary education consists of two stages—high and middle. High schools in some States had middle and even primary classes attached to them. Similarly, middle schools contained primary classes in most cases. The number of classes comprising the middle and high stages differed in various States. This variation is shown in Table XXXVIII.

Except for the States of Rajasthan and Pondicherry, the system of school classes did not undergo any change during the year. In Rajasthan, the scheme of school classes was made uniform in the erstwhile area of Bombay State viz. Abu Road Taluka, as in other areas. In Pondicherry, the high stage in English Schools consisted of three classes as compared to four in the previous year due to the integration of Form III of high school stage with that of middle school stage.

Administration and Control

The year was not marked by any conspicuous change in the administration and control of secondary schools. As before, secondary schools continued to be managed by government, local bodies and private agencies during the year. In most of the States, the majority of high schools were managed by private bodies. The State Education Departments controlled the middle school education by way of recognition, inspection, prescription of syllabus and provision of grant-in-aid. The control over high/higher secondary school education was shared by the Education Departments, Universities and Boards of Education which prescribed courses and conducted examinations.

Middle Schools

During the year under report, the total number of recognised middle schools in the country increased by 2,529 to 27,015 (23,141 for boys and 2,874 for girls). This gave an increase of 10·3 per cent as compared to 11·4 per cent during the previous year. Of the total, 7,819 (7,249 for boys and 570 for girls) were senior basic schools. The distribution of middle schools according to different managements was as given in table below :

Table XXXIX—Number of Middle Schools by Management

Management	1956-57		1957-58	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
Government	5,164	21·1	6,807	25·2
District Board	9,961	40·7	10,100	37·4
Municipal Board	869	3·6	828	3·1
Private Bodies—				
Aided	6,108	24·9	6,850	25·3
Unaided	2,384	9·7	2,430	9·0
Total	24,486	100·0	27,015	100·0

The opening of new schools and up-grading of primary schools to middle school standard brought about an increase in the number of government schools to the extent of 31·8 per cent as compared to the increase of 14·0 per cent, 12·1 per cent and 1·9 per cent in the number of schools under district board, private aided and unaided managements respectively. The number of schools under the control of municipal board decreased by 4·7 per cent due to the transfer of their management to the government.

The detail statistics of senior basic schools are given in Chapter IV.

The number of middle schools in rural areas increased by 2,071 to 21,784. This constituted 80·6 per cent of the total number of middle schools as against 80·5 during the previous year.

The Statewise distribution of middle schools during the years 1956-57 and 1957-58 is given in table XL. It will be observed that the number of middle schools increased everywhere except in N.E.F.A. where it decreased by 3. The decrease in N.E.F.A. was due to transfer of Tuesang Frontier Division to the Naga Hills Tuesang Area Administration from November, 1957. Among the States, the increase was highest in Kerala (406), followed by Bombay (329), Andhra Pradesh (300), Punjab (221), Uttar Pradesh (195), Madhya Pradesh (187), Bihar (177), Mysore (167), Madras (164), Rajasthan (103) and the lowest in Jammu and Kashmir (11). In the case of Union Territories, the greatest increase was reported by Manipur (52), followed by Pondicherry (46), Himachal Pradesh (10), Delhi (2) and the lowest in A. & N. Islands (1). L.M. & A. Islands had no middle school.

Table XLI gives the proportion of middle schools under different managements in the various States during the year under report. In all the States, a large majority of middle schools continued to be under the management of the local bodies or private bodies or both. The proportion of government schools was the highest in Jammu and Kashmir (94·3), followed by Punjab (88·4), Rajasthan (86·3), Andhra Pradesh (60·2) and the least in Bombay (3·3). Phenomenal increase in the proportion of government schools in Punjab was due to transfer of management of schools by the local bodies to the government. In the case of Union Territories, N.E.F.A. reported all the schools under government control, Himachal Pradesh 91·3 per cent, Pondicherry 67·4 per cent, Delhi 67·2 per cent, A. & N. Islands 66·7 per cent, Tripura 42·5 per cent and Manipur 29·0 per cent.

Pupils

During the year 1957-58, the total number of pupils in recognised middle schools increased from 43,92,223 (32,78,462 boys and 11,13,761 girls) to 50,59,731 (36,97,367 boys and 13,62,364 girls), the rate of increase being 15·2 per cent which was the same as during the previous year. As compared to the increase in enrolment, the rise in the number of schools was by 10·3 per cent. Of the total number of pupils, 19,76,544 (13,90,055 boys and 5,86,489 girls) were in senior basic schools. The distribution of pupils in middle/senior basic schools under different managements was as under:

Management	1956-57		1957-58	
	Number	Percent- age	Number	Percent- age
Government	10,36,361	23·5	14,87,122	29·4
District Board	18,86,186	42·9	19,02,756	37·6
Municipal Board	3,54,163	8·1	3,32,476	6·6
Private Bodies—				
Aided	8,98,943	20·5	11,19,782	22·1
Unaided	2,16,570	4·9	2,17,596	4·3
Total	43,92,223	100·0	50,59,731	100·0

Table XL—Number of Middle Schools by States*

State	For Boys		For Girls		Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	
	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	269	552	60	77	329	629	+ 300	+ 91.2
Assam	1,279	1,305	148	151	1,427	1,456	+ 29	+ 2.0
Bihar	3,205	3,377	174	179	3,379	3,556	+ 177	+ 5.2
Bombay	4,677	4,961	415	460	5,092	5,421	+ 329	+ 6.5
Jammu and Kashmir	206	212	44	49	250	261	+ 11	+ 4.4
Kerala	1,341	1,745	26	28	1,367	1,773	+ 406	+ 29.7
Madhya Pradesh	1,420	1,588	184	203	1,604	1,791	+ 187	+ 11.7
Madras	440	607	20	17	460	624	+ 164	+ 35.7
Mysore	1,546	1,708	221	226	1,767	1,934	+ 167	+ 9.5
Orissa	673	720	50	54	723	774	+ 51	+ 7.1
Punjab	781	946	269	325	1,050	1,271	+ 221	+ 21.0
Rajasthan	835	934	161	165	996	1,099	+ 103	+ 10.3
Uttar Pradesh	3,238	3,386	548	595	3,786	3,981	+ 195	+ 5.2
West Bengal	1,590	1,643	230	258	1,820	1,901	+ 81	+ 4.5
A. & N. Islands	2	3	..	..	2	3	+ 1	+ 50.0
Delhi	87	88	45	46	132	134	+ 2	+ 1.5
Himachal Pradesh	107	117	9	9	116	126	+ 10	+ 8.6
Manipur	81	128	5	10	86	138	+ 52	+ 60.5
Tripura	81	82	6	5	87	87	..	..
N.E.F.A.	13	10	..	..	13	10	— 3	— 23.1
Pondicherry	..	29	..	17	..	46	+ 46	+100.0
India	21,871	24,141	2,615	2,874	24,486	27,015	+2,529	+ 10.3

*Includes senior basic schools also.

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Table XLI—Management of Middle Schools by States*

State	Percentage of Middle Schools Managed by				
	Government	District Boards	Municipal Boards	Private Bodies	
				Aided	Unaided
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	60.2	14.0	2.9	20.8	2.1
Assam	7.3	36.3	0.3	46.7	9.4
Bihar	15.4	31.9	2.1	32.7	16.9
Bombay	3.3	77.9	8.6	8.9	1.3
Jammu and Kashmir	94.3	..	..	5.7	..
Kerala	28.0	..	..	71.2	0.7
Madhya Pradesh	61.4	30.5	1.6	5.4	1.1
Madras	10.4	25.8	5.6	57.4	0.8
Mysore	42.8	46.0	0.5	10.0	0.7
Orissa	24.2	7.2	0.6	54.0	14.0
Punjab	88.4	..	0.1	5.0	6.5
Rajasthan	86.3	1.5	0.1	9.9	2.2
Uttar Pradesh	4.3	60.8	4.4	7.9	22.6
West Bengal	5.5	1.7	0.3	73.4	19.1
A. & N. Islands	66.7	..	..	33.3	..
Delhi	67.2	3.7	0.7	28.4	..
Himachal Pradesh	91.3	..	..	8.7	..
Manipur	29.0	..	..	23.2	47.8
Tripura	42.5	..	..	40.2	17.3
N.E.F.A.	100.0	..	..	..	..
Pondicherry	67.4	..	..	22.6	..
India	25.2	37.4	3.1	25.3	9.0

* Includes statistics of senior basic schools.

All managements excepting municipal boards shared the increase in enrolment.

The number of pupils in middle schools from rural areas was 36,55,243 (28,48,676 boys and 8,06,567 girls) as against 31,91,866 in 1956-57 and constituted 72.2 per cent of the total enrolment in middle schools as against 72.7 per cent in 1956-57.

Table XLII gives the enrolment in middle schools in different States for the year 1956-57 and 1957-58. It will be seen that the total enrolment increased in all the States except N.E.F.A. where the fall was due to decrease in the number of schools by 3. Among the States, Kerala reported the highest increase (2,20,017) as in the case of number of institutions, followed by Bombay (1,14,863) and Madras (52,904). Other States reported an increase of less than 50,000, the least being in Jammu & Kashmir (1,140). Among the Union and other Territories, Manipur reported the highest increase (2,794) and A. & N. Islands the least (132). On percentage basis, the highest increase was reported by Kerala (62.4), followed by Andhra Pradesh (48.5) and Madras (41.2) among the States, while A. & N. Islands reported the highest increase of 43.0 per cent among the Union Territories.

To have a correct appraisal of enrolment at middle stage, it is necessary to eliminate pupils of primary classes of middle schools attached to high/higher secondary schools and colleges. This has been done in Table XLIII which compares the Statewise figures for the year 1956-57 and 1957-58. For inter-State comparison of the figures, the number of classes comprising the middle stage, as shown in table XXXVIII, has been kept in view. The number of pupils at middle stage increased from 51,58,685 (40,20,514 boys and 11,38,171 girls) to 54,98,471 (42,35,890 boys and 12,62,581 girls) yielding an increase of 6.6 per cent as against 7.0 per cent during the previous year.

Table XLIV gives the extent of educational facilities available for the children of the age-group 11—14 in various States. On an average 19.3 per cent of the total population in this age group was in schools as against 17.3 per cent in 1956-57. This average was exceeded in 12 States. There was an improvement in the average in all the States except A. & N. Islands and N.E.F.A. The proportion was highest in Delhi (55.7 per cent). In other States, it varied between 1.0 in N.E.F.A. and 47.1 in Kerala.

Co-education

The proportion of girls studying in boys' schools to the total number of girls in all the middle schools rose from 54.5 per cent to 59.7 per cent. Of the 13,62,364 girls in middle schools, 8,13,056 girls were reading in schools for boys. Table XLV gives the extent of co-education in middle schools. There were no separate schools for girls in A. & N. Islands and N.E.F.A. In the rest of the States, Kerala had the highest percentage of girls under instruction in boys' schools (97.1), followed by Madras (95.5). Other States where more than half of the number of girls attended institutions for boys were Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Mysore, Orissa, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura. The proportion was lowest in Jammu & Kashmir (5.1)

Table XII—Number of Pupils in Middle Schools*

State	For Boys		For Girls		Total	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	
	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58		Number	Percentage
Andhra Pradesh	80,304	1,24,921	17,838	20,851	98,142	1,43,772	+ 47,630
Assam	1,28,169	1,36,700	16,270	16,404	1,44,439	1,53,104	+ 8,665
Bihar	4,10,457	4,39,306	27,401	29,627	4,37,858	4,68,933	+ 31,075
Bombay	11,41,904	12,46,682	1,44,682	1,54,167	12,85,986	14,00,849	+ 1,14,863
Jammu and Kashmir	38,825	39,900	8,298	8,303	47,123	48,263	+ 1,140
Kerala	3,45,905	5,63,661	6,856	8,917	3,52,761	5,72,778	+ 2,20,017
Madhya Pradesh	3,05,671	3,35,171	36,714	43,666	3,42,385	3,79,037	+ 36,652
Madras	1,23,216	1,77,329	5,295	4,094	1,28,310	1,81,414	+ 52,904
Mysore	3,29,416	3,52,044	52,053	55,954	3,81,469	4,07,998	+ 26,529
Orissa	67,291	63,704	4,082	4,358	61,373	68,062	+ 6,689
Punjab	1,73,855	2,17,473	69,699	74,673	2,43,574	2,92,146	+ 48,592
Rajasthan	1,64,765	1,84,077	34,039	37,801	1,98,804	2,21,938	+ 23,134
Uttar Pradesh	3,67,855	3,79,314	69,837	77,286	4,27,692	4,56,600	+ 28,908

West Bengal	1,38,142	1,39,350	20,215	22,305	1,58,357	1,61,645	+	3,288	+	2.1
A. & N. Islands	307	439	..	..	307	439	+	132	+	43.0
Delhi	27,202	29,907	16,077	15,509	43,279	45,497	+	2,218	+	5.1
Himachal Pradesh	16,916	17,100	1,133	1,267	18,049	18,367	+	318	+	1.8
Manipur	9,723	12,182	542	877	10,265	13,059	+	2,794	+	27.2
Tripura	9,822	10,533	1,080	648	10,902	11,181	+	279	+	2.6
N.F.F.A.	968	806	..	..	968	806	-	162	-	16.7
Pondicherry	..	8,524	..	3,319	..	11,843	+	11,843	+	100.0
India	38,80,712	44,79,404	5,31,511	5,80,827	43,82,223	50,59,731	+	6,67,508	+	15.2

*Includes statistics of senior basic schools.

Table XLIII—Number of Pupils at Middle Stage

State	Boys		Girls		Total	
	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	2,55,983	2,53,375	63,709	66,158	3,19,692	3,19,533
Assam	1,21,299	1,23,287	38,803	41,864	1,60,102	1,65,151
Bihar	2,05,753	2,15,538	17,599	20,928	2,23,352	2,36,466
Bombay	7,74,723	8,24,561	2,56,322	2,93,590	10,31,045	11,18,151
Jammu & Kashmir	30,357	48,864	6,124	7,100	36,481	55,964
Kerala	2,76,648	2,83,434	1,94,069	1,98,646	4,70,717	4,82,080
Madhya Pradesh	2,00,179	2,21,858	32,262	38,901	2,32,441	2,60,759
Madras	3,42,633	3,61,705	1,35,341	1,49,386	4,77,974	5,11,181
Mysore	2,83,390	3,09,164	95,257	1,20,107	3,78,647	4,29,271
Orissa	38,326	43,781	4,224	5,254	42,550	49,035
Punjab	2,69,762	2,92,825	57,466	59,463	3,27,228	3,52,288
Rajasthan	1,16,722	1,22,008	14,043	17,176	1,30,765	1,39,184
Uttar Pradesh	5,59,104	5,86,130	71,471	82,911	6,30,575	6,69,041
West Bengal	4,66,515	4,61,537	1,18,945	1,21,078	5,85,460	5,82,615
A. & N. Islands	312	287	86	101	398	388
Delhi	47,722	49,335	25,506	30,343	73,228	79,678
Himachal Pradesh	10,797	10,164	1,815	1,797	12,612	11,961
Manipur	12,114	16,205	2,791	4,047	14,905	20,252
Tripura	7,745	7,747	2,261	2,270	10,006	10,017
N.E.F.A.	430	368	77	27	507	395
Pondicherry . . . . .	..	3,627	..	1,434	..	5,061
India	40,20,514	42,35,890	11,38,171	12,62,561	51,58,685	54,98,471

Teachers

During the year, 1,85,073 teachers (1,48,054 men and 37,019 women) were working in middle schools which exceeded the 1956-57 figure by 18,510 (12,689 men and 5,680 women). It showed an increase of 11.1 per cent as compared to the increase of 10.3 per cent in the number of institutions and 15.2 per cent in the number of pupils. The proportion of women teachers registered an increase from 18.8 per cent to 20.0 per cent. The number of trained teachers increased by 15,944 to 1,16,021 (90,117 men and 25,904 women). Their proportion to the total number of teachers in middle schools also increased from 60.7 per cent to 72.7 per cent. The proportion of women trained teachers constituted 70.0 per cent of the total number of women teachers in middle schools as against 69.3 per cent in 1956-57. Of the total number of teachers, 57,856 (45,820 men and 12,036 women) were working in senior basic schools.

Table XLVI compares the number of teachers in middle senior basic schools in different States and Union Territories during 1956-57 and 1957-58. All the States, except Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and N.E.F.A., reported an increase in the number of teachers. The position with regard to the number of trained teachers improved in all the States except Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Mysore, West Bengal, A. & N. Islands and Delhi. In Andhra Pradesh and Mysore this percentage remained almost stationary (viz., 57.0 and 64.9 respectively as against 57.2 and 65.0 respectively in 1956-57), while in Kerala, West Bengal, A. & N. Islands and Delhi it decreased from 85.4, 16.0, 18.2 and 98.8 respectively to 83.1, 15.4, 12.5 and 97.5 respectively. The percentage of trained teachers was highest in Delhi (97.5) as in the previous year. Next in order were Madras (93.8), Punjab (88.6), Kerala (83.1), Uttar Pradesh (78.1), Himachal Pradesh (76.3), N.E.F.A. (70.0), Bombay (67.5), Jammu & Kashmir (61.2), Andhra Pradesh (57.0) and Bihar (54.8). In other States, where more than half the total number of teachers were untrained, this percentage varied from 12.0 in Manipur to 46.5 in Rajasthan.

Teacher-Pupil Ratio

The number of pupils per teacher in middle schools was 27 during the year as compared to 26 during the previous year. Teacher-pupil ratio in middle schools in various States is given in col (14) of Table XLVI.

Pay Scales of Teachers

During the year under report, the pay scales of teachers in middle schools changed only in Kerala, where with effect from 1st April, 1957, the scale of pay of untrained graduate teachers was fixed at Rs. 65 and that of undergraduate and graduate teachers with B.T. was revised from Rs. 35—80 and Rs. 55—150 respectively to Rs. 40—120 and Rs. 80—165 respectively.

In Uttar Pradesh, the Government assumed financial responsibility for meeting 75 per cent of the annual increments as against 50 per cent during 1956-57.

Table XLIV—Educational Facilities for the children of Age-Group 11—14

State	Enrolment in Classes VI to VIII			Population of the Age-group (11—14) (In Lakhs)			Percentage of Children of Age-group 11—14 in the Classes VI to VIII		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	2,53,375	66,158	3,19,533	11.26	10.87	22.13	22.5	6.1	14.4
Assam	1,23,287	41,864	1,65,151	3.33	3.10	6.43	37.0	13.5	25.7
Bihar	2,92,417	26,324	3,18,741	13.26	12.74	26.00	22.1	2.1	12.3
Bombay	6,04,951	2,03,183	8,08,134	18.20	17.73	35.93	33.2	11.5	22.5
Jammu & Kashmir	48,804	7,100	55,904	1.56	1.57	3.13	31.3	4.5	17.9
Kerala	2,83,434	1,98,446	4,82,080	5.06	5.17	10.23	56.0	38.4	47.1
Madhya Pradesh	1,77,285	30,105	2,07,390	9.13	8.37	17.50	19.4	3.6	11.9
Madras	3,61,795	1,49,386	5,11,181	10.73	10.60	21.23	33.7	14.2	24.1
Mysore	2,11,893	78,689	2,90,582	7.33	7.20	14.53	28.9	10.9	20.0
Orissa	76,794	9,878	86,672	4.93	4.70	9.63	15.6	2.5	9.0
Punjab	2,92,825	59,463	3,52,288	6.30	5.70	12.00	46.5	10.4	29.4
Rajasthan	1,22,008	17,176	1,39,184	6.18	5.67	11.73	19.8	3.1	11.9
Uttar Pradesh	5,86,120	82,911	6,69,041	22.98	20.90	43.86	25.5	4.0	15.3
West Bengal	3,17,383	83,426	4,00,809	9.28	8.84	18.10	34.3	9.4	22.1

A. & N. Islands . . .	257	101	288	0.02	0.01	0.03	14.4	10.1	12.9
Delhi	49,325	30,343	79,578	0.76	0.67	1.43	64.9	45.3	55.7
Himachal Pradesh . . .	10,184	1,797	11,961	0.30	0.30	0.60	33.9	6.0	19.9
L. M. & A. Islands . . .	52	2	54	0.01	0.02	0.03	5.2	0.1	1.8
Manipur	11,103	2,723	13,826	0.20	0.20	0.40	55.5	13.7	34.4
Tripura	7,747	2,270	10,017	0.20	0.20	0.40	38.7	11.4	25.1
N.E.F.A.	368	27	395	0.20	0.20	0.40	1.8	0.1	1.0
Pondicherry	3,627	1,434	5,061	0.13	0.11	0.24	27.9	13.0	21.1
India	39,85,124	10,93,006	49,38,130	131.29	124.67	255.96	28.2	8.8	19.3

Table XLV—Number of Girls in Middle Schools*

State	Number of Girls in Boys' Schools	Number of Girls in Girls' Schools	Total Number of Girls	Percentage of Girls in Boys' Schools to Total Number of Girls	
				1956-57	1957-58
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	21,224	16,432	37,656	40.0	56.4
Assam	32,066	15,231	47,297	64.8	67.8
Bihar	32,611	27,596	60,207	50.6	54.2
Bombay	2,79,091	1,46,580	4,25,671	63.2	65.6
Jammu & Kashmir	452	8,363	8,815	4.6	5.1
Kerala	2,39,054	7,241	2,46,295	96.1	97.1
Madhya Pradesh	20,340	43,424	63,764	32.2	31.9
Madras	67,678	3,152	70,830	91.6	95.5
Mysore	58,797	54,045	1,12,842	50.2	52.1
Orissa	4,901	4,236	9,137	51.4	53.6
Punjab	14,088	70,161	84,249	15.2	16.7
Rajasthan	10,944	37,255	48,199	17.9	22.7
Uttar Pradesh	9,158	72,953	82,111	9.8	11.2
West Bengal	10,663	22,072	32,735	34.0	32.6
A. & N. Islands	119	..	119	100.0	100.0
Delhi	4,689	14,890	19,579	19.6	23.9
Himachal Pradesh	2,124	1,145	3,269	66.6	65.0
Manipur	1,585	877	2,462	67.2	64.4
Tripura	1,628	648	2,276	56.9	71.5
N.E.F.A.	86	..	86	100.0	100.0
Pondicherry	1,758	3,007	4,765	..	36.9
India	2,13,056	5,49,308	12,62,364	54.5	59.7

* Includes statistics of senior basic schools.

In West Bengal, pay scales were fixed strictly on qualification and experience basis. In junior high schools where there was no uniform pattern of pay scales, the difference between the existing pay and the pay on qualification basis was paid as grant-in-aid to each school in addition to the lump-sum grant.

The State-wise details according to qualifications of teachers and management of schools are given in Appendix C of Vol. II of the report.

Table XLVII provides a comparative study of the minima and maxima of the scales prescribed for trained teachers in government middle schools in different States. The States have been grouped according to the initial salary offered.

Table XLVI—Number of Teachers

State	Men		Women		Total	
	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	3,408	4,929	1,013	1,322	4,421	6,251
Assam	5,493	5,809	782	822	6,275	6,631
Bihar	17,061	17,803	1,383	1,452	18,444	19,255
Bombay	30,210	30,436	7,918	8,410	38,128	38,846
Jammu & Kashmir	1,574	1,223	303	608	1,877	1,831
Kerala	7,946	11,953	5,225	7,700	13,171	19,653
Madhya Pradesh	13,688	14,954	1,638	1,918	15,326	16,872
Madras	3,145	4,213	1,677	2,512	4,822	6,725
Mysore	10,015	10,514	2,214	2,467	12,229	12,981
Orissa	3,143	3,316	216	230	3,359	3,546
Punjab	5,320	6,277	2,177	2,417	7,497	8,694
Rajasthan	7,813	8,618	1,521	1,551	9,334	10,169
Uttar Pradesh	17,096	17,514	3,432	3,631	20,528	21,145
West Bengal	7,143	7,747	876	1,010	8,019	8,757
A. & N. Islands	9	10	2	14	11	24
Delhi	731	829	562	634	1,293	1,463
Himachal Pradesh	825	699	97	119	922	818
Manipur	373	484	5	25	378	509
Tripura	404	445	53	68	457	512
N.E.F.A.	70	48	2	2	72	50
Pondicherry . . . . .	..	233	..	107	..	340
India	1,35,467	1,48,054	31,096	37,019	1,66,563	1,85,073

*Includes statistics of

in Middle Schools*

Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	Number of Trained Teachers		Percentage of Trained Teachers to Total Number of Teachers		Average number of Students per Teacher		State
	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
+ 1,830	2,531	3,563	57.2	57.0	22	23	Andhra Pradesh
+ 356	1,757	1,895	28.0	28.6	23	23	Assam
+ 811	9,552	10,547	51.8	54.8	24	24	Bihar
+ 718	24,769	26,220	65.0	67.5	34	36	Bombay
- 46	950	1,062	50.6	58.0	25	29	Jammu & Kashmir
+ 6,482	11,254	16,332	85.4	83.1	27	29	Kerala
+ 1,546	6,144	7,337	40.1	43.5	22	22	Madhya Pradesh
+ 1,903	4,496	6,311	93.2	93.8	27	27	Madras
+ 752	7,954	8,421	65.0	64.9	31	31	Mysore
+ 187	1,280	1,432	38.1	40.4	18	19	Orissa
+ 1,197	6,231	7,704	83.1	88.6	32	34	Punjab
+ 835	3,849	4,727	41.2	46.5	21	22	Rajasthan
+ 617	15,921	16,518	77.6	78.1	21	22	Uttar Pradesh
+ 738	1,282	1,351	16.0	15.4	20	18	West Bengal
+ 13	2	3	18.2	12.5	28	18	A. & N. Islands
+ 170	1,278	1,427	98.8	97.5	33	31	Delhi
104	580	624	62.9	76.3	20	22	Himachal Pradesh
+ 131	39	61	10.3	12.0	27	26	Manipur
+ 56	176	222	38.5	43.3	24	22	Tripura
- 22	32	35	44.4	70.0	13	16	N.E.F.A.
+ 340	..	229	..	67.4	..	35	Pondichery
+ 18,510	1,00,077	1,16,021	60.1	62.7	26	27	India

senior basic schools.

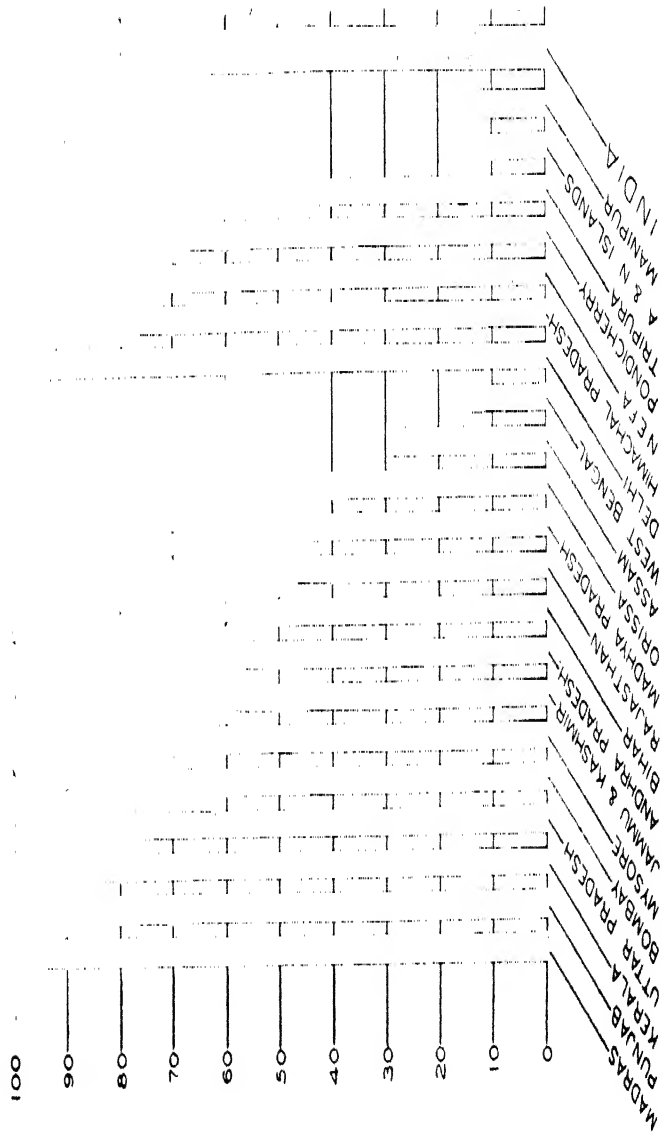
Table XLVII—Minima & Maxima of Pay Scales of Trained Teachers in Government Middle Schools

State	Minimum	Maximum	Number of years required to reach the Maximum
1	2	3	4
Orissa	34	44	10
Uttar Pradesh	35	65	15
Kerala	40	120	19
Madras	41	80	13
Pondicherry	41	80	13
Bihar	45	75	15
Bombay	45	80	17
West Bengal	45	75	15
Andhra Pradesh	45	90	20
Madhya Pradesh	50	75	10
A. & N. Islands	50	90	15
Mysore	50	100	15
Manipur	55	90	15
Tripura	55	130	19
Assam	60	100	18
Punjab	60	120	14
Delhi	68	170	23
Jammu & Kashmir	70	90	4
Rajasthan	70	200	21
N.E.F.A.	75	125	..
Himachal Pradesh	80	250	22

Expenditure

During the year under report, the total direct expenditure on recognised middle schools increased by Rs. 3,68,11,827 to Rs. 20,76,71,767. This shows an increase of 17·4 per cent as against 11·2 per cent, in the previous year. Of the total amount, Rs. 18,06,91,400 were expended on boys' schools and Rs. 2,69,80,367 on girls' schools. The proportion of direct expenditure on middle schools to total direct expenditure on all the institutions remained the same at

PERCENTAGE OF TRAINED TEACHERS IN MIDDLE SCHOOLS 1957-58



11·4 per cent while the proportion to the total direct expenditure on secondary schools was 30·9 per cent as compared to 29·2 per cent during the previous year. The extent to which middle school expenditure was borne by different sources is shown in the table XLVIII below :—

Table XLVIII— Direct Expenditure on Middle Schools by Sources

Source	1956-57		1957-58	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
	Rs.		Rs.	
Government Funds	11,38,50,899	66·4	15,01,10,161	72·3
District Board Funds	1,44,49,183	8·4	1,27,25,593	6·1
Municipal Board Funds	54,39,064	3·2	55,99,135	2·7
Fees	2,50,84,382	14·6	2,52,54,448	12·2
Endowments	43,83,084	2·6	48,74,172	2·3
Other Sources	82,83,328	4·8	91,08,258	4·4
Total	17,14,09,940	100·0	20,76,71,767	100·0

The above statement shows that (a) of every ten rupees spent on middle schools, seven were met from government funds and one from fees (b) the expenditure met from government funds, municipal board funds, fees, endowments and other sources increased to the extent of 31·9 per cent, 2·9 per cent, 0·7 per cent, 11·2 per cent and 10·0 per cent respectively while that from district board funds decreased by 11·2 per cent. Of the total direct expenditure, the amount incurred on senior basic schools was Rs. 6,26,34,820.

The break-up of the total direct expenditure on middle senior basic schools, according to different managements, was as under :—

Management	1956-57		1957-58	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
	Rs.		Rs.	
Government	5,26,42,602	30·7	7,37,82,451	36·5
District Boards	5,93,96,844	34·6	6,22,02,906	30·0
Municipal Boards	1,19,46,278	7·0	1,20,56,495	5·8
Private Bodies—				
Aided	3,87,47,001	22·6	4,83,57,794	23·3
Unaided	87,57,215	5·1	92,72,121	4·4
Total	17,14,89,940	100·0	20,76,71,767	100·0

Table XLIX—Direct Expenditure

State	On Schools for Boys		On Schools for Girls	
	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Andhra Pradesh	48,84,532	60,18,222	12,46,933	13,48,007
Assam	48,69,763	58,75,387	5,82,860	7,16,614
Bihar	1,53,73,158	1,72,09,953	12,52,832	13,42,170
Bombay	3,50,88,311	3,90,42,671	46,00,884	54,27,851
Jammu & Kashmir	12,82,696	12,62,979	4,51,978	3,80,690
Kerala	1,11,13,546	1,78,47,057	2,53,319	3,73,223
Madhya Pradesh	1,32,49,365	1,67,33,210	20,13,416	26,82,662
Madras	38,44,222	71,92,971	3,57,092	3,26,714
Mysore	1,06,92,344	1,34,48,865	17,40,120	22,06,594
Orissa	31,54,019	33,71,105	2,63,614	3,02,767
Punjab	83,35,133	1,07,78,165	26,67,941	30,21,333
Rajasthan	83,02,107	1,02,39,959	15,93,501	16,90,015
Uttar Pradesh	1,62,41,052	1,77,99,003	35,27,091	40,96,838
West Bengal	84,33,486	95,12,709	13,92,485	17,03,197
A. & N. Islands	10,943	33,280	..	..
Delhi	17,54,218	21,11,777	9,71,686	10,35,043
Himachal Pradesh	9,51,772	9,16,361	69,504	63,004
Manipur	3,30,122	2,86,858	10,547	17,354
Tripura	3,84,528	5,37,464	61,800	61,059
N.E.F.A.	1,37,020	1,08,712	..	..
Pondichery	..	5,64,692	..	1,85,322
India	14,84,32,337	18,06,91,400	2,30,57,803	2,69,80,367

*Includes statistics of

on Middle Schools by States*

Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (—)		Percentage of Expenditure on Middle Schools To Total Direct Expenditure on Education in 1957-58		State
1956-57	1957-58	Amount	Percentage			
6	7	8	9	10	11	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
61,31,465	73,66,229	12,34,764	20.1	5.4	Andhra Pradesh	
54,52,623	63,92,001	9,39,378	17.2	14.5	Assam	
1,68,25,990	1,85,52,123	19,26,133	11.6	18.3	Bihar	
3,96,89,195	4,44,70,522	47,81,327	12.0	12.8	Bombay	
17,34,674	16,43,579	91,095	5.3	15.3	Jammu & Kashmir	
1,13,66,865	1,82,20,280	68,53,415	60.3	18.2	Kerala	
1,52,62,781	1,94,15,872	41,53,091	27.2	18.6	Madhya Pradesh	
42,01,314	75,19,685	33,18,371	79.0	4.4	Madras	
1,24,32,464	1,56,55,459	32,22,995	25.9	15.3	Mysore	
34,17,633	36,73,872	2,56,239	7.5	10.9	Orissa	
1,10,03,074	1,37,99,498	27,96,424	25.4	12.9	Punjab	
98,95,608	1,19,20,974	20,34,366	20.6	19.4	Rajasthan	
1,97,68,143	2,18,95,841	21,27,698	10.8	9.1	Uttar Pradesh	
98,25,971	1,12,15,906	13,89,935	14.1	6.1	West Bengal	
10,943	33,280	22,337	204.1	12.5	A. & N. Islands	
27,25,904	31,46,820	4,20,916	15.4	5.0	Delhi	
10,21,276	9,79,365	41,911	4.1	17.9	Himachal Pradesh	
3,40,669	3,04,212	36,457	10.7	12.0	Manipur	
4,46,328	5,98,523	1,52,195	34.1	10.1	Tripura	
1,37,020	1,08,712	28,308	20.7	13.6	N.E.F.A.	
..	7,50,014	7,50,014	100.0	37.3	Pondicherry	
17,14,89,940	20,76,71,767	3,61,81,827	21.1	11.4	India	

senior basic schools.

Table XLIX—Direct Expenditure on Middle Schools by States—*Contd.*

State	Percentage of Expenditure (1957-58) met from						Average Annual Cost per Pupil	
	Government Funds	Dis- trict Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endow- ments	Other Sources	1956-57	1957-58
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Andhra Pradesh.	77.2	6.1	2.9	5.6	5.3	2.9	R. 62.5	R. 50.5
Assam . . .	71.0	0.2	0.7	18.3	6.4	3.4	37.8	41.8
Bihar . . .	63.7	5.1	1.2	19.7	2.4	7.9	38.0	39.6
Bombay . . .	78.1	6.1	5.6	6.0	0.3	3.9	30.9	31.7
Jammu & Kash- mir.	92.3	..	..	2.2	0.5	5.0	26.8	34.1
Kerala . . .	93.0	4.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.7	32.2	31.8
Madhya Pradesh	88.0	6.6	0.8	1.8	1.0	1.8	44.6	51.2
Madras . . .	71.0	12.0	4.6	4.4	6.8	0.3	32.7	41.5
Mysore . . .	85.3	5.7	1.5	2.0	1.2	4.3	32.6	38.4
Orissa . . .	65.9	2.0	0.3	14.7	10.5	6.6	55.7	54.0
Punjab . . .	59.9	12.2	2.8	19.3	2.5	3.3	45.2	47.2
Rajasthan . .	91.5	1.2	0.2	2.0	3.2	1.9	49.8	53.8
Uttar Pradesh .	40.4	11.2	4.7	34.1	1.8	7.8	46.2	48.0
West Bengal .	36.8	0.9	0.5	42.7	8.9	10.2	62.0	69.4
A. & N. Islands	62.1	..	..	37.3	..	0.6	35.7	75.8
Delhi . . .	65.1	3.7	11.1	11.6	0.9	7.6	63.0	69.2
Himachal Pradesh	95.0	..	..	4.3	0.1	0.6	56.6	20.7
Manipur . . .	43.0	..	..	41.9	13.4	1.7	33.2	23.3
Tripura . . .	90.3	..	..	7.7	2.0	..	40.9	53.5
N.E.F.A. . . .	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	141.5	134.9
Pondicherry .	95.9	..	..	2.1	1.0	1.0	..	63.3
India . . .	72.3	6.1	2.7	12.2	2.3	4.4	39.0	41.0

A study of the figures of table XLIX which gives details of the direct expenditure on middle schools in different States for the years 1956-57 and 1957-58 indicates that the expenditure increased in all the States except in Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and N.E.F.A. Among the States, the highest increase in expenditure was reported by Kerala (Rs. 68,53,415) followed by Bombay (Rs. 47,81,327) and the lowest by Orissa (Rs. 2,56,239). In the case of Union Territories, the highest increase was in Pondicherry (Rs. 7,70,014) and the lowest in A. & N. Islands (Rs. 22,337), but on percentage basis, the highest and the lowest increase in the States and Union Territories was reported by A. & N. Island (204.1) and Orissa (7.9) respectively. The high percentage increase in A. & N. Islands was due to the starting of a new school. Col. (10) of Table XLIX reveals wide variations in the proportion of total direct expenditure on middle schools in different States. These variations are largely due to the difference in the number of classes constituting the middle stage in different States.

The proportion of expenditure met from different sources of income is given in cols. (13) to (18) of table XLIX. Among the States, the percentage of expenditure met from government funds was highest in Kerala (93.0), followed by Jammu & Kashmir (92.3), Rajasthan (91.5), Madhya Pradesh (88.0) and Mysore (85.3). In other States, the percentage of expenditure met from government funds varied from 36.8 in West Bengal to 78.1 in Bombay. The percentage of expenditure met from local board funds ranged from 0.9 in Andhra Pradesh to 17.5 in Madras. The share of fees varied from 0.2 per cent in Kerala to 42.7 per cent in West Bengal. The contribution from endowments and other sources ranged between 1.8 per cent in Kerala to 19.1 per cent in West Bengal. Government contributed major share in the expenditure on middle schools in Union Territories—cent per cent in N.E.F.A., between 90.0 per cent and 95.9 per cent in Himachal Pradesh, Pondicherry and Tripura and between 43.0 per cent and 65.1 per cent in A. & N. Islands, Delhi and Manipur. Local boards contributed only in Delhi (14.8 per cent). The percentage of expenditure met from fees varied from 2.1 in Pondicherry to 41.9 in Manipur. The share of endowments and other sources was highest in Manipur (15.1) and least in A. & N. Islands (0.6).

The average annual cost per pupil in middle schools increased from Rs. 39.0 in 1956-57 to Rs. 41.0 during the year under report. Its distribution from different sources of income was: government funds 29.7, district board funds 2.5, municipal board funds 1.1, fees 5.0, endowments 1.0 and other sources 1.8. Cols. (19) and (20) of Table XLIX indicate the average amount of expenditure incurred on a student in middle schools during the years 1956-57 and 1957-58.

High & Higher Secondary Schools

The number of recognised high and higher secondary schools (including post basic schools), increased from 11,805 to 12,639 (10,750 for boys and 1,889 for girls), the rate of increase being 7.1 per cent as against 8.9 per cent during the previous year. Of the total, 724 (563 for boys and 161 for girls) were higher secondary schools and 30 (29 for boys and 1 for girls) were post basic schools.

The former figure, however, excludes the number of higher secondary schools in Uttar Pradesh, where these schools were incomplete, and in Kerala where separate statistics for 1957-58 were not available. Higher secondary schools were in existence in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Delhi and Tripura, while post basic schools existed in Bihar, Kerala, Madras and Orissa. The distribution of high/higher secondary/post basic schools according to management is given below:

Management	1956-57		1957-58	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Government	1,803	15.3	2,402	19.0
District Boards	1,167	9.9	923	7.3
Municipal Boards	372	3.1	356	2.8
Private Bodies —				
Aided	6,768	57.3	7,265	57.5
Unaided	1,695	14.4	1,693	13.4
Total	11,805	100.0	12,639	100.0

It will be seen that (a) the proportion of schools managed by district boards and municipal boards and private bodies (unaided) decreased which was due to transfer of schools to the control of government; (b) the percentage increase in the schools managed by government and private bodies (aided) was 33.2 and 7.3 respectively, while the fall in those under the control of district boards, municipal boards and private unaided bodies was 20.9 per cent, 4.3 per cent and 0.1 per cent respectively. Starting of new high/higher secondary schools and upgrading of middle schools to higher standard also resulted in the increase in the number of government schools. The decrease in the number of schools managed by local bodies was due to government taking over the schools. Of the higher secondary schools, 28.2 per cent were managed by government as compared to 3.0 per cent by local boards and 69.8 per cent by private bodies (58.4 per cent by aided bodies and 10.5 per cent by unaided bodies). The detailed account of post basic schools has already been given separately in Chapter IV.

The number of high/higher secondary schools in rural areas increased by 566 to 5,789 and constituted 45.8 per cent of the total number of high/higher secondary schools as against 13.8 per cent in the previous year.

Table I. shows the Statewise distribution of high and higher secondary schools during the years 1956-57 and 1957-58. As a result of the implementation of various educational development schemes, the number of schools increased in all the States and Union Territories except in N.E.F.A. where decrease of one high school was due to its transfer to Naga Hill Tuensang Areas. Among the States, Andhra Pradesh reported the highest increase (166), followed by Bombay (120). In other States, the increase varied from 9 in Assam to 76 in Punjab. In Union Territories, the highest increase was 13 in Delhi and the lowest 1 in Himachal Pradesh and Tripura. There was no change in the number of schools in A. & N. Islands. On percentage basis, the increase in high higher secondary schools in States was highest in Andhra Pradesh (22.6) and lowest in West Bengal (0.8), while in Union Territories, except in A. & N. Islands and N.E.F.A., it varied between 2.0 per cent in Himachal Pradesh to 13.5 per cent in Manipur. L. M. & A. Islands had no high or higher secondary school while in A. & N. Islands the number of schools remained the same.

Figures in table *II* indicate the share of the government, local boards and private bodies in the management of high and higher secondary schools in various States. Himachal Pradesh reported the highest percentage of schools managed by government (94.0), followed by Jammu and Kashmir (85.6) and Rajasthan (75.3). In other States and Union Territories, the percentage of schools under the management of government varied from 2.3 in West Bengal to 54.5 in Pondicherry. Private bodies managed more than 75 per cent of high and higher secondary schools in Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Manipur, between 50 per cent and 75 per cent in Kerala, Madras, Mysore, Punjab and Tripura, between 25 per cent and 50 per cent in Madhya Pradesh, Delhi and Pondicherry and less than 25 per cent in Andhra Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh. All the high schools in A. & N. Islands and N.E.F.A. were managed by government. Local boards managed 55.7 per cent of schools in Andhra Pradesh, 44.2 per cent in Madras, 29.3 per cent in Mysore while in other States its share was very insignificant. The local boards transferred complete control to government in the States of Kerala, Orissa and Punjab during the year under report.

Pupils

The total number of pupils under instruction in recognised high and higher secondary schools was 55,61,768 (43,25,158 boys and 12,36,610 girls) as against 51,86,941 (40,64,913 boys and 11,22,028 girls) in the previous year, the rate of increase being 7.2 per cent as against 10.0 per cent during the previous year. It will be observed that this increase has not kept pace with that in the number of schools (7.1 per cent). Of the total number of pupils, 3,89,149 (2,99,993 boys and 89,156 girls) were studying in higher secondary schools and 3,899 (3,725 boys and 174 girls) in post basic schools.

Table L--Number of High and Higher Secondary Schools*

State	For Boys		For Girls		Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	
	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58	Number	Percentage
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	650	798	83	101	733	899	+166	+ 22.6
Assam	373	377	51	56	424	433	+ 9	+ 2.1
Bihar	987	1,056	46	52	1,033	1,108	+ 75	+ 7.3
Bombay	1,425	1,535	223	233	1,648	1,768	+120	+ 7.3
Jammu & Kashmir	97	115	27	31	124	146	+ 22	+ 17.7
Kerala	613	680	129	129	742	809	+ 67	+ 9.0
Madhya Pradesh	330	386	74	81	404	467	+ 63	+ 15.6
Madras	725	779	169	179	894	958	+ 64	+ 7.2
Mysore	444	460	91	96	535	556	+ 21	+ 3.9
Orissa	265	290	13	16	278	306	+ 28	+ 10.1
Punjab	967	1,011	190	222	1,157	1,233	+ 76	+ 6.6
Rajasthan	277	306	26	34	303	340	+ 37	+ 12.2
Uttar Pradesh	1,296	1,338	237	246	1,533	1,584	+ 51	+ 3.3
West Bengal	1,363	1,370	317	324	1,680	1,694	+ 14	+ 0.8

A. & N. Islands	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..
Delhi	114	123	63	67	177	190	+ 13	+ 7.3
Himachal Pradesh	44	45	5	5	49	50	+ 1	+ 2.0
Manipur	34	39	3	3	37	42	+ 5	+ 13.5
Tripura	25	25	5	6	30	31	+ 1	+ 3.3
N.E.F.A.	3	2	..	..	3	2	- 1	- 33.3
Pondicherry	14	14	6	8	20	22	+ 2	+ 10.0
India	10,047	10,750	1,758	1,889	11,805	12,639	+ 834	+ 7.1

*Includes post basic schools.

Table LI—Management of High and Higher Secondary Schools by States*Percentage of High and Higher Secondary Schools
(1937-58) Managed by

State	Govern- ment	District Boards	Municipal Boards	Private Bodies	
				Aided	Unaided
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	20.1	50.2	5.5	24.0	0.2
Assam	6.5	..	..	84.7	8.8
Bihar	5.2	..	..	64.7	30.1
Bombay	10.2	0.5	3.9	81.3	4.1
Jammu & Kashmir	85.6	..	..	14.4	..
Kerala	26.5	..	..	72.7	0.8
Madhya Pradesh	46.3	2.1	8.6	40.7	2.3
Madras	5.7	38.1	6.1	48.7	1.4
Mysore	16.7	14.4	14.9	51.1	2.9
Orissa	20.9	..	1.0	58.5	19.6
Punjab	47.0	..	0.3	25.1	27.6
Rajasthan	75.3	..	..	22.6	2.1
Uttar Pradesh	8.8	0.2	2.6	70.2	18.2
West Bengal	2.3	..	0.3	68.5	28.9
A. & N. Islands	100.0	..	..	..	..
Delhi	47.4	3.2	2.6	43.7	3.1
Himachal Pradesh	94.0	..	..	6.0	..
Manipur	19.0	..	..	66.7	14.3
Tripura	45.2	..	..	51.6	3.2
N.E.F.A.	100.0	..	..	..	..
Pondicherry	54.5	..	..	45.5	..
India	19.0	7.3	2.8	57.5	13.4

*Includes statistics of post basic schools.

The total enrolment in high/higher secondary and post basic schools managed by different agencies was as under :

Management	1956-57		1957-58	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Government	9,13,942	17.6	11,76,958	21.2
District Boards	4,26,697	8.2	3,27,398	5.9
Municipal Boards	2,27,919	4.4	2,12,812	3.8
Private Bodies				
Aided	30,58,644	59.0	33,07,379	59.4
Unaided	5,59,739	10.8	5,37,221	9.7
Total	51,86,941	100.0	55,61,768	100.0

The increase was 27.8 per cent in government schools and 7.7 per cent in private aided schools. The enrolment decreased by 16.3 per cent in local board schools and by 1.7 per cent in private unaided schools. Of the enrolment in high and higher secondary schools under different managements, the percentage of pupils reading in schools run by government, local boards, private aided bodies and private unaided bodies was 21.2, 9.7, 59.4 and 9.7 respectively.

The total number of pupil from rural areas studying in high and higher secondary schools was 23,75,638 as against 21,22,113 in 1956-57. This constituted 42.7 per cent of the total enrolment in high and higher secondary schools as against 40.9 per cent during 1956-57.

Table *LII* gives the number of pupils in high and higher secondary schools in various States and Union Territories. As will be evident, the increase in enrolment was shared by all the States and Union Territories except West Bengal, A. & N. Islands, Himachal Pradesh and N.E.F.A. Among the States, the largest increase in enrolment was reported by Bombay (79,103), followed by Uttar Pradesh (47,775), Kerala (47,476), Andhra Pradesh (44,391), Madras (41,722) and the least by Punjab (3,257). Of the Union and other Territories, Pondicherry reported the highest increase (5,646) and Tripura the least (110). On percentage basis, Manipur led and all the States and Union Territories by showing an increase of 179.0 per cent. Among the States, however, Madhya Pradesh reported the highest percentage increase of 16.2 and Punjab the least (0.5). The least percentage increase in Union Territories was reported by Tripura (1.2).

In order to have an accurate idea regarding enrolment at the high/higher secondary school stage, all the students studying in primary and middle classes attached to high and higher secondary schools and intermediate classes in higher secondary schools should be excluded, while those under instruction in high and

Table LII—Number of Pupils in High and Higher Secondary Schools*

State	In Schools for Boys		In Schools for Girls		Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	
	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	3,28,500	3,64,000	12,600	51,041	3,71,250	4,15,650	+ 44,391	+ 12.0
Assam	1,39,455	1,47,875	20,181	22,615	1,59,636	1,70,490	+ 10,854	+ 6.8
Bihar	2,84,721	3,08,205	18,412	20,023	3,03,133	3,28,228	+ 25,095	+ 8.3
Bombay	6,13,295	6,79,625	98,356	1,11,129	7,11,651	7,90,754	+ 79,103	+ 11.1
Jammu and Kashmir	45,631	51,865	12,583	15,276	58,214	67,141	+ 8,927	+ 15.3
Kerala	4,07,018	4,40,179	81,230	89,545	4,88,248	5,35,724	+ 47,476	+ 9.7
Madhya Pradesh	1,23,819	1,45,217	31,564	35,333	1,55,383	1,80,550	+ 25,167	+ 16.2
Madras	4,06,184	4,38,640	82,574	91,840	4,88,758	5,30,480	+ 41,722	+ 8.5
Mysore	1,47,095	1,53,559	31,754	33,985	1,78,849	1,87,744	+ 8,895	+ 5.0
Orissa	66,703	75,427	4,360	4,866	71,063	80,293	+ 9,230	+ 13.0
Punjab	5,10,377	5,09,801	98,578	1,03,011	6,09,555	6,12,812	+ 3,257	+ 0.5
Rajasthan	1,02,638	1,16,853	8,692	11,367	1,11,330	1,28,220	+ 16,890	+ 15.2
Uttar Pradesh	5,58,420	6,15,583	97,142	1,07,554	6,55,562	7,23,337	+ 47,775	+ 7.1
West Bengal	4,89,803	4,85,544	1,16,961	1,18,926	6,06,764	6,04,470	- 2,294	- 0.4

Indices of post basic schools

Region	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	2971	2972	2973	2974	2975	2976	2977	2978	2979	2980	2981	2982	2983	2984	2985	2986	2987	2988	2989	2990	2991	2992	2993	2994	2995	2996	2997	2998	2999	3000	3001	3002	3003	3004	3005	3006	3007	3008	3009	3010	3011	3012	3013	3014	3015	3016	3017	3018	3019	3020	3021	3022	3023	3024	3025	3026	3027	3028	3029	3030	3031	3032	3033	3034	3035	3036	3037	3038	3039	3040	3041	3042	3043	3044	3045	3046	3047	3048	3049	3050	3051	3052	3053	3054	3055	3056	3057	3058	3059	3060	3061	3062	3063	3064	3065	3066	3067	3068	3069	3070	3071	3072	3073	3074	3075	3076	3077	3078	3079	3080	3081	3082	3083	3084	3085	3086	3087	3088	3089	3090	3091	3092	3093	3094	3095	3096	3097	3098	3099	3100	3101	3102	3103	3104	3105	3106	3107	3108	3109	3110	3111	3112	3113	3114	3115	3116	3117	3118	3119	3120	3121	3122	3123	3124	3125	3126	3127	3128	3129	3130	3131	3132	3133	3134	3135	3136	3137	3138	3139	3140	3141	3142	3143	3144	3145	3146	3147	3148	3149	3150	3151	3152	3153	3154	3155	3156	3157	3158	3159	3160	3161	3162	3163	3164	3165	3166	3167	3168	3169	3170	3171	3172	3173	3174	3175	3176	3177	3178	3179	3180	3181	3182	3183	3184	3185	3186	3187	3188	3189	3190	3191	3192	3193	3194	3195	3196	3197	3198	3199	3200	3201	3202	3203	3204	3205	3206	3207	3208	3209	3210	3211	3212	3213	3214	3215	3216	3217	3218	3219	3220	3221	3222	3223	3224	3225	3226	3227	3228	3229	3230	3231	3232	3233	3234	3235	3236	3237	3238	3239	3240	3241	3242	3243	3244	3245	3246	3247	3248	3249	3250	3251	3252	3253	3254	3255	3256	3257	3258	3259	3260	3261	3262	3263	3264	3265	3266	3267	3268	3269	3270	3271	3272	3273	3274	3275	3276	3277	3278	3279	3280	3281	3282	3283	3284	3285	3286	3287	3288	3289	3290	3291	3292	3293	3294	3295	3296	3297	3298	3299	3300	3301	3302	3303	3304	3305	3306	3307	3308	3309	3310	3311	3312	3313	3314	3315	3316	3317	3318	3319	3320	3321	3322	3323	3324	3325
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Table LIII—Number of Pupils at High and Higher Secondary Stage

State	Boys		Girls		Total	
	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh . . .	1,53,321	1,45,725	23,441	24,656	1,76,762	1,70,381
Assam	64,221	68,110	13,193	15,422	77,414	83,532
Bihar	2,29,542	2,48,732	12,017	13,839	2,41,559	2,62,571
Bombay	3,58,063	3,98,229	95,824	1,09,220	4,53,887	5,07,449
Jammu & Kashmir	11,479	13,387	2,144	2,462	13,623	15,849
Kerala	1,23,355	1,35,331	69,424	80,520	1,92,779	2,15,851
Madhya Pradesh . . .	50,110	58,274	7,646	9,487	57,756	67,761
Madras	1,59,039	1,69,459	44,536	50,363	2,03,575	2,19,822
Mysore	1,11,692	1,06,034	26,167	26,623	1,37,859	1,32,657
Orissa	36,551	41,781	3,256	3,725	39,807	45,506
Punjab	1,10,145	1,16,897	16,226	18,060	1,26,371	1,34,957
Rajasthan	40,984	46,490	3,486	4,815	44,470	51,305
Uttar Pradesh	2,60,989	2,73,526	23,404	27,253	2,84,393	3,00,779
West Bengal	1,28,681	1,27,107	28,176	28,329	1,56,857	1,55,436
A. & N. Islands . . .	137	66	34	11	171	77
Delhi	20,563	20,534	10,370	11,152	30,933	31,686
Himachal Pradesh . .	3,813	3,226	501	457	4,314	3,683
Manipur	6,007	7,323	950	1,128	6,957	8,451
Tripura	2,087	2,091	684	713	2,771	2,804
N.E.F.A.	92	130	22	16	114	146
Pondicherry	1,993	1,694	547	534	2,540	2,228
India	18,72,864	19,84,146	3,82,048	4,28,785	22,54,912	24,12,931

higher secondary classes attached to colleges should be taken into account. Accordingly, Table *LIII* gives Statewise figures for the years 1956-57 and 1957-58. For inter-State comparison of these figures, the number of classes comprising the high/higher secondary school stages, as shown in table *XXXVIII* should be kept in view. The number of pupils at the high and higher secondary stage increased from 22,54,912 (18,72,864 boys and 3,82,048 girls) to 24,12,931 (19,84,146 boys and 4,28,785 girls), yielding an increase of 7.0 per cent as against 12.6 per cent during the previous year.

Table *LIV* gives the extent of educational facilities available for children of the age-group 14-17 in various States. On an average, 9.2 per cent of the total population in this age-group was in schools as in the previous year. This average was exceeded in 9 States. There was wide variation in this regard in the States as will be seen from col. (10) of table *LIV*. As in the previous year, Delhi maintained the highest position (23.3 per cent) and N.E.F.A. the lowest (0.4 per cent). The proportion in other States varied from 2.6 per cent in A. & N. Islands to 22.4 per cent in Kerala. The number of States where this percentage worked to more than 10, was 7 which was an improvement over that of the previous year's figure of 4.

Co-education

The proportion of girls studying in boys' schools to the total number of girls in all the high and higher secondary schools rose from 31.7 per cent to 32.6 per cent in 1957-58. Of the 12,32,881 girls in high and higher secondary schools, 4,02,201 were reading in schools for boys. Tables *LV* gives the extent of co-education in these schools. Excepting A. & N. Islands and N.E.F.A. which had no separate schools for girls, Kerala, as in the case of middle schools, had the highest proportion of girls in boys' schools viz. 63.4, followed by Orissa (48.8), Bombay (46.2), Assam (42.6), Andhra Pradesh (41.9), Madras (38.3) and Manipur (37.6). In the rest of the States, the number of girls reading in the boys' schools was low.

Teachers

During the year 1957-58, the total number of teachers in high and higher secondary schools was 2,21,695 (1,78,492 men and 43,203 women) as against 2,05,617 (1,66,471 men and 39,146 women) during the previous year. This gave a rise of 7.8 per cent (7.2 per cent for men and 10.4 per cent for women) over that of the previous year. The proportion of women teachers to the total registered an increase from 19.0 per cent to 19.5 per cent. The number of trained teachers also increased from 1,25,845 to 1,39,175 (1,07,255 men and 31,920 women). Their proportion to the total number of teachers in high and higher secondary school increased from 61.2 per cent to 62.8 per cent. Women trained teachers constituted 73.9 per cent of the total number of women teachers in high and higher secondary schools as against 73.0 per cent during the previous year.

Table *LVI* compares the number of teachers in high and higher secondary schools in different States and Union Territories during 1956-57 and 1957-58. There was an increase in the number of teachers in all the States except Jammu and Kashmir, A. & N. Islands and Tripura.

Table LIV—Educational Facilities for Children of the Age-Group 14-16/17

State	Enrolment in Classes IX to X XI			Population of the Age-Group (14-16/17) (in Lakhs)			Percentage of Children of Age-Group 14-16/17 in the Classes IX to XI		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	1,45,725	24,656	1,70,381	10.56	10.40	20.96	13.8	2.4	8.1
Assam	68,110	15,422	83,532	2.96	2.64	5.60	23.0	5.8	14.9
Bihar	1,71,833	8,443	1,80,296	11.90	11.63	23.53	14.4	0.7	7.7
Bombay	2,88,249	76,125	3,64,374	17.10	16.16	33.26	16.7	4.7	10.9
Jammu & Kashmir	13,387	2,462	15,849	1.50	1.43	2.93	8.9	1.7	5.4
Kerala	1,35,331	80,520	2,15,851	4.90	4.73	9.63	27.6	17.1	22.4
Madhya Pradesh	58,274	9,487	67,761	8.33	7.77	16.10	7.0	1.2	4.2
Madras	1,69,459	50,363	2,19,822	10.13	10.23	20.36	16.7	4.9	10.8
Mysore	1,06,034	26,623	1,32,657	7.00	6.73	13.73	15.1	4.0	9.7
Orissa	41,781	3,725	45,506	4.46	4.27	8.73	9.4	0.9	5.2
Punjab	1,16,897	18,060	1,34,957	5.83	5.37	11.20	26.1	3.4	12.0
Rajasthan	46,490	4,815	51,305	5.63	5.17	10.80	8.3	0.9	4.8

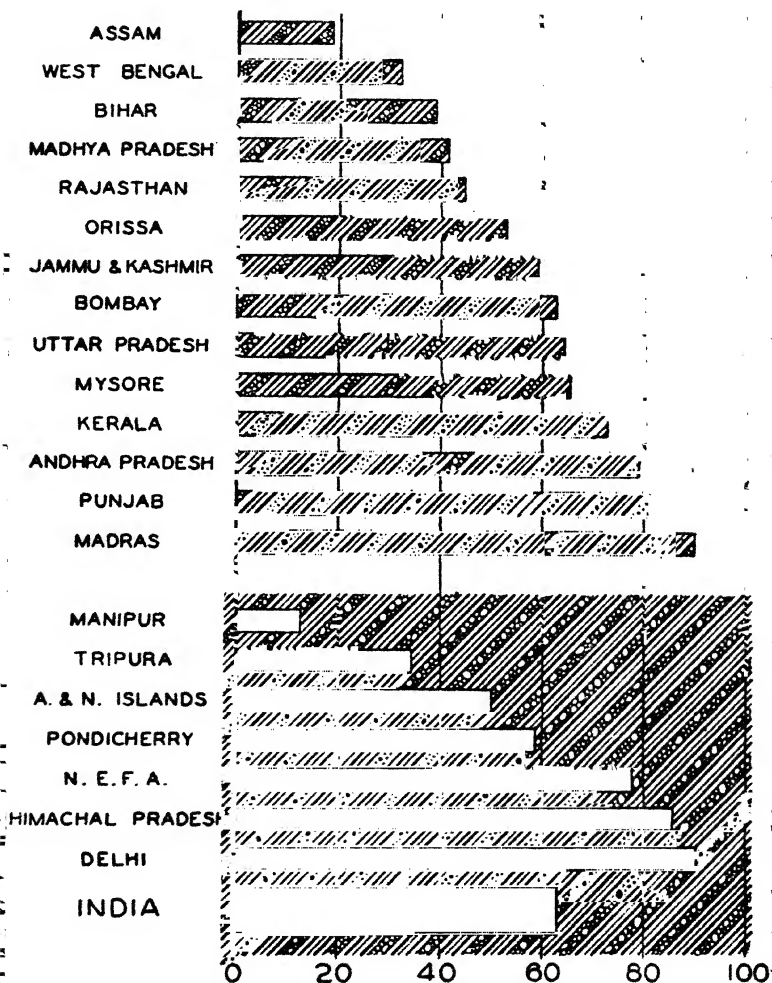
Uttar Pradesh . . .	2,73,626	27,253	3,00,779	21.30	19.53	40.83	12.8	1.4	7.4
West Bengal . . .	1,25,126	28,133	1,53,259	9.43	8.57	17.60	13.9	3.3	8.7
A. & N. Islands . .	66	11	77	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.6	0.6	2.6
Delhi . . .	20,534	11,152	31,686	0.70	0.66	1.36	29.3	16.9	23.3
Himachal Pradesh . .	3,226	457	3,683	0.30	0.20	0.50	10.8	2.3	7.4
L. M. & A. Islands . .	..	..	..	0.01	0.01	0.02	..	..	..
Manipur . . .	7,323	1,128	8,451	0.20	0.20	0.40	36.6	5.6	21.1
Tripura . . .	2,091	713	2,804	0.20	0.20	0.40	10.5	3.6	7.0
N.E.F.A. . . .	130	16	146	0.20	0.20	0.40	0.7	0.1	0.4
Pondicherry . . .	1,664	534	2,228	0.11	0.11	0.22	15.4	4.9	10.1
India . . .	17,93,303	3,90,668	21,83,404	122.36	116.23	238.59	14.7	3.4	9.2

Table LV—Number of Girls in High and Higher Secondary Schools*

State	Number of Girls in Boys' Schools	Number of Girls in Girls' Schools	Total Number of Girls	Percentage of Girls in Boys' Schools to total number of Girls	
				1956-57	1957-58
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	34,581	48,041	82,622	42.0	41.9
Assam	16,252	21,891	38,143	41.7	42.6
Bihar	3,731	19,544	23,275	14.8	16.0
Bombay	92,162	1,06,242	1,98,404	45.1	46.5
Jammu & Kashmir	240	15,105	15,345	3.7	1.6
Kerala	1,37,578	79,526	2,17,104	62.8	63.4
Madhya Pradesh	6,547	34,084	40,631	14.4	16.1
Madras	54,204	87,307	1,41,511	37.2	38.3
Mysore	14,302	31,997	46,299	30.2	30.9
Orissa	4,545	4,773	9,318	46.2	48.8
Punjab	13,712	99,936	1,13,648	10.9	12.1
Rajasthan	2,782	10,674	13,456	17.2	20.7
Uttar Pradesh	6,615	1,01,310	1,07,925	5.7	6.1
West Bengal	6,664	1,17,487	1,24,151	5.7	5.4
A. & N. Islands	363	..	363	100.0	100.0
Delhi	5,300	47,460	52,760	12.1	10.0
Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	..	3,059	3,059	61.5	N.A.
Manipur	1,076	1,783	2,859	38.2	37.
Tripura	766	1,690	2,456	36.2	31.2
N.E.F.A.	81	..	81	100.0	100.0
Pondicherry	700	2,500	2,200	28.4	21.9
India	4,02,201	8,34,409	12,36,610	31.7	32.5

*Includes statistics of post basic schools.

PERCENTAGE OF TRAINED TEACHERS IN HIGH/HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS 1957-58



The position with regard to the number of trained teachers improved in all the States except Andhra Pradesh, Assam and Jammu & Kashmir. There was slight decrease in the percentage of trained teachers in Andhra Pradesh from 82·9 to 79·3 while in Assam and Jammu & Kashmir the decrease in this percentage was almost negligible. The percentage of trained teachers was highest in A. & N. Islands (91·7). Next in order were Delhi (90·5), Madras (90·1), Himachal Pradesh (85·7), Punjab (80·9), Andhra Pradesh (79·3), N.E. F.A. (77·8), Kerala (73·0), Mysore (65·5), Uttar Pradesh (64·3) and Bombay (62·7). In other States, the percentage varied from 12·9 in Manipur to 59·3 in Jammu & Kashmir.

Teacher-Pupil Ratio

The number of pupils per teacher in high and higher secondary schools remained unchanged at 25 in 1957-58. Teacher-pupil ratio in various States and Union Territories is indicated in col. (14) of table LVI.

Pay Scales of teachers

The pay scales of high and higher secondary schools generally continued to be the same. In Bombay, Mysore, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, scales of certain categories of teachers were revised.

In the areas of erstwhile Bombay State, uniform pay scales for headmasters of non-government high schools were laid down as under :—

- (i) 1st grade—Rs. 300—15—450.
- (ii) 2nd grade—Rs. 250—10—350.
- (iii) 3rd grade—Rs. 200—10—300.

The managements were at liberty to choose for their headmasters either one of these pay scales or the corresponding duty allowance (1st grade Rs. 100—200, 2nd grade Rs. 50—100, 3rd grade Rs. 40—75) in addition to the normal pay as secondary school teachers.

In Vidharbha region of Bombay State, the pay scales for graduate teachers in government high schools (Rs. 100—100—5—150—5—200 in boys' schools and Rs. 125—125—5—200 in girls' schools with two advance increments admissible to B.T.) were equated to the Bombay scale of Rs. 70—5—130—6—180—200. The revised scale was, however, not applicable to non-government schools.

As in the middle schools, the pay of untrained graduate teachers in Kerala was fixed as Rs. 65, while the scales of pay of under-graduate teachers were revised from Rs. 35—80 to Rs. 40—120 and those of graduate teachers (with B.T.) from Rs. 55—150 to Rs. 80—165 with effect from 1-4-1957.

In Madhya Pradesh, two advance increments were given to trained graduates. In Uttar Pradesh, the government raised their share of meeting the cost of annual increments to teachers from 50 per cent in 1956-57 to 75 per cent during the year under review.

In Mysore, the local board and aided schools were permitted to adopt with effect from 1-4-57 the revised scales of pay that were introduced with effect from 1-1-57 in all government schools.

Table LVI—Number of Teachers in High and Higher Secondary Schools*

State	Men	Women	Total	Increase + or Decrease	Number of Train- ed Teachers	Percentage of Trained Teachers to Total Number of Teachers	Average Number of Students per Teacher					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7					
Andhra Pradesh	13,970	16,278	2,213	2,850	16,183	19,128	+ 2,945	13,409	15,164	82.9	79.3	23
Assam	6,401	8,079	755	854	6,166	6,533	+ 377	1,143	1,209	18.6	18.6	26
Bihar	11,916	12,314	700	780	12,015	13,094	+ 1,079	4,541	5,088	37.8	38.9	25
Bombay	23,396	25,101	6,992	6,448	29,348	31,549	+ 2,201	17,910	19,779	61.0	62.7	25
Jammu & Kashmir	1,738	1,714	604	522	2,242	2,236	- 6	1,347	1,327	60.1	59.3	30
Kerala	12,454	12,986	6,651	7,487	19,105	20,473	+ 1,368	13,929	14,946	72.9	73.0	26
Madhya Pradesh	5,968	6,862	1,539	1,871	7,507	8,733	+ 1,226	3,033	3,620	40.4	41.5	21
Madras	16,127	17,535	4,736	5,037	20,603	22,572	+ 1,968	18,139	20,339	87.8	90.1	24
Mysore	6,045	6,324	1,535	1,635	7,680	7,849	+ 209	4,861	5,143	64.1	65.5	24
Orissa	3,907	3,320	235	281	3,242	3,601	+ 359	1,676	1,904	51.7	52.9	22
Punjab	14,296	14,875	3,054	3,548	17,350	18,423	+ 1,073	13,105	14,904	75.5	80.9	33
Rajasthan	4,984	5,745	300	600	5,484	6,345	+ 861	2,225	2,839	40.6	44.7	20

Indices statistics of post-basic schools.

Urban Pradesh	West Bengal	A. & N. Islands	Delhi	Himachal Pradesh	Madras	Tripura	M.K.A.	Pondicherry	India
24,761	18,285	33	3,060	687	441	381	33	113	1,09,471
29,865	18,807	27	3,260	707	497	377	34	185	1,78,492
4,547	4,223	22	1,818	136	30	53	2	41	29,149
4,802	4,300	21	1,888	128	29	57	2	100	42,203
29,208	22,608	50	4,884	703	471	434	35	154	2,05,617
30,658	23,173	48	5,148	835	620	424	36	291	2,21,695
+ 1,260	+ 565	—	+ 264	+ 42	+ 35	..	+ 1	+ 137	+ 16,078
18,092	7,092	25	4,459	651	45	100	12	104	1,25,845
19,713	7,380	24	4,658	716	68	149	28	171	1,39,175
61.5	31.4	45.4	91.3	82.1	9.6	24.4	37.1	52.1	61.2
64.3	31.9	50.0	90.5	85.7	12.9	34.3	77.8	58.8	69.8
23	27	24	30	30	28	21	14	20	85
24	26	22	29	26	30	22	12	30	85

In West Bengal, the pay scales of teachers of secondary schools were revised with Central assistance as under :

	Previous scale	Revised scale
	Rs.	Rs.
(i) Intermediate trained . . .	70—5,2—100	70—3—118—4 225
(ii) Graduate trained . . .	100—5,2—110—10—150	100—5—215—10—255 (Distinction graduates to start at Rs. 110)
(iii) Hons. graduate or M.A. trained	125—5,2—130—10,2—150	130—5—150—10—350 (M.A. II class to start at Rs. 140).
(iv) Approved headmasters of high schools (class X) / higher secondary school (class XI) / multi-purpose schools (class XI) —generally M.A. or B.A. (Hons.), B.T. with five years' teaching experience	Category A—200—20,2—400 Category B—175—15,2—325 Category C—150—15,2—240 Category D—150—15,2—200	200—10—370—15—400 and a special pay of Rs. 25 in case of class XI academic high school and Rs. 100 in case of multi-purpose school.
(v) Approved headmasters of junior high schools (generally trained graduates with three years' teaching experience)	..	100—5—215—10—225 plus special pay of Rs. 25.

Pay scales of untrained teachers were done away with. They were to draw the minimum of the scale (pass graduates and intermediates excepting) till they got themselves trained. Untrained intermediate, graduate and post-graduate teachers with ten years' teaching experience were treated as trained for sanction of pay scales. In order to attract qualified teachers to rural schools, special allowances of Rs. 25/- to post-graduate trained teachers and Rs. 15/- to graduate trained teachers in schools in rural areas were sanctioned.

The details of pay scales of teachers according to qualifications and managements of high and higher secondary schools are given in Appendix D of Vol. II of the report. Table LVII provides comparative study of the minima and maxima of the scales prescribed for trained graduate teachers in government high schools in different States. The States have been grouped according to the initial salary offered.

Expenditure

During the year under report, the total direct expenditure on recognised high and higher secondary schools increased from Rs. 41,58,52,710 to Rs. 46,47,01,661, the rate of increase being 11.7 per cent as against 9.6 per cent in the previous year. Of the total expenditure, Rs. 38,69,33,912 were expended on schools for boys and Rs. 7,77,67,749 on girls' schools. The proportion of direct expenditure on high and higher secondary schools to the total direct expenditure on all institutions was 25.5 per cent as against 26.1 per cent during the previous year.

The total direct expenditure on higher secondary schools and post basic schools amounted to Rs. 4,60,74,568 and Rs. 6,16,637 respectively.

Table LVIII shows the distribution of expenditure on high/higher secondary (including post basic) schools according to different sources of income.

TEACHER - PUPIL RATIO

1957-58

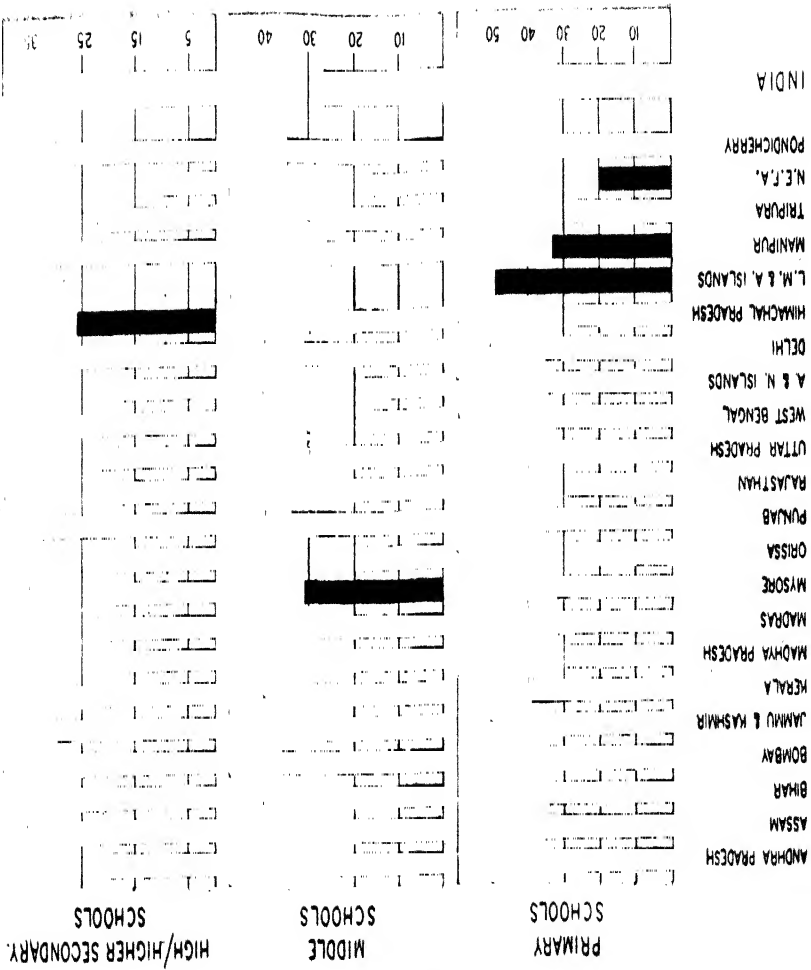


Table LVII—Minima and Maxima of Pay Scales of Trained Graduate Teachers in Government High Schools

State	Minimum	Maximum	Number of years required to reach the Maximum
1	2	3	4
Jammu and Kashmir	70	90	4
Bombay	75	200	21
Mysore	85	200	16
Rajasthan	75	200	21
Kerala	80	165	14
Andhra Pradesh	85	175	13
Madras	85	175	13
Pondicherry	85	175	13
Bihar	100	190	16
West Bengal	100	190	16
Tripura	100	225	24
Madhya Pradesh	100	200	20
Manipur	100	250	19
Punjab	110	250	16
Himachal Pradesh	110	250	16
Orissa	120	250	20
Uttar Pradesh	120	300	20
A. & N. Islands	120	300	20
Delhi	120	300	20
Assam	125	275	17
N.E.F.A.	125	275	17

Table LVIII—Direct Expenditure on High and Higher Secondary Schools by Sources

Source	1956-57		1957-58	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.		Rs.	
Government Funds	17,47,07,760	42.0	20,62,74,725	44.4
District Board Funds	1,04,99,626	2.5	1,30,48,237	2.8
Municipal Board Funds	63,85,027	1.6	77,09,325	1.7
Fees	18,35,06,986	44.1	19,27,95,475	41.5
Endowments	1,38,34,208	3.3	1,54,23,165	3.3
Other Sources	2,69,19,103	6.5	2,94,50,734	6.3
Total	41,58,52,710	100.0	46,47,01,661	100.0

It will be seen from the above table that (a) numerically all sources reported an increase in expenditure, (b) government funds and fees accounted for more than four-fifth of the total expenditure; (c) the proportion of government funds increased by 18.1 per cent as compared to 24.3 per cent from district board funds, 20.8 per cent from municipal board funds, 5.1 per cent from fees, 11.5 per cent from endowments and 9.4 per cent from other sources.

In higher secondary schools, the share in total direct expenditure from Govt. funds, local boards, fees, endowments and other sources was 43.4 per cent, 2.9 per cent, 44.7 per cent, 3.2 per cent and 5.8 per cent respectively.

The break-up of the total expenditure on high and higher secondary schools according to different managements was as under:

Management	1956-57		1957-58	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.		Rs.	
Government	8,58,68,070	20.7	10,74,51,273	23.1
District Boards	2,75,74,098	6.6	2,53,75,371	5.5
Municipal Boards	1,60,46,429	3.9	1,67,40,508	3.6
Private Bodies—				
Aided	24,51,15,611	58.9	27,32,45,661	58.8
Unaided	4,12,48,502	9.9	4,18,88,848	9.0
Total	41,58,52,710	100.0	46,47,01,661	100.0

A study of the figures in table *LIX* which compares the direct expenditure on high and higher secondary schools in different States for the years 1956-57 and 1957-58 will show that the expenditure increased in all the States except in N.E.F.A., where the decrease was due to transfer of one high school of Tuensang Division to Naga Hill Tuensang Areas. Numerically, Andhra Pradesh recorded the highest increase of Rs. 66.30 lakhs, followed by Bombay (65.25 lakhs). Next in descending order were Uttar Pradesh (Rs. 60.49 lakhs), Madras (Rs. 59.27 lakhs), and West Bengal (Rs. 40.49 lakhs). The lowest increase was in A. & N. Islands (Rs. 6.114). On percentage basis, the increase among the States and Union Territories was highest in Pondicherry (165.1) and lowest in Himachal Pradesh (3.8). In other States and Territories, it ranged between 4.6 per cent in A. & N. Islands to 24.9 per cent in Madhya Pradesh.

Col. (10) of table *LIX* reveals wide variations in the proportion of expenditure incurred on high and higher secondary schools to the total direct expenditure on education as a whole. The difference can be ascribed partly to the variation in the number of classes comprising secondary stage in the different States.

The source-wise share of expenditure on high and higher secondary schools in different States is indicated in cols. (13) to (18) of table *LIX*. Among the States, the percentage of the share of government funds was highest in Jammu and Kashmir (94.4). Other States, where a very large proportion of the expenditure was met from this source, were Rajasthan (83.4) and Madhya Pradesh (69.4). The share of local boards was insignificant in Rajasthan while in other States it varied from 0.2 per cent in Assam to 17.0 per cent in Andhra Pradesh. Fees accounted for nearly two-thirds of the expenditure in West Bengal, a little more than half in Bihar and about one-half in Bombay and Uttar Pradesh. In the rest of the States, the share of fees varied from 2.3 per cent in Jammu and Kashmir to 43.6 per cent in Punjab. Endowments played a very minor role and the contribution from this source varied from 0.3 per cent in Kerala to 9.4 per cent in Orissa. The share of other sources was highest in Mysore (13.6 per cent) and lowest in both Andhra Pradesh and Madras (0.5 per cent). Among the Union Territories, government met cent per cent expenditure in N.E.F.A. and major portion (more than two-thirds) of the expenditure in A. & N. Islands, Himachal Pradesh, Tripura and Pondicherry and nearly one-half in Delhi and less than one-half of the total expenditure in Manipur.

The average annual cost per pupil in high and higher secondary schools increased from Rs. 80.2 to Rs. 83.6. Its distribution among different sources of income was : government funds Rs. 37.1, district board funds Rs. 2.3, municipal board funds Rs. 1.4, fees Rs. 34.7, endowments Rs. 2.8 and other sources Rs. 5.3. Cols. (19) and (20) of table *LIX* indicate the average amount of expenditure incurred on a student in high and higher secondary schools during the years 1956-57 and 1957-58. The average annual cost per pupil in higher secondary schools alone was Rs. 118.4 as against Rs. 116.9 during the previous year.

Table LIX—Direct Expenditure on

State	On Schools for Boys		On Schools for Girls	
	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	2,35,57,391	2,95,50,079	37,72,164	44,00,487
Assam	87,93,917	1,01,35,811	13,61,547	16,94,332
Bihar	1,76,20,169	1,95,58,072	15,97,718	16,79,871
Bombay	6,46,27,674	6,98,57,364	1,21,52,100	1,34,47,203
Jammu and Kashmir	25,90,060	27,91,646	5,77,716	7,32,106
Kerala	1,97,58,331	2,18,70,586	40,80,192	45,60,829
Madhya Pradesh	1,11,93,148	1,38,80,540	25,23,499	32,57,820
Madras	3,06,48,421	3,53,57,295	63,60,146	75,78,633
Mysore	1,27,70,599	1,44,85,333	25,08,707	28,28,685
Orissa	50,33,727	57,01,841	4,40,875	4,65,258
Punjab	2,74,39,940	3,00,07,508	64,82,893	60,08,688
Rajasthan	1,14,00,297	1,32,25,682	10,66,259	17,32,896
Uttar Pradesh	5,73,68,380	6,26,12,905	1,13,06,655	1,21,11,196
West Bengal	3,93,09,544	4,25,05,543	1,06,01,828	1,14,55,174
A. & N. I-lands	1,31,586	1,37,700	..	..
Delhi	1,10,67,636	1,18,15,928	42,91,221	51,43,956
Himachal Pradesh	14,30,337	14,81,439	1,71,531	1,80,933
Manipur	4,97,614	5,85,380	72,575	79,823
Tripura	7,57,955	9,02,937	1,34,265	1,89,405
N.E.F.A.	1,25,767	1,00,340	..	..
Pondicherry	1,88,342	3,69,983	30,975	2,11,364
India	34,63,10,835	38,69,33,912	6,95,41,875	7,77,67,749

* Includes statistic

High and Higher Secondary Schools*

Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (—)		Percentage of Expendi- ture on Secondary Schools to Total Direct Expenditure on Educa- tion in 1957-58		State
1956-57	1957-58	Amount	Percentage			
6	7	8	9	10	11	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
2,73,29,555	3,39,59,566	+ 66,30,011	+ 24.3	25.0	Andhra Pradesh	
1,91,55,464	1,18,30,143	+ 16,74,679	+ 16.5	26.8	Assam	
1,92,17,887	2,12,37,943	+ 20,20,056	+ 10.5	21.0	Bihar	
7,67,79,783	8,33,04,567	+ 65,24,784	+ 8.5	24.0	Bombay	
31,67,776	35,23,842	+ 3,56,066	+ 11.2	32.8	Jammu & Kashmir	
2,38,47,523	2,64,31,415	+ 25,83,892	+ 10.8	26.5	Kerala	
1,37,16,647	1,71,38,369	+ 34,21,713	+ 24.9	16.4	Madhya Pradesh	
3,70,98,567	4,29,35,928	+ 59,27,361	+ 16.0	25.2	Madras	
1,52,79,306	1,73,14,108	+ 20,34,712	+ 13.3	16.9	Mysore	
54,74,602	61,67,099	+ 6,92,497	+ 12.6	18.2	Orissa	
3,39,22,833	3,60,16,196	+ 20,93,363	+ 6.2	33.5	Punjab	
1,24,66,556	1,49,58,578	+ 24,92,022	+ 20.0	24.3	Rajasthan	
6,86,75,035	7,47,24,101	+ 60,49,066	+ 8.8	30.9	Uttar Pradesh	
4,99,11,372	5,39,60,717	+ 40,49,345	+ 8.1	29.2	West Bengal	
1,31,586	1,37,790	+ 6,114	+ 4.6	51.9	A. & N. Islands	
1,53,58,857	1,69,59,884	+ 16,01,027	+ 10.4	27.0	Delhi	
16,01,868	16,62,372	+ 60,504	+ 3.8	30.4	Himachal Pradesh	
5,70,189	6,65,293	+ 95,104	+ 16.7	26.2	Manipur	
8,92,220	10,92,342	+ 2,00,122	+ 22.4	18.5	Tripura	
1,25,767	1,00,340	— 25,427	— 20.2	12.5	N.E.F.A.	
2,19,317	5,81,347	+ 3,62,030	+ 165.1	28.7	Pondicherry	
41,58,52,710	46,47,01,661	+ 4,88,48,951	+ 11.7	25.5	India	

of post basic schools also.

[Table LIX—Direct Expenditure on High and Higher Secondary Schools—Contd.]

State	Percentage of Expenditure (1957-58) met from						Average annual cost per pupil	
	Govern- ment Funds	District Board Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	Endow- ment	Other Sources	1956- 57	1957- 58
							1956- 57	1957- 58
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
							Rs.	Rs.
Andhra Pradesh	46.6	13.3	3.7	29.4	6.5	0.5	73.6	81.7
Assam	48.7	0.0	0.2	42.7	6.8	1.6	63.6	69.4
Bihar	32.9	..	0.0	56.7	1.7	8.7	63.4	64.7
Bombay	41.7	0.0	0.5	48.7	0.9	8.2	107.9	105.3
Jammu & Kashmir	94.4	..	..	2.3	1.1	2.2	54.4	52.5
Kerala	72.1	1.5	0.4	20.6	0.3	5.1	48.8	49.3
Madhya Pradesh	69.4	0.3	2.7	17.9	1.8	7.9	88.3	94.9
Madras	42.3	12.1	3.6	32.5	9.0	0.5	75.7	80.9
Mysore	42.2	5.8	7.5	29.7	1.2	13.6	85.4	92.2
Orissa	47.0	4.4	0.3	33.8	9.4	5.1	77.0	76.8
Punjab	35.5	3.8	2.2	43.6	5.6	9.3	55.7	58.8
Rajasthan	83.4	0.0	0.0	9.0	4.0	3.6	112.0	116.7
Uttar Pradesh	39.7	0.0	0.8	50.4	1.4	7.7	101.7	103.3
West Bengal	26.0	0.0	0.4	62.5	4.1	7.0	82.3	89.3
A. & N. Islands	95.2	..	..	4.8	..	..	99.7	131.5
Delhi	49.8	1.2	5.9	35.1	1.3	6.7	105.3	113.6
Himachal Pradesh	80.6	..	..	9.0	1.9	8.5	66.2	77.8
Manipur	38.7	..	0.0	55.5	4.9	0.9	43.2	42.7
Tripura	69.4	..	..	27.7	2.6	0.3	96.1	116.3
N.E.F.A.	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	281.5	235.6
Pondicherry	68.6	..	..	27.8	0.7	2.9	69.5	66.1
India	44.4	2.8	1.7	41.5	3.3	6.3	80.2	83.6

Examination Results

During the year, 10,79,966 candidates (9,03,035 boys and 1,76,931 girls), regular as well as private, appeared for the matriculation and equivalent examinations held in 1958. Of these, 5,21,552 candidates (4,30,373 boys and 91,179 girls) were declared successful. Despite the increase in the number of candidates who appeared, the pass percentage reported an improvement from 46.1 to 48.3 during the year. Table LX gives details of the examination results in different States and Union Territories.

Free Places, Scholarships and Stipends

Most of the States had schemes of scholarships and free studentships for the poor but deserving students. Some of the scholarships and concessions were also awarded to the wards of teachers, military personnel, and political sufferers. Displaced persons and students belonging to scheduled caste, schedule tribes and other backward communities were exempted from payment of fees. In some States, the expenses on the education of scheduled caste students such as maintenance, books and stationery were borne by the government. Concessions were also granted to brothers and sisters studying in the same institutions. The extent of freeship varied from State to State. In certain States, the amount foregone on account of freeships to a prescribed category of pupils was reimbursed by the Government.

The total amount incurred on scholarships and stipends awarded to pupils, in secondary schools amounted to Rs. 2,57,28,363 and the amounts foregone by way of free-studentship and other financial concessions were Rs. 4,32,07,382 and Rs. 1,47,92,351 respectively. The corresponding number of pupils benefited was 4,57,571, 12,91,880 and 6,38,615 respectively.

Of the total number of pupils (55,61,768) in high higher secondary post basic schools, 3,51,14 were awarded scholarships and stipends to the value of Rs. 2,16,21,26 and 3,11,822 pupils received financial concessions to the value of Rs. 1,16,55,863. The amount foregone on account of freeships to 9,71,868 pupils amounted to Rs. 3,72,81,257.

School Buildings and Equipment

The condition of buildings and equipment in secondary schools did not show marked improvement during the year. Paucity of funds and want of additional space and high cost of building material stood in the way of new construction and reconstruction of buildings. Government schools were generally housed in comparatively better buildings. With a view to providing school facilities to a large number of students, tented accommodation was used in certain areas. In some urban areas double shifts were also resorted to overcome the shortage of accommodation. Taking into consideration the introduction of science-teaching and craft subjects, most of the high schools required extension of their buildings, science laboratories and other equipments. Only a few of the schools undertook construction or extension of buildings.

Table LX—Results of Matriculation and Equivalent Examinations

State	Number Appeared			Number Passed			Pass Percentage	
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	1956-57	1957-58
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	75,084	10,390	85,480	23,062	3,275	26,337	28.9	30.8
Assam	15,600	3,117	18,816	7,654	1,470	9,124	40.9	48.5
Bihar	77,733	4,251	81,984	30,871	2,698	39,569	56.7	43.3
Bombay	1,43,351	34,950	1,78,301	67,621	19,148	86,669	47.1	48.6
Jammu & Kashmir	6,588	745	7,333	3,118	425	3,543	43.0	52.4
Kerala	53,420	31,920	85,340	24,500	12,509	37,009	45.0	43.4
Madhya Pradesh	38,278	6,014	44,292	22,325	3,650	25,984	51.2	58.7
Madras	58,120	13,941	72,061	25,393	7,001	32,390	46.4	45.0
Mysore	48,222	8,953	57,175	23,925	5,278	29,203	43.4	51.1
Orissa	11,759	846	12,605	5,807	462	6,269	49.2	49.7
Punjab	96,035	21,422	1,07,457	44,524	11,080	55,613	50.9	51.8
Rajasthan	38,480	3,535	40,021	16,480	1,689	18,169	49.3	45.4
Uttar Pradesh	1,76,115	16,559	1,92,674	88,884	11,694	1,00,578	41.1	52.2
West Bengal	63,809	16,248	80,057	33,389	8,241	41,630	46.4	52.0
A. & N. Islands	103	31	134	24	2	26	27.8	19.4

Delli	6,985	2,919	9,854	4,184	2,749	6,193	63.4	62.8
Himachal Pradesh	1,503	214	1,777	960	156	1,122	69.3	63.1
Manipur	1,506	166	1,701	598	70	608	33.7	39.3
Tripur	1,518	523	2,041	617	187	804	39.4	39.4
N.E.F.A.	6	..	6	5	..	5	71.4	83.3
Pondicherry	697	151	848	221	57	278	28.7	32.8
India	9,08,035	176,931	10,78,968	4,20,373	91,179	5,21,552	48.1	48.3

equipment and laboratories with the help of grants and loans sanctioned for the purpose under the development schemes. In certain areas, middle school buildings were constructed with grants from governments under local works programmes or by voluntary contribution of labour and building material from the community. In spite of all these efforts, the school building activity did not match favourably with the expansion in the facilities for education at the secondary level.

CHAPTER VI

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

The year under report recorded further improvement in the content and scope of university education. More institutions were opened and facilities in existing ones expanded. New courses in important and specialised branches were introduced and increased facilities in technical and vocational education were provided.

The University Grants Commission continued to extend its help to the universities for improving the pay scales of teachers in universities and colleges while considerable grants were sanctioned by Central and State governments for the construction of new hostels, for enlarging laboratory and library facilities and for awarding scholarships for research and post-graduate education.

The Three Year Degree Course Estimates Committee submitted its report in the year under review. The Committee estimated that a sum of Rs. 25 crores would be required to introduce the reform and recommended that this sum should be shared between the Central Government and the University Grants Commission on one hand and the State governments and private managements on the other in equal proportion. The Committee felt that a sum of Rs. 15 crores should be provided during the Second Five-Year Plan period and the balance in the Third Five-Year Plan.

The Education Ministers' Conference held in September, 1957 considered the Report of the Committee and endorsed its recommendations. Twenty three Universities have already accepted the scheme and have either introduced or taken steps to introduce it. Others have either accepted the scheme in principle or were considering the various aspects of its implementation.

The University Grants Commission continued its efforts for the development of university education. Development grants of Rs. 25,98,115 were paid to the Central universities and Rs. 1,63,77,905 to the other universities bringing the total upto Rs. 1,89,76,020. The development schemes included Rs. 57,64,317 sanctioned for the Humanities, Rs. 32,58,390 for Science and Rs. 47,85,991 for Technology.

Other developmental activities of the University Grants Commission during the year included the following:

- (i) Five more universities implemented the improved pay scales recommended by the Commission for university teachers. Grants amounting to Rs. 7,32,869 were made available to the various universities for this purpose. The report of the Committee set up to consider the question of minimum qualifications for different categories of university teachers was received and referred to universities for their comments. The Commission also prepared a scheme for the revision of scales of pay of teachers in affiliated colleges according to which the State Government/University/

College concerned would share 50 per cent of the increased expenditure on men's colleges and 25 per cent on women's colleges, the rest being borne by the University Grants Commission. The following pay scales were recommended :

Principals	Rs. 600—40—800
Heads of Departments	Rs. 400—25—700
Lecturers	Rs. 200—15—320—20—500
Tutors and Demonstrators	Rs. 150—200

The Universities of Bombay, Calcutta, Osmania and Poona agreed to adopt these scales in some of their constituent and affiliated colleges.

- (ii) Grants and loans totalling Rs. 11,05,000 and Rs. 1,75,000 were sanctioned to various universities for construction of hostels and staff quarters respectively.
- (iii) To raise the academic standard and encourage research work, the Commission decided to give financial assistance to universities to improve their libraries. A Committee was appointed to make recommendations on the various developmental aspects of university libraries.
- (iv) For the welfare of students the Commission decided to give financial assistance to universities for providing amenities such as non-resident centres, common-rooms, cheap cafeterias, health-centres and student homes.

The scheme for giving financial assistance for setting up student-aid-fund in universities was finalised and grants amounting to Rs. 59,295 were paid to different universities for this purpose.

A scheme for establishing health centres in the universities for students and members of staff was initiated.

- (v) In addition to the scheme of grants given for publication of approved thesis in the Humanities, the Commission sponsored a scheme of grants to the universities for publication of monographs/pamphlets/books on special subjects/proceedings of seminars/lectures by visiting professors. During the year a sum of Rs. 8,516 was sanctioned to different universities for this purpose.
- (vi) The proposal of establishing a Chair in Buddhist Philosophy at Delhi University was agreed upon and the scheme of establishing Gandhi Bhavans in Universities was also accepted.
- (vii) The scheme for setting up Hobby Work-shops in the universities was accepted.
- (viii) Following the centenary grants paid to three universities, seven private colleges which had served the cause of higher education for 100 years and more, were paid token grants of rupees one lakh each.
- (ix) The Committee appointed to examine problems connected with the question of medium of instruction recommended that a proper foundation in English should be laid at the secondary school stage

and that the change to an Indian Language should be preceded by an adequate preparation of sufficient literature in that language in all the subjects of study. It further recommended that even when a change in the medium of instruction was made, English should continue to be studied by all the university students.

- (x) A scheme was instituted to encourage students to learn languages other than their own regional language.
- (xi) A Committee was appointed to examine the problems involved in the present system of examinations and propose remedies.

The Central Government continued to provide assistance to State governments up to 50 per cent of the approved expenditure for their schemes relating to the development of women's education at collegiate level.

The Central Government paid grants amounting to Rs. 67.14 lakhs to various technical institutions on the recommendations of the All-India Council for Technical Education. The pattern of Central assistance was reviewed. The Central Government proposed to meet the entire recurring and non-recurring expenditure for all approved schemes of post-graduate courses and research in engineering and technology and special studies. As regards first degree and diploma courses, it was proposed that for the establishment of new institutions and for the improvement and development of the existing government institutions the Central assistance should be 50 per cent of the recurring and non-recurring expenditure during the current Plan period.

The Joint Committee of the All-India Council for Technical Education and Inter-University Board considered admission qualifications for diploma and degree courses in Engineering and Technology and recommended that (a) the first degree course in Engineering and Technology be reorganised into a five-year integrated course with at least six month's training, (b) the Board of Technical Studies of the All-India Council for Technical Education prepare syllabi for the degree courses in the different branches of Engineering and Technology. (c) for re-organising these courses, technical institutions be given necessary assistance by the Central Government, State governments and University Grants Commission, on the recommendations of the All-India Council for Technical Education.

During the year, grants-in-aid to the amount of Rs. 2.45 lakhs were paid to 52 research workers.

The reports of the Indian Teachers sent to U.S.A. to study the Organisation of General Education Courses and of the nine experts from U.S.A. were discussed by the Ministries of Education and Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs and the introduction of General Education Courses was accepted by almost all the Universities and many of them have actually introduced these courses.

In 1957, a conference of Vice-Chancellors, Education Secretaries of States and other eminent educationists was held in New Delhi to discuss the problems of university administration.

Under the auspices of the India Wheat Loan Educational Exchange Programme, foreign assistance in the form of library books, laboratory equipment and experts etc. was continued. Six educationists from different universities of U.S.A. visited India. From the funds of Ford Foundation in India, 2,000 university teachers and students were selected for the Village Apprenticeship scheme which aims at developing a realistic spirit of social service and responsible understanding of the problem of rural reconstruction in India.

Under the schemes of Research Training Scholarships and National Research Fellowships, a sum of Rs. 14.35 lakhs was spent on 680 scholarships and 28 fellowships in universities/institutions of higher education. Research scholarships in the Humanities were awarded to 34 scholars. During the year, 44,415 students were granted scholarships totalling to Rs. 202.20 lakhs under the Government of India scheme of scholarships to the students belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes.

Besides, various Central schemes like Central Overseas Scholarships; Agatha Harrison Fellowship; Fully Paid Overseas Scholarships; Union Territories Overseas Scholarships; Foreign Languages Scholarships; Programme for Exchange of Scholars between India and China and Passage Grants Scheme were in operation to provide opportunities to Indian students to go abroad for advanced studies.

The University Grants Commission awarded 64 post-graduate scholarships of Rs. 100 P.M. each and 37 research fellowships of Rs. 150 P.M. each in various subjects of the Humanities and the Social Sciences.

Under various youth welfare schemes, grants were sanctioned for students' tours, youth hostels, youth leadership and Dramatic Training Camps etc. Grants amounting to Rs. 25,904 were sanctioned to various universities for setting up Youth Welfare Boards and Committees to implement Youth Welfare Programme.

The Fourth Inter-University Youth Festival was held at New Delhi in November, 1957 and a grant of Rs. 2.98 lakhs was sanctioned for the festival. Besides, Government of India also sanctioned grants amounting to Rs. 12,385 to four universities to enable them to hold Inter-Collegiate Youth Festivals.

Main Developments

Andhra Pradesh

Andhra University

(a) The following new courses were started :

- (i) M.Sc. degree course in Chemistry with Analytical Chemistry as a special subject.
- (ii) Master's degree course in Business Administration.
- (iii) Post-graduate diploma course in Social work.

(b) Classes in Pre-university course of study were started in colleges affiliated to the University.

(c) It was decided to start with effect from 1958-59 (i) three-year Pass degree courses, (ii) four-year Honours degree courses and (iii) Pre-professional courses.

(d) The curriculum for post-graduate diploma course in Tuberculosis (T.D.D.) was adopted.

(e) It was decided to replace the existing B.Sc. (Hons.) course in Chemical Technology by a four-year B. Technology course in Chemical Engineering.

Sri Venkateswara University

The following new courses were introduced :

- (i) Pre-university courses.
- (ii) M.A. (Hons.) in Economics and Philosophy.
- (iii) M.Phil. in English, Economics, Mathematics, Philosophy, Chemistry, Physics and Zoology.
- (iv) M.Sc. in Chemistry, Physics, Mathematics and Zoology.

Osmmania University

The new courses introduced were :

- (a) Degree course in Engineering, in Mining and Pre-professional courses in Engineering and Medicine.
- (b) Diploma courses in Russian and Italian.
- (c) Three-year degree course.

Assam

Gauhati University

Department of Sanskrit started functioning.

Bihar

Bihar University

A new Faculty of fine Arts & Crafts was established.

Patna University

A new course of M.Sc. in Medical Science was introduced.

Bombay

Baroda University

(a) Three-year degree courses in B.A., B.Sc. and B.Com. were introduced.

(b) Pre-Medical course of one year's duration after the Preparatory Science or the old First Year Science of the Intermediate stage was started. For courses in Technology and Engineering instead of starting any pre-professional class, the university added the pre-professional year to these courses and reorganised them into integrated five and four-year courses respectively.

(c) The subject of General Education was incorporated in the regular curriculum in the first two years of the new three-year degree courses in Arts,

Science and Commerce. General Education was also introduced in the first two years of degree courses in Fine Arts and Home Science and in the Pre-Medical and the first year of the new integrated Technology and Engineering degree courses.

Bombay University

The following new courses were introduced :

- (i) Post-graduate diploma in Industrial Management.
- (ii) Degree of Master of Automobile Engineering.
- (iii) Courses of study in Psychology for B.A. and M.D. degrees.

Gujarat University

(a) The enrolment of external students which was confined to those who knew Gujarati and resided in Gujarat University area was extended to all Gujarati knowing students including those staying outside the limits of the Gujarat University.

- (b) Diplomas in (i) Anaesthesia, (ii) Labour Laws and Practice and (iii) Taxation Laws and Practice were instituted.
- (c) The University School of Psychology started functioning.
- (d) Provision for the study of Hindi at post-graduate level was made.

Karnatak University

(a) Departments of English, Philosophy and Sociology were established.

- (b) Three-year degree course was introduced.

Nagpur University

(a) The following new courses were introduced :

- (i) M.Sc. in Applied Geology.
- (ii) Four-year degree course in B.Sc. (Home-Science).
- (iii) Pre-University courses in Faculties of Arts, Science, Commerce and Agriculture.

(b) The two-year diploma course in teaching was replaced by the one-year course. It was decided to introduce diploma courses in French and German.

(c) The Scheme for organising post-graduate teaching on an inter-collegiate basis was approved.

Poona University

Post-graduate course in Hydraulics and Dam Engineering was introduced. It was decided to institute a post-graduate diploma Course in Chemical Pathology.

S. V. Vidyapeeth University

Pre-University courses in Arts, Science, Commerce and Agriculture were started.

Jammu & Kashmir

Jammu & Kashmir University

(a) A separate Faculty of Social Science and an independent Board of Post-graduate studies were constituted.

(b) It was decided to allot one-fifth of the total marks in each subject of the University examination at degree and post-graduate stages for progress shown in the college tests and regular attendance.

(c) It was laid down as a statutory requirement that only such candidates could appear for the Honours Examination in Oriental, Classical and Modern Indian Languages as have already passed an examination of this or any other University.

Kerala

Kerala University

(a) The post-graduate departments of (i) Education (ii) Politics and (iii) Psychology were started.

(b) Classes in the three-year degree course were started.

Madhya Pradesh

Indirakala Sangeet Vishwavidyalaya

Although the University came into being during 1956-57, it was not returned during the year. It started functioning with the Department of Music and Dance with 7 affiliated colleges providing instruction in Music etc.

Jabalpur University

The University started functioning with 15 affiliated colleges. Necessary steps were taken to establish nine teaching departments in subjects for which adequate facilities were not available in the colleges.

Saugar University

(a) The following new courses were instituted :

(i) Post-graduate course in Ancient History and Culture.

(ii) Diploma courses in Sanskrit, Hindi and Yogic Instructions.

(b) Geography and Anthropology were added to the under-graduate courses.

(c) The Department of French and German was amalgamated with the Department of English.

(d) The Pharmaceutical Chemistry section of the Chemistry Department became a full fledged Department of Pharmacy. Post-graduate course in Pharmacy was also instituted.

Vikram University

The University School of Studies started functioning with M.A. (Economics, Philosophy, Political Science and Sanskrit), M.Sc. (Chemistry and Physics), M.Com. and Diploma in Library Science.

Madras*Annamalai University*

(a) The following new courses were instituted :

(i) Three-year degree courses in B.A., B.Sc., B.O.L., B.Mus., and B. Com.

(ii) M.Sc. in Geology.

(iii) Post-graduate diploma course in Applied Geology.

(iv) Pre-professional course in Agriculture.

(b) Post-graduate course in Social Sciences of two years duration leading to M.A. degree was started.

(c) Plant Physiology was offered as an additional subject for M.Sc. degree examination in Botany.

Madras University

(a) Three-year degree courses and pre-professional courses were introduced.

(b) The Department of Architecture was established.

Mysore*Mysore University*

(a) Pre-university course of one-year duration was introduced.

(b) General Education was incorporated as a subject of study in Pre-university and three-year degree courses.

(c) Kannada was introduced as a medium of instruction in the pre-university classes, besides English.

Orissa*Utkal University*

(a) Post-graduate departments of Philosophy and Sanskrit were established.

(b) Post-graduate course in Education and Diploma course in Statistics were introduced.

Punjab*Kurukshetra University*

The Department of Sanskrit started functioning with admission in M.A. (Sanskrit) class.

Panjab University

The following new courses were introduced :

(a) (i) Post-graduate course in Engineering.

(ii) Degree course in Dairying.

The syllabi of the following courses were approved :

(i) Diploma in Library Science.

(ii) B.A. Honours Schools in Sanskrit and Economics.

(iii) M.A. Honours Schools in Sanskrit and Economics.

(b) Students of I.A., B.A., and B.Com. were permitted to answer questions in Hindi, Panjabi or Urdu besides English.

(c) Sindhi and Tamil were included in the list of additional optional subjects for Intermediate and B.A. examinations.

(d) Men candidates were permitted to offer Art and Music as elective subjects for Intermediate and B.A. examinations.

Rajasthan

Rajasthan University

(a) It was decided to introduce the three-year degree course in the Faculties of Arts, Science and Commerce from 1959-60.

(b) With the introduction of the subject of 'Economics and Public Administration' for the post-graduate classes in the Department of Economics, the name of the department was changed to the Department of Economics and Public Administration.

(c) The Department of Geology started M.Sc. classes in Geology.

(d) The University allowed the option of answering questions in Hindi in B.Ed. examination.

Uttar Pradesh

Agra University

(a) It was decided to start the M.Sc. (Statistics) class in the Institute of Social Sciences and M.A. (Linguistic) class in the Institute of Hindi from July, 1958.

(b) A new Faculty of Technology was established in the University.

(c) By an amendment of the First Statute of the University, candidates were debarred from appearing at the LL.B. examination as private candidates for external degrees.

(d) Panjabi was added to the Modern Indian Languages for B.A. examination.

(e) Soil Chemistry was added to the branches of Chemistry for specialisation at M.Sc. Final stage.

(f) Basic education was included in the list of subjects for specialisation for B.T. degree.

(g) The Ordinance relating to Ph.D. degree was amended by deleting the clause requiring three years' residence within the jurisdiction of the University prior to its publication for that degree.

Aligarh University

(a) It was decided to introduce the following new courses :

(i) M.A., M.Sc. and one year diploma course in Statistics.

(ii) Post-graduate diploma course in Business Administration.

(iii) Diploma course in Steno-typing.

(b) Music, Fine Arts, and Domestic Science were proposed to be included in the list of optional subjects for the B.A. and B.Sc. degree examinations for women candidates only.

(c) General education was introduced as a compulsory subject for the under-graduate students in the Faculties of Arts and Science. A modified form of the General Education Course was also introduced in the syllabus for the B.Sc. Engineering.

Allahabad University

The scales of pay of some of the University teachers were revised. Teachers under revised pay-scales were divided into two categories with pay scales as under :—

	Old Scales	New Scales
	Rs.	Rs.
Professors . . .	800—50—1,250	800—50—1,250
Assistant Professors . . .	..	300—20—500—EB—25—800
Readers . . .	500—25—800	..
Lecturers . . .	300—20—480—20—500	..

Banaras Hindu University

(a) The following new courses were instituted.

(i) M.Sc. (Engg.) in Electrical Machine Design, M.Sc. (Mining) and M.Sc. (Metallurgy).

(ii) Post-graduate diploma course in Spectroscopy.

(b) It was decided to introduce Pre-university courses from July, 1958.

(c) The scales of pay of lecturers in Central Hindu College (Kamachha), College of Ayurveda and College of Music and Fine Arts were revised from Rs. 200—10—280—15—400 to Rs. 250—20—450—25—600 with effect from 1st April, 1958.

Gorakhpur University

The university started functioning during the year with six post-graduate teaching departments of Ancient History and Culture, Commerce, Education, English, Psychology and Sanskrit and 12 affiliated colleges.

Lucknow University

The necessary ordinances relating to the institution of M.A. degree in Public Administration were passed.

Roorkee University

(a) Degree courses in Tele-communication and Architecture were introduced.

(b) It was decided to introduce :

(i) Three-year diploma course.

(ii) Post-graduate course in Photo-grammetry.

(iii) To start short term refresher course in Public Health Engineering.

West Bengal

Calcutta University

(a) University College of Medicine started functioning.

(b) Cordiology and Epidemiology were included in the list of subjects for D. Phil degree in Medicine.

Jadavpur University

A degree course in Tele-communication Engineering was introduced.

Visva-Bharati University

(a) Two year M.A. course was introduced in place of the existing one-year M.A. course.

(b) The Pass course was abolished and the three-year Honours course was remodelled. The main features of the three year Honours course were :

- (i) Introduction of General Education as a compulsory subject.
- (ii) Provision for awarding distinction in recognition of a certain standard of proficiency.
- (iii) Integration of languages (both Indian and foreign) in the Honours course.
- (iv) Assignment of 20 per cent of the total marks to tutorial work.

Delhi*Delhi University*

(a) A new Faculty of Music and the Fine Arts was established.

(b) The following new courses were instituted :

- (i) Diploma courses in Anaesthesia and Child Health.
- (ii) M.Sc. courses in Bacteriology and Nutrition.

Institutions*(a) Universities*

With the establishment of the five new universities of Gorakhpur, Jabalpur, Indra Kala Kurukshetra and Vikram, the number of universities rose to 38*. Table LXI gives the year of foundation/reconstitution, territorial jurisdiction, type, faculties and the medium of instruction in the various universities. Of these universities Agra continued to be a purely affiliating and Bombay a teaching and federal university. With the addition of Kurukshetra University the number of teaching and residential universities rose from ten in 1956-57 to 11 during the year. The Universities of Gorakhpur, Jabalpur and Vikram were of the teaching and affiliating type and, with their addition, the number of such universities increased to 24.

During the year 21 new teaching departments were started but the actual increase in the number was 14 only, as six departments of Shri Venkateswara University were amalgamated to form University college and the Department of French and German of Saugar University was merged with the Department of English. The University-wise distribution of the new departments is given below :

Universities	New Teaching Departments
Gauhati	Sanskrit
Gorakhpur	Ancient History and Culture, English, Commerce, Education, Psychology, Sanskrit.
Gujarat	Psychology
Karnatak	English, Philosophy and Sociology.
Kerala	Education, Politics and Psychology.
Kurukshetra	Sanskrit
Madras	Architecture
Utkal	Philosophy, Sanskrit, Statistics, Mayurbhauj Chair of Physics.
Vikram	University School of Studies.

Table LXI—Universities in India—Jurisdiction, Type and Faculties

Name and Address	Year of Founda- tion/ Reconsti- tution	Territorial Jurisdiction	Type	Faculties	Medium of Instruction/ Examination
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andra Pradesh					
Andhra University, Wal- tair	1936	Andhra Pradesh excluding areas of Orissa and Sri Venkateswara Universi- ties)	Teaching and Affiliat- ing.	Arts; Sc.; Agr.; Ayurveda; Com Engg.; Fine Arts; Law; Med.; Oriental Learning; Teaching and Vet. Sc.	English
Osmania University, Hyderabad	1918/1947	Established in undivided State	Teaching and Affiliat- ing.	Arts; Sc.; Agr.; Com.; Edu.; Engg.; Law; Med.; Religion & Culture and Vet. Sc.	English and Hindustani (Persian and Devnagari Script)
Sri Venkateswara Uni- versity, Tirupati	1955	Districts of Anantapur, Chittoor, Guntur, Kurnool and Nellore in Andhra Pradesh	Teaching and Affiliat- ing.	Arts; Sc.; Com.; Engg.; Oriental Learning, and Teaching	English
Assam					
Gauhati University, Gau- hati	1918	State of Assam and Union Territory of Manipur	Teaching and Affiliat- ing.	Arts; Sc.; Agr.; Com.; Law and Med.	English
Bihar					
Bihar University, Patna	1952	Bihar State except Patna Corporation Area)	Teaching and Affiliat- ing.	Arts; Sc.; Agr.; Com.; Edu.; Engg.; Law; Med.; Mining & Applied Geology and Vet. Sc.	Hindi in I.A., I.Sc., I.Com., B.A., B.Sc. and B.Com., English in others
Patna University, Patna	1917- 1952	Patna Corporation Area	Residential and Teach- ing.	Arts; Sc.; Com.; Edu.; Engg.; Law and Med	Hindi in I.A., I.Sc., I.Com., B.A., B.Sc., and B. Com., English in others
Bombay					
Baroda University, Baroda	1949	Within a radius of 10 miles from the University office	Residential and Teach- ing.	Arts; Sc.; Com.; Edu. & Psych.; Fine Arts; Home Sc.; Med.; Social Work and Tech- nology (including Engg.)	English

Bombay University, '1857-1928'; Greater Bombay Bombay. 1953	Teaching and Federal	Arts; Sc.; Com.; Law and Med. (including Pharmacy and Technology).	English.
Gujarat University, 1950 Ahmedabad.	Teaching and Affiliat- ing.	Arts (including Edu.; Sc.; Agr.; Ayurvedic Med.; Com.; Law; Med. and Tech. (includ- ing Engg.).	Gujarati and Hindi in I.A., I.Sc., I. Com., B.A., B.Sc., B. Com., B. Ed., M. Ed., B. Pharm., B.E. and M.B., B.S.; English in others.
Nagpur University, Nagpur 1923	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts; Sc.; Agr.; Com.; Edu.; Law and Med.	English, Hindi and Marathi in I.A., I.Sc., B.A. and B.Sc.; Hindi and Marathi in I.Com., B. Com., B.T., and Dip. T.; English in others.
Poona University, Poona 1948	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts; Sc.; Agr.; Ayurvedic Med.; Law; Med. and Mental, Moral and Social Sciences.	English and Marathi in I.A., I.Sc., I Com., Eng- lish in others.
Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth, Vallabh Vidya- nagar. 1955	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts; Sc.; Agr.; Com. and Tech. (including Engg.).	Hindi and English.
S.N.D.T. Women's Uni- versity, Bombay. 1951*	Teaching & Affiliating	Arts	Modern Indian Languages (mother tongue of the candidate) and English under special circum- stances.

*Was established in 1916 but started functioning as a statutory university in 1951 under an Act passed by Bombay Govt. in 1949.

Table LXI—Universities in India—Jurisdiction, Type and Faculties—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Jammu & Kashmir					
Jammu and Kashmir University, Srinagar.	1948	Jammu and Kashmir State	Teaching & Affiliating	Arts; Sc.; Com.; Edu. and Oriental Learning.	English.
Kerala					
Kerala University, Trivandrum.	1937	Kerala State	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts; Sc.; Agr.; Ayurveda; Com.; Edu.; Law; Med.; Oriental Studies; Fine Arts; Tech. and Vet. Sc.	English.
Madhya Pradesh					
Indra Kala Sangeet Vishwavidyalaya, Khairgarh	1956	Not defined	Teaching and Affiliating	Music and Dance	English and Hindi.
Jabalpur University, Jabalpur.	1957	District of Jabalpur in Madhya Pradesh.	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts; Sc.; Agr.; Com.; Edu.; Engg.; Home Sc.; Law; Med. and Vet. Sc.	Hindi in I.A., I.Sc., B.A., B. Com. and B. Ed., English in others.
Sagar University, Sagar	1946	Districts of Balaghat, Bastar, Betul, Bilaspur, Chhatarpur, Chindwara, Damoh, Datia, Durg, Hoshangabad, Mandla, Narsinghpur, Ninnar, Panna, Raigarh, Raipur, Rewa, Sagar, Sarguja, Satna, Seoni, Shahdol, Sidhi and Tikamgarh in Madhya Pradesh State.	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts; Sc.; Edu.; Engg. and Law	English in B.V. Sc., B.E., (Hons.), M.A., M.Sc., M.E. and M. Com. English and Hindi in others.

Vikram University, Ujjain	1957	Districts of Bhind, Devas, Dhar, Guna, Gwalior, Indore, Jabna, Mandasur, Morena, Nimar (Khargone), Raisen, Rajgarh, Ratlam, Sehore, Shajapur, Shivpuri, Ujjain and Vidisha in Madhya Pradesh.	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts; Sc.; Agr.; Com.; Edu.; Engg.; Law; Med. and Vet. Sc. and Animal Husbandry.	English and Hindi.
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Madras

Annamalai University, Annamalai Nagar.	1929	Within a radius of 10 miles from the university convocation hall.	Residential and Teaching.	Arts; Sc.; Edu.; Engg. and Tech.; Fine Arts and Oriental Studies.	English.
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Madras University, Madras	1857/1904/ 1923/1929	erstwhile States of Madras (excluding Annamalai University area) and Coorg.	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts; Sc.; Edu.; Engg.; Fine Arts; Law; Med.; Oriental Learning; Teaching; Tech. and Vet. Sc.	English.
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Mysore

Karnatak University, Dharwar.	1949	Districts of Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and North Kanara in Mysore State.	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts; Sc.; Agr.; Engg.; Law; Med. and Social Sciences.	English, Hindi and Kannada for I.A., I.Sc.; I. Com.; English in others.
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Mysore University, Mysore	1916	erstwhile Mysore State	Teaching and Affiliating.	Arts; Sc.; Com.; Edu.; Engg. & Tech.; Law and Med.	English.
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Orissa

Utkal University, Cuttack	1943	Orissa State	Teaching and Affiliating.	Arts; Sc.; Agr.; Com.; Edu.; Engg.; Geology; Law; Med. and Vet. Sc.	English.
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Punjab

Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra.	1957	With a radius of 10 miles from the office of the university.	Residential and Teaching.	Languages	Sanskrit, Hindi and English.
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Punjab University, Chandigarh.	1947	State of Punjab and Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh.	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts; Sc.; Agr.; Com.; Edu.; Engg.; Law; Med.; Oriental Learning and Vet. Sc.	English, Hindi, Urdu or Panjabi in I.A., B.A. and B. Com.; English others.
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Table LXI—Universities in India—Jurisdiction, Type and Faculties—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Rajasthan					
Rajasthan University, Jaipur.	1947	Rajasthan State	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts; Sc.; Com.; Edu.; Engg.; Law; Med. & Pharmaceutics & Vet. Sc. and Oriental Learning.	English or Hindi upto post-graduate courses in Arts and Commerce; English in others.
Uttar Pradesh					
Agra University, Agra	1927	State of Uttar Pradesh (excluding areas of Aligarh, Allahabad, Banaras, Gorakhpur and Lucknow Universities and the township of Roorkee).	Affiliating	Arts; Sc.; Agr.; Com.; Engg.; Law; ; Med. and Vet. Sc. & Animal Husbandry.	English and Hindi in B.A., B.Com.; English in others.
Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh.	1921	Within a radius of 15 miles from the University mosque.	Residential and Teaching.	Arts; Sc.; Engg. & Tech.; Med. and Theology.	English, Hindi and Urdu in I.A., Urdu in B.U. M.S.; English in other.
Allahabad University, Allahabad.	1887/1921	Within a radius of 10 miles from the university office.	Residential and Teaching.	Arts; Sc.; Com. and Law	English and Hindi in B.A., B.Sc. and B. Com.; English in others.
Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.	1916	Within a radius of 15 miles from the main temple of the university.	Residential and Teaching	Arts; Sc.; Law; Med. & Surgery (Ayurveda); Music & Fine Arts; Oriental Learning; Tech. and Theology.	English and Hindi in I.A., I.Sc., I. Com., B.A., B. Com., B. Ed., LL.B. and Ayurveda; Hindi in Music & Fine Arts; English in others.
Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur.	1957	Districts of Azamgarh, Bahraich, Ballia, Basti, Deoria, Ghazipur, Gonda, Gorakhpur and Jaunpur in U.P.	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts; Sc.; Com.; Law	English and Hindi for Under-Graduate classes; English in Post Graduate classes.

Lucknow University, Lucknow.	1921	Within a radius of 10 miles from the university convocation hall.	Residential and Teaching.	Arts; Sc.; Ayurveda; Com.; Law and Med.	Hindi in B.A., B.Sc., and B. Com.; English in others.
Roorkee University, Roorkee.	1948	Not defined	Residential and Teaching.	Engg.	English.
West Bengal					
Calcutta University, Calcutta.	1857 1904/1951 1954	State of West Bengal (excluding areas of Jadavpur and Visva-Bharati universities) and Union Territory of Tripura.	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts; Sc.; Agr.; Com.; Edu.; Engg.; Fine Arts & Music; Journalism; Law; Med.; Tech. and Vet. Sc.	English.
Jadavpur University, Jadavpur.	1955	Within a radius of 2 miles from the university office.	Residential and Teaching.	Arts; Sc.; Engg. and Tech. .	English.
Visva-Bharati University, Santiniketan.	1951*	Area of Santiniketan in the district of Birbhum in West Bengal.	Residential and Teaching.	Not defined	Bengali in Certificate and Diploma courses; English in others.
Delhi					
Delhi University, Delhi	1922/1943 1952	Delhi State	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts; Sc.; Agr. & Forestry; Edu.; Law; Medical Sciences; Social Sciences; and Tech.	English.

* Was established in 1921 but started functioning as a statutory university under an Act passed by the Parliament in 1961.

(b) Boards

In addition to 38 universities, there were 15* Boards of Education in the country. Their names along with the examinations conducted by them are given below :

1. Bihar School Examination Board, Patna—Secondary School, Diploma and Certificate in Physical Education, Diploma in Social Education.
2. Board for Public Examination, Trivandrum—Secondary School Leaving Certificate.
3. Board of Higher Secondary Education, Delhi State, Delhi—High School, Higher Secondary, Higher Secondary (Technical), Rattan and Bhushan.
4. Board of High School and Intermediate Education, Uttar Pradesh, Allahabad—High School and Intermediate, High School Technical and Intermediate Technical.
5. Board of Secondary Education, Andhra Pradesh, Kurnool—Secondary School Leaving Certificate and Higher Secondary Certificate.
6. Board of Secondary Education, Madhya Bharat Region, Gwalior—High School and Intermediate.
7. Board of Secondary Education, Madras—Secondary School leaving certificate, T.S.L.C., VIII Standard Public Examination.
8. Board of Secondary Education, Orissa State, Cuttack—High School Certificate.
9. Board of Secondary Education, Rajasthan, Jaipur—High School, Higher Secondary and Intermediate.
10. Board of Secondary Education, West Bengal, Calcutta—Secondary School Final.
11. Central Board of Secondary Education, Ajmer—High School and Intermediate.
12. Mahakoshal Board of Secondary Education, Jabalpur—Secondary School Certificate.
13. Secondary Education Board, Mysore State, Bangalore—Secondary School Leaving Certificate.
14. Secondary School Certificate Examination Board, Poona—Secondary School Certificate.
15. Vidarbha Board of Secondary Education, Nagpur—Secondary School Certificate, Higher Secondary School Certificate (Multipurpose Courses), Secondary School Certificate (Technical), Secondary School Certificates for Agricultural High School, Science Core High school Certificate, Secondary School Certificate for Vocational High Schools.

The total expenditure on these Boards increased from Rs. 1,49,89,495 to Rs. 1,75,70,112. Of this 4·5 per cent was contributed by Government as against 94·2 per cent from fees and 1·3 per cent from other sources.

*Includes three boards, one each in Bihar, Kerala and Mysore which formed part of the Offices of their respective Director of Public Instructions.

(c) Colleges

With the increase of 156 colleges, 46 for general education, 90 for professional and 20 for special education, the number of recognised colleges and institutions for higher education rose to 1,497. Of these, 860 (including 123 for women) were arts and science colleges, including research institutions, providing teaching faculties, 489 (including 64 for women) for professional and technical education and 148 (including 17 for women) for special education providing instructions in subjects like music, dancing and other fine arts, oriental studies, sociology and domestic science. During the year, arts and science colleges registered an increase of 5.7 per cent, professional and technical colleges of 22.6 per cent and special education colleges of 15.6 per cent. (Table No. LXII).

During the year, women colleges constituted 13.6 per cent of the total number of colleges as compared to 12.2 per cent during the year 1956-57.

Colleges (including three research institutions) in rural areas numbered 126 (121 for men and 5 for women). Of these, 69 (including four for women) were arts and science colleges and 38 (including one for women) for professional education and 19 for special education.

Of the total number of 489 colleges for professional and technical education, 203 were teachers' training colleges, 106 medical colleges, 50 Engineering colleges, 33 commerce colleges, 31 law colleges, 25 agricultural colleges, 14 for veterinary science, 14 for physical education, seven for technology, three for forestry, one for co-operative training, one for applied art and architecture and one for dairy science.

The increase in the number of professional colleges consisted of 70 teachers' trainings colleges, seven medical colleges, five commerce colleges, two engineering colleges, 2 law colleges and 4 physical education colleges and 1 dairy science college. Colleges for co-operative training marked a decrease of two.

The break-up of the 148 colleges for special education is as follows—32 (including 6 for girls) for music, dancing and other fine arts, 98 (including eight for girls) for oriental studies, six for sociology, three (all for girls) for domestic science and one for yoga and cultural synthesis and eight rural institutions.

Table LXII—Number of Colleges by Management

Management	Science Arts and Colleges		Colleges for Professional Education		Colleges for Special Education		Total			
							1956-57		1957-58	
	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Government	202	203	215	246	35	39	452	33.7	488	32.5
Local Boards	3	3	3	3	1	1	7	0.5	7	0.5
Private—										
Aided	483	561	120	166	78	94	681	50.8	821	54.9
Unaided	126	93	61	74	14	14	201	15.0	181	12.1
India	814	860	399	487	128	148	1,341	100.0	4,917	100.0

* Includes research institutions providing teaching facilities.

Table LXIII—Number of Colleges by States

State	1950-51		1951-52		1952-53		1953-54		1954-55		1955-56		1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61		1961-62		1962-63		1963-64		1964-65		1965-66		1966-67		1967-68		1968-69		1969-70		1970-71		1971-72		1972-73		1973-74		1974-75		1975-76		1976-77		1977-78		1978-79		1979-80		1980-81		1981-82		1982-83		1983-84		1984-85		1985-86		1986-87		1987-88		1988-89		1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		1992-93		1993-94		1994-95		1995-96		1996-97		1997-98		1998-99		1999-00		2000-01		2001-02		2002-03		2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25		2025-26		2026-27		2027-28		2028-29		2029-30		2030-31		2031-32		2032-33		2033-34		2034-35		2035-36		2036-37		2037-38		2038-39		2039-40		2040-41		2041-42		2042-43		2043-44		2044-45		2045-46		2046-47		2047-48		2048-49		2049-50		2050-51		2051-52		2052-53		2053-54		2054-55		2055-56		2056-57		2057-58		2058-59		2059-60		2060-61		2061-62		2062-63		2063-64		2064-65		2065-66		2066-67		2067-68		2068-69		2069-70		2070-71		2071-72		2072-73		2073-74		2074-75		2075-76		2076-77		2077-78		2078-79		2079-80		2080-81		2081-82		2082-83		2083-84		2084-85		2085-86		2086-87		2087-88		2088-89		2089-90		2090-91		2091-92		2092-93		2093-94		2094-95		2095-96		2096-97		2097-98		2098-99		2099-00		2100-01		2101-02		2102-03		2103-04		2104-05		2105-06		2106-07		2107-08		2108-09		2109-10		2110-11		2111-12		2112-13		2113-14		2114-15		2115-16		2116-17		2117-18		2118-19		2119-20		2120-21		2121-22		2122-23		2123-24		2124-25		2125-26		2126-27		2127-28		2128-29		2129-30		2130-31		2131-32		2132-33		2133-34		2134-35		2135-36		2136-37		2137-38		2138-39		2139-40		2140-41		2141-42		2142-43		2143-44		2144-45		2145-46		2146-47		2147-48		2148-49		2149-50		2150-51		2151-52		2152-53		2153-54		2154-55		2155-56		2156-57		2157-58		2158-59		2159-60		2160-61		2161-62		2162-63		2163-64		2164-65		2165-66		2166-67		2167-68		2168-69		2169-70		2170-71		2171-72		2172-73		2173-74		2174-75		2175-76		2176-77		2177-78		2178-79		2179-80		2180-81		2181-82		2182-83		2183-84		2184-85		2185-86		2186-87		2187-88		2188-89		2189-90		2190-91		2191-92		2192-93		2193-94		2194-95		2195-96		2196-97		2197-98		2198-99		2199-00		2200-01		2201-02		2202-03		2203-04		2204-05		2205-06		2206-07		2207-08		2208-09		2209-10		2210-11		2211-12		2212-13		2213-14		2214-15		2215-16		2216-17		2217-18		2218-19		2219-20		2220-21		2221-22		2222-23		2223-24		2224-25		2225-26		2226-27		2227-28		2228-29		2229-30		2230-31		2231-32		2232-33		2233-34		2234-35		2235-36		2236-37		2237-38		2238-39		2239-40		2240-41		2241-42		2242-43		2243-44		2244-45		2245-46		2246-47		2247-48		2248-49		2249-50		2250-51		2251-52		2252-53		2253-54		2254-55		2255-56		2256-57		2257-58		2258-59		2259-60		2260-61		2261-62		2262-63		2263-64		2264-65		2265-66		2266-67		2267-68		2268-69		2269-70		2270-71		2271-72		2272-73		2273-74		2274-75		2275-76		2276-77		2277-78		2278-79		2279-80		2280-81		2281-82		2282-83		2283-84		2284-85		2285-86		2286-87		2287-88		2288-89		2289-90		2290-91		2291-92		2292-93		2293-94		2294-95		2295-96		2296-97		2297-98		2298-99		2299-00		2300-01		2301-02		2302-03		2303-04		2304-05		2305-06		2306-07		2307-08		2308-09		2309-10		2310-11		2311-12		2312-13		2313-14		2314-15		2315-16		2316-17		2317-18		2318-19		2319-20		2320-21		2321-22		2322-23		2323-24		2324-25		2325-26		2326-27		2327-28		2328-29		2329-30		2330-31		2331-32		2332-33		2333-34		2334-35		2335-36		2336-37		2337-38		2338-39		2339-40		2340-41		2341-42		2342-43		2343-44		2344-45		2345-46		2346-47		2347-48		2348-49		2349-50		2350-51		2351-52		2352-53		2353-54		2354-55		2355-56		2356-57		2357-58		2358-59		2359-60		2360-61		2361-62		2362-63		2363-64		2364-65		2365-66		2366-67		2367-68		2368-69		2369-70		2370-71		2371-72		2372-73		2373-74		2374-75		2375-76		2376-77		2377-78		2378-79		2379-80		2380-81		2381-82		2382-83		2383-84		2384-85		2385-86		2386-87		2387-88		2388-89		2389-90		2390-91		2391-92		2392-93		2393-94		2394-95		2395-96		2396-97		2397-98		2398-99		2399-00		2400-01		2401-02		2402-03		2403-04		2404-05		2405-06		2406-07		2407-08		2408-09		2409-10		2410-11		2411-12		2412-13		2413-14		2414-15		2415-16		2416-17		2417-18		2418-19		2419-20		2420-21		2421-22		2422-23		2423-24		2424-25		2425-26		2426-27		2427-28		2428-29		2429-30		2430-31		2431-32		2432-33		2433-34		2434-35		2435-36		2436-37		2437-38		2438-39		2439-40		2440-41		2441-42		2442-43		2443-44		2444-45		2445-46		2446-47		2447-48		2448-49		2449-50		2450-51		2451-52		2452-53		2453-54		2454-55		2455-56		2456-57		2457-58		2458-59		2459-60		2460-61		2461-62		2462-63		2463-64		2464-65		2465-66		2466-67		2467-68		2468-69		2469-70		2470-71		2471-72		2472-73		2473-74		2474-75		2475-76		2476-77		2477-78		2478-79		2479-80		2480-81		2481-82		2482-83		2483-84		2484-85		2485-86		2486-87		2487-88		2488-89		2489-90		2490-91		2491-92		2492-93		2493-94		2494-95		2495-96		2496-97		2497-98		2498-99		2499-00		2500-01		2501-02		2502-03		2503-04		2504-05	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West Bengal	107	113	32	38	11	12	150	163	+13	+8.7
A. & N. Islands
Delhi	18	19	10	10	2	2	30	31	+1	+3.3
Himachal Pradesh	3	3	1	1	..	..	4	4	0.0	0.0
L. M. & A. Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manipur	2	2	..	..	1	1	3	3	..	0.0
Tripura	2	2	1	2	1	1	4	5	+1	25.0
N. E. F. A.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
N. H. T. A.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pondicherry	2	2	3	3	..	..	5	5	0.0	0.0
India	814	860	399	489	123	148	1,341	1,407	+156	+11.6

* Includes research institutions providing teaching facilities.

Table LXII gives the distribution of colleges by management. The over-all position in this respect remained almost the same as in the previous year i.e. a little over half the number of the colleges were managed by private (aided) bodies and about one-third by Government. Private unaided bodies accounted for 12·1 per cent while the number of colleges under local boards was negligible. While more than three-fourth of the colleges for arts and science and special education were managed by private bodies (aided as well as unaided), more than half of the colleges for professional education were under the management of Government. Government colleges predominated in Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Himachal Pradesh, Tripura and Pondicherry. The local boards managed three professional colleges in Bombay, one special education college in Madras and one college for general education each in Bombay, Madras and Mysore. A large number of arts and science colleges in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, professional colleges in Bombay and special education colleges in Jammu and Kashmir were managed by unaided private bodies.

The State-wise break up of colleges for the year 1956-57 and 1957-58 is given in Table LXIII. The number of arts and science colleges increased everywhere except in the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura and Pondicherry where it remained stationery. There was a fall in the number of such colleges by one each in the States of Punjab and Kerala. All the States shared the increase in the number of professional education colleges except Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir and Delhi where the number remained unchanged. All the States recorded an increase in the number of special education colleges except Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Mysore, Rajasthan, Delhi, Manipur and Tripura where the number did not change.

Pupils

An analysis of the enrolment figures takes into account enrolment in school classes attached to some colleges as also of the classes II and XII of the higher secondary schools in Uttar Pradesh which provide education equivalent to the Intermediate standard in other States. Consequently enrolment figures have been given in two tables. Table LXIV gives the enrolment of universities and colleges by institutions irrespective of the standard of instructions provided, while Table LXV shows the number of pupils under instruction in classes comprising university and collegiate stage only.

Considering first the enrolment in colleges and university teaching departments, it increased from 7,50,195 to 8,03,942, the rate of increase being 7·2 per cent during the year as compared to 10·1 per cent during the previous year. Girls constituted 6·9 per cent of the total enrolment. The increase in enrolment was shared by all the States, except Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Madras. In these States decrease was due to the introduction of three-year degree courses and in some cases due to the decline in the demand for studies in the Humanities.

The percentage of increase in the States was the highest in Assam (24·6) and the lowest in Uttar Pradesh (3·0). Similar positions in the Centrally Administered territories were occupied by Manipur (13·3 per cent), Delhi (5·7 per cent).

Of the total number of 8,03,942 students, 6,61,847 (82·4 per cent) were studying in arts and science colleges (including research institutions and university teaching departments) 1,24,051 (15·4 per cent) in professional and technical colleges and 17,634 (2·2 per cent) in special education colleges. The average daily attendance in the three types of colleges taken in order was 87·8, 88·9 and 85·1.

The distribution of enrolment in institutions managed by different agencies was 2,03,160 (25·3 per cent) in Government colleges, 2,346 (0·3 per cent) local board colleges and 5,98,436 (74·4 per cent) in colleges managed by private agencies.

Taking the university and collegiate stage (Table LXV), the total number of post-matric students in general as well as professional and technical and special education increased from 8,00,773 in 1956-57 to 8,62,075 in 1957-58, the rate of increase being 7·7 per cent. This enrolment constituted 2·3 per cent of the total enrolment at all stages from pre-primary to university education. Of the total number of students at the university and collegiate stages, 6,61,975 (76·8 per cent) took up arts and science courses 1,82,153 (21·1 per cent) professional and technical courses and 17,947 (2·1 per cent) special educational courses. Further details according to standard of instruction and courses of study are given in Table LXVI.

Co-education

Out of the total number of 1,05,858 girl students in arts and science colleges, 57,290 (54·1 per cent) studied in institutions for boys. The corresponding percentage in case of professional and special education colleges was 60·1. The extent of co-education in arts and science colleges and in colleges for professional and special education in different states is given in Table LXVII.

Table LXIV—Number of Pupils in Universities and Colleges

State	for Boys			for Girls			Total		
	1956-57	1957-58	1958-57	1956-57	1957-58	1958-57	1956-57	1957-58	1958-57
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Andhra Pradesh	53,404	53,246	2,126	2,172	55,530	55,418	-112	+3,897	+24.6
Assam	14,838	18,322	960	1,193	15,818	19,716	+3,897	+10,914	+18.4
Bihar	57,508	68,103	1,716	2,125	59,314	70,228	+10,914	+12,923	+11.6
Bombay	1,08,689	1,19,856	3,641	5,297	1,12,330	1,25,253	+12,923	+728	+10.3
Jammu & Kashmir	5,135	5,135	1,929	2,157	7,064	7,792	+728	-5,792	-17.6
Kerala	33,498	27,634	4,983	4,957	38,483	31,691	-6,792	+2,464	+6.5
Madhya Pradesh	34,747	30,441	3,987	3,857	37,834	40,298	+2,464	-1,667	-9.1
Madras	47,489	45,816	5,495	5,511	52,994	51,227	-1,667	+4,074	+9.7
Mysore	38,138	41,780	3,757	4,189	41,996	45,069	+3,069	+1,658	+22.2
Orissa	7,196	8,832	275	277	7,471	9,129	+1,658	+6,406	+12.8
Punjab	44,702	50,206	5,473	6,275	50,175	56,581	+6,406	+3,405	+9.0
Rajasthan	34,222	37,427	3,604	3,604	37,526	41,231	+3,705	+2,664	+9.0
Uttar Pradesh	85,917	88,141	3,420	3,890	89,337	92,901	+3,564	+11,773	+9.8
West Bengal	1,12,729	1,22,641	7,940	9,801	1,20,969	1,32,442	+11,473		

A. & N. Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi	15,512	16,636	3,023	3,057	18,635	19,603	+1,058	
Himachal Pradesh	575	534	..	..	575	534*	-41	-7.1
L. M. & A. Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manipur	1,478	1,669	..	..	1,473	1,669	+196	+13.3
Tripura	1,508	1,617	..	..	1,508	1,623	+115	+7.6
N.E.F.A.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
N.H.T.A.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pondicherry	1,204	1,349	1,204	1,349	+144	+6.6
India	6,98,764	7,46,404	51,431	57,538	7,50,195	8,03,942	+53,747	+7.2

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* Number of students reading at School classes attached to Intermediate Colleges not available.

Table LXV—Number of Pupils Receiving General, Professional

State	Boys	Girls	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	37,212	36,624	4,200	4,516	41,412	16,593	56,679	46,482	74,262	82,564
Assam	11,204	13,929	1,978	2,664	13,182	16,593	56,679	46,482	74,262	82,564
Bihar	43,544	53,016	2,938	3,663	46,482	56,679	46,482	74,262	82,564	82,564
Bombay	58,491	64,062	15,871	18,502	74,262	82,564	82,564	74,262	82,564	82,564
Jammu & Kashmir	4,556	4,973	912	1,109	5,468	6,082	6,082	5,468	6,082	6,082
Kerala	24,758	17,727	9,030	7,740	33,788	25,467	25,467	33,788	25,467	25,467
Madhya Pradesh	13,227	13,996	2,421	2,889	15,648	16,885	16,885	15,648	16,885	16,885
Madras	31,732	29,044	6,094	6,082	37,826	35,126	35,126	37,826	35,126	35,126
Mysore	24,688	25,472	4,805	5,271	28,493	30,743	30,743	28,493	30,743	30,743
Orissa	5,295	5,910	634	735	5,929	6,645	6,645	5,929	6,645	6,645
Punjab	34,527	38,708	6,522	7,564	41,049	46,262	46,262	41,049	46,262	46,262
Rajasthan	12,172	12,615	2,178	2,646	14,350	15,261	15,261	14,350	15,261	15,261
Uttar Pradesh	1,41,663	1,44,329	16,978	18,195	1,58,641	1,62,524	1,62,524	1,58,641	1,62,524	1,62,524
West Bengal	75,285	82,085	18,427	21,488	93,712	1,03,573	1,03,573	93,712	1,03,573	1,03,573
Delhi	8,414	9,534	2,504	3,410	10,819	12,944	12,944	10,819	12,944	12,944
Himachal Pradesh	354	388	79	98	433	486	486	433	486	486
Manipur	1,137	1,290	108	119	1,245	1,409	1,409	1,245	1,409	1,409
Tripura	1,187	1,223	116	189	1,303	1,412	1,412	1,303	1,412	1,412
Pondicherry	144	154	22	26	166	180	180	166	180	180
India	5,29,590	5,55,079	95,817	1,06,896	6,25,407	6,61,875	6,61,875	6,25,407	6,61,875	6,61,875

and Special Education at University Stage by States

Professional Education

Boys		Girls		Total		State
1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58	
8	9	10	11	12	13	
11,900	12,050	650	693	12,550	12,743	Andhra Pradesh
2,397	2,985	74	68	2,471	3,053	Assam
11,969	12,565	285	296	12,254	12,861	Bihar
28,146	32,671	2,553	3,494	30,699	36,165	Bombay
214	216	59	87	273	303	Jammu & Kashmir
3,544	4,642	493	849	4,037	5,491	Kerala
7,921	10,158	465	544	8,386	10,702	Madhya Pradesh
11,191	11,668	962	1,032	12,153	12,700	Madras
9,102	11,397	1,009	1,245	10,111	12,642	Mysore
1,116	1,931	84	124	1,700	2,055	Orissa
5,538	6,025	1,575	1,892	7,113	7,917	Punjab
8,220	9,315	137	197	8,357	9,512	Rajasthan
23,590	25,699	1,254	1,446	24,844	27,145	Uttar Pradesh
21,597	22,790	1,025	1,325	22,622	24,115	West Bengal
3,523	3,733	555	577	4,078	4,310	Delhi
23	47	..	1	23	48	Himachal Pradesh
99	128	1	3	100	131	Manipur
139	141	..	1	139	142	Tripura
42	91	12	27	54	118	Pondicherry
1,50,271	1,66,252	11,193	13,901	1,61,464	1,82,153	India

Table LXV—Number of Pupils Receiving General, Professional and

State	Special Education					
	Boys		Girls		Total	
	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58
	14	15	16	17	18	19
Andhra Pradesh	714	903	133	130	847	1,033
Assam	41	34	..	..	41	34
Bihar	452	2,775	25	107	477	2,882
Bombay	477	520	312	346	789	866
Jammu & Kashmir	24	66	109	174	133	240
Kerala	328	338	147	199	475	537
Madhya Pradesh	448	351	320	276	768	627
Madras	1,544	2,102	378	486	1,922	2,588
Mysore	473	414	51	50	524	464
Orissa	487	403	12	18	499	421
Punjab	131	146	18	30	149	176
Rajasthan	699	905	16	11	715	916
Uttar Pradesh	2,310	2,435	493	533	2,803	2,968
West Bengal	1,478	1,593	1,346	1,459	2,824	3,052
Delhi	491	632	445	499	936	1,131
Himachal Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manipur	..	6	..	..	..	6
Tripura	..	2	..	4	..	6
Pondicherry	..	..	..	..	..	..
India	10,097	13,625	3,805	4,322	13,902	17,947

Special Education at University Stage by States—(Contd.)

Grand Total						State
Boys		Girls		Total		
1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58	
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
49,826	49,577	4,983	5,339	54,809	54,916	Andhra Pradesh
13,642	16,948	2,052	2,732	15,694	19,680	Assam
55,965	68,356	3,248	4,066	59,213	72,422	Bihar
87,114	97,253	18,736	22,342	1,05,850	1,19,595	Bombay
4,794	5,255	1,080	1,370	5,874	6,625	Jammu & Kashmir
28,630	22,707	9,670	8,788	38,300	31,495	Kerala
21,596	24,505	3,206	3,709	24,802	28,214	Madhya Pradesh
44,467	42,814	7,434	7,600	51,901	50,414	Madras
34,263	37,283	5,865	6,566	40,128	43,849	Mysore
6,898	8,244	730	877	7,628	9,121	Orissa
40,196	44,879	8,115	9,476	48,311	54,355	Punjab
21,091	22,835	2,331	2,854	23,422	25,689	Rajasthan
1,67,563	1,72,463	18,725	20,174	1,86,288	1,92,637	Uttar Pradesh
98,360	1,06,468	20,798	24,272	1,19,158	1,30,740	West Bengal
12,428	13,899	3,504	4,486	15,932	18,385	Delhi
377	435	79	99	456	534	Himachal Pradesh
1,236	1,424	109	122	1,345	1,546	Manipur
1,326	1,366	116	194	1,442	1,560	Tripura
186	245	34	53	220	298	Pondicherry
6,89,958	7,36,956	1,10,815	1,25,119	8,00,773	8,62,075	India

Table LXVI—Distribution of Pupils at University Stage

Stage/Subject	Boys		Girls		Total		Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	
	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58	Number	Percentage
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>General Education—</i>								
Intermediate	3,65,009	3,75,342	60,935	63,432	4,25,944	4,38,774	+12,830	+3.0
B.A., B.Sc.	1,38,830	1,52,125	29,868	37,344	1,68,718	1,89,469	+20,751	+12.3
M.A., M.Sc.	23,233	24,828	4,589	5,842	27,822	30,470	+2,648	+9.5
Research	2,488	2,784	425	478	2,923	3,262	+339	+11.6
Total	5,29,559	5,55,079	95,817	1,06,396	6,25,407	6,61,975	+36,568	+5.8
<i>Professional Education—</i>								
Agriculture	7,013	9,242	38	62	7,051	9,304	+2,253	+32.0
Commerce	60,861	62,712	442	494	61,303	63,206	+1,903	+3.1
Engineering & Technology	21,870	28,329	35	62	21,905	28,391	+6,486	+29.6
Forestry	427	512	..	..	427	512	+85	+19.9
Law	20,392	22,117	425	481	20,817	22,598	+1,781	+8.6
Medicine	22,712	25,072	4,577	5,245	27,289	30,317	+3,028	+11.1
Physical Education	412	535	68	116	478	651	+173	+36.2

Teachers' Training	11,677	14,644	5,384	7,404	17,261	22,051	+4,790	+27.8
Veterinary Science	4,644	4,803	15	29	4,689	4,832	-143	+3.7
Others	263	286	11	5	274	291	-17	+6.2
Total	1,50,371	1,68,252	11,193	13,901	1,61,464	1,82,153	+20,689	+12.8

Special Education—

Music, Dancing & Other Fine Arts	1,628	1,672	2,110	2,160	3,738	3,772	+34	+0.9
Oriental Studies	5,425	8,308	477	721	5,902	9,029	+3,127	+53.0
Other Subjects	3,044	3,045	1,218	1,301	4,262	5,146	+884	+20.7
Total	10,097	12,625	3,805	4,322	13,902	17,947	+4,045	+29.1
Grand Total	6,89,958	7,38,958	1,10,815	1,25,119	8,00,773	8,62,075	+61,302	+7.7

Table LXVII—Number of Girls Studying for Higher Education

State	In Arts and Science Colleges*		In Colleges for Professional and Special Education	
	Number of Girls in Boys' Colleges	Number of Girls in Girls' Colleges	Total Number of Girls	Percentage of Girls in Boys' Colleges to total
1	2,402	1,483	1,644	76.0
2	14,332	1,036	1,388	100.0
3	4,204	2,076	1,394	44.7
4	18,736	3,712	1,544	69.1
5	1,114	44.1	1,436	68.5
6	12.1	20.4	919	78.5
7	3,113	210	1,087	7.9
8	82	49	1,099	73.9
9	1,087	93	1,099	81.1
10	1,087	93	1,087	100.0
11	1,087	93	1,087	100.0
12	1,087	93	1,087	100.0
13	1,087	93	1,087	100.0
14	1,087	93	1,087	100.0
15	1,087	93	1,087	100.0
16	1,087	93	1,087	100.0
17	1,087	93	1,087	100.0
18	1,087	93	1,087	100.0
19	1,087	93	1,087	100.0
20	1,087	93	1,087	100.0
21	1,087	93	1,087	100.0
22	1,087	93	1,087	100.0
23	1,087	93	1,087	100.0
24	1,087	93	1,087	100.0
25	1,087	93	1,087	100.0
26	1,087	93	1,087	100.0
27	1,087	93	1,087	100.0
28	1,087	93	1,087	100.0
29	1,087	93	1,087	100.0
30	1,087	93	1,087	100.0
31	1,087	93	1,087	100.0
32	1,087	93	1,087	100.0
33	1,087	93	1,087	100.0
34	1,087	93	1,087	100.0
35	1,087	93	1,087	100.0
36	1,087	93	1,087	100.0
37	1,087	93	1,087	100.0
38	1,087	93	1,087	100.0
39	1,087	93	1,087	100.0
40	1,087	93	1,087	100.0
41	1,087	93	1,087	100.0
42	1,087	93	1,087	100.0
43	1,087	93	1,087	100.0
44	1,087	93	1,087	100.0
45	1,087	93	1,087	100.0
46	1,087	93	1,087	100.0
47	1,087	93	1,087	100.0
48	1,087	93	1,087	100.0
49	1,087	93	1,087	100.0
50	1,087	93	1,087	100.0
51	1,087	93	1,087	100.0
52	1,087	93	1,087	100.0
53	1,087	93	1,087	100.0
54	1,087	93	1,087	100.0
55	1,087	93	1,087	100.0
56	1,087	93	1,087	100.0
57	1,087	93	1,087	100.0
58	1,087	93	1,087	100.0
59	1,087	93	1,087	100.0
60	1,087	93	1,087	100.0
61	1,087	93	1,087	100.0
62	1,087	93	1,087	100.0
63	1,087	93	1,087	100.0
64	1,087	93	1,087	100.0
65	1,087	93	1,087	100.0
66	1,087	93	1,087	100.0
67	1,087	93	1,087	100.0
68	1,087	93	1,087	100.0
69	1,087	93	1,087	100.0
70	1,087	93	1,087	100.0
71	1,087	93	1,087	100.0
72	1,087	93	1,087	100.0
73	1,087	93	1,087	100.0
74	1,087	93	1,087	100.0
75	1,087	93	1,087	100.0
76	1,087	93	1,087	100.0
77	1,087	93	1,087	100.0
78	1,087	93	1,087	100.0
79	1,087	93	1,087	100.0
80	1,087	93	1,087	100.0
81	1,087	93	1,087	100.0
82	1,087	93	1,087	100.0
83	1,087	93	1,087	100.0
84	1,087	93	1,087	100.0
85	1,087	93	1,087	100.0
86	1,087	93	1,087	100.0
87	1,087	93	1,087	100.0
88	1,087	93	1,087	100.0
89	1,087	93	1,087	100.0
90	1,087	93	1,087	100.0
91	1,087	93	1,087	100.0
92	1,087	93	1,087	100.0
93	1,087	93	1,087	100.0
94	1,087	93	1,087	100.0
95	1,087	93	1,087	100.0
96	1,087	93	1,087	100.0
97	1,087	93	1,087	100.0
98	1,087	93	1,087	100.0
99	1,087	93	1,087	100.0
100	1,087	93	1,087	100.0

Rajasthan . . .	912	3,556	4,468	20.4	235	37	272	86.4
Uttar Pradesh . .	6,241	3,431	9,672	64.5	984	424	1,408	69.0
West Bengal . . .	14,504	7,851	22,355	64.9	1,085	1,757	2,792	37.1
Delhi . . .	1,408	2,216	3,622	38.8	154	830	983	15.5
Himachal Pradesh .	98	..	98	100.0	1	..	1	100.0
Manipur . . .	122	..	122	100.0	40	..	40	100.0
Tripura . . .	189	..	189	100.0	21	4	25	84.0
Pondicherry . . .	60	..	60	100.0	27	..	27	100.0
India . . .	57,290	48,568	1,05,858	54.1	11,580	7,688	19,268	60.1

*Includes enrolment in re-search institutions and university teaching department.

Table LXVIII—Number of Teachers in Universities and Colleges by States

State	In University Teaching Departments		In Colleges for General Education*		In Colleges for Professional Education		In Colleges for Special Education		Total		
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	All Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Andhra Pradesh	257	10	2,232	259	702	89	163	7	3,354	365	3,719
Assam	90	3	512	58	165	..	4	..	771	61	832
Bihar	201	7	1,868	137	690	18	72	1	2,831	163	2,994
Bombay	173	11	3,209	583	2,445	131	138	33	6,055	758	6,813
Jammu* & Kashmir	7	..	260	36	23	6	77	48	367	89	456
Kerala	17	4	1,185	384	317	55	61	1	1,580	444	2,024
Madhya Pradesh	170	3	1,444	177	664	55	100	30	2,438	265	2,703
Madras	284	9	1,973	601	976	173	146	9	3,379	792	4,171
Mysore	23	..	1,426	210	698	51	129	..	2,276	261	2,537
Orissa	21	2	365	28	183	5	47	1	616	36	652
Punjab	82	1	1,764	246	593	92	7	..	2,446	339	2,785
Rajasthan	25	..	1,423	194	334	4	195	2	1,977	200	2,177

Uttar Pradesh . . .	1,465	114	2,413	223	609	97	141	5	4,628	439	5,067
West Bengal . . .	965	44	3,354	458	1,360	75	284	42	5,973	619	6,592
Delhi . . .	191	20	662	115	301	106	11	34	1,165	275	1,440
Himachal Pradesh . . .	..	..	41	1	8	1	..	..	49	2	51
Manipur . . .	..	..	42	2	..	..	9	2	51	4	55
Tripura . . .	..	..	56	3	14	1	10	1	80	5	85
Pondicherry . . .	..	..	46	9	30	1	..	..	76	10	86
India	3,971	228	24,865	8,723	10,112	980	1,684	216	40,112	5,127	45,239

*Includes research Institutions.

Table LXIX—Pay Scales of Teachers in University Teaching Departments

University	Lecturer	Reader	Professor
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Agra*	300—200—500—EB—25—800	500—25—800	800—50—1,250.
Aligarh	250—20—350—25—500	500—25—800	800—50—1,250
Allahabad	300—20—500—EB—25—800	500—25—800	800—15—1,250
Andhra*	210—15/2—300	(i) 400—40/2—600 (ii) 300—30/2—420—40,2—500	(i) 750—50/2—1,000 (ii) 500—40/2—700
Annamalai	(i) 180—10—300—Engg. and Tech. (ii) 150—10—300 Others	250—15—400—20—500	(i) 400—25—70—EB. 40—900 Engg. & Tech. (ii) 400—20—700 Others
Banaras*	(i) 300—20—600 Tech., Mining, Met., Engg. (ii) 250—20—450—25—600. Others (iii) 200—15—410—20—450 Intermediate Section	(i) 600—40—1,000 Tech., Mining, Met. Engg. (ii) 500—25—800 Others	(i) 1,000—50—1,750 Tech., Mining, Met., Engg. (ii) 800—50—1,250 Others
Baroda*	(i) 300—15—450 (ii) 200—15—350	400—25—600	700—50—1,000
Bihar	†	†	†
Bombay	300—25—600	500—25—800	800—50—1,250
Calcutta*	250—25—500—25—600	500—50/2—700	(i) 800—40—1,000—EB—50—1,250 (ii) 600—25—800
Delhi	250—25—500—30—560	500—25—800	800—50—1,250
Gauhati	250—25/2—600	500—50/2—700	700—50/2—1,000
Gorakhpur	300—20—500—EB—25—800	..	800—50—1,250
Gujarat	250—25—500	500—25—800	800—50—1,250
Jabalpur	250—25—500	400—25—550—EB—25—800	800—40—1,000

*Scales relate to university colleges.

†There is no classification of Teachers according to designations. They are appointed in Classes I and II services as,

Class I—Rs. 350—25—650—EB—35—1,000

Class II—Rs. 200—20—220—25—320—EB—25—670—EB—20—750

Table LXIX—Pay Scales of Teachers in University Teaching Departments—(Contd.)

University	Lecturer	Reader	Professor
1	2	3	4
Jadavpur	250—25—500	500—25—800	(i) 1,000—50—1,250 (ii) 600—40—1,000 Eng. & Tech. (iii) 800—50—1,250 Genl. Edn. College 800—50—1,250
Jammu & Kashmir	250—25—600	500—40—800	800—50—1,250
Karnatak	250—20—500	500—25—800	800—50—1,250
Kerala	150—10—240—15—300—20—400	400—30—600	(i) 500—50—800 (ii) 450—30—600
Kurukshetra	(i) 300—25—650 (ii) 250—20—450—25—650	500—30—800	..
Lucknow	(i) 350—25—600 Medicine (ii) 300—20—500 Others	(i) 600—30—900 (ii) 500—20—800 Medicine (iii) 500—25—800 Others	(i) 1,100—40—1,340 (ii) 900—40—1,140 Medicine (iii) 800—50—1,250 Others
Madras	(i) 200—15—350—20—450—25—500 (ii) 150—10—250	400—25—600	750—50—1,000
My oru*	200—10—250—20—450	..	(i) 700—40—900—50—1,000 (ii) 400—25—550—30—700—40—820 (iii) 250—20—350—25—500
Nagpur	225—225—250—15—400	400—50—600—40—800	(i) 800—50—1,000 (Old) (ii) 800—40—1,000—50—1,250 (Revised)
Osmania	250—20—450—EB—25—550	400—25—550—EB—30—700	600—40—1,000—EB—50—1,200
Panjab	(i) 300—25—650 (ii) 250—20—450—10—400	500—30—800	800—50—1,250
Patna	(i) 350—20—370—25—445—EB—25—720—EB—40—800 (ii) 200—20—220—25—320—25—670—EB—20—750	(i) 600—40—840—40—1,000 Engg. (ii) 350—25—650—EB—35—1,000	(i) 850—50—1,250 (ii) 600—40—840—EB—40—1,000 E.g., (iii) 350—25—650—EB—35—1,000 Mathematics & Law
Poona	250—20—500	500—25—800	800—50—1,250
Rajasthan	250—20—450—25—600	500—30—800	800—50—1,250

* Scales to relate university colleges.

Table LXIX—Pay Scales of Teachers in University Teaching Departments—(Contd.)

University	Lecturer	Reader	Professor
1	2	3	4
Roorkoo	250—25—460—EB—30—700 —EB—50—850	500—50—1,000—EB —1,250	2,000—100—2,600
Saugar	300—25—600—EB—30—900	..	900—50—1,350
S.N.D.T. Women's	(i) 200—15—350 (ii) 150—15—250	..	(i) 300—20—500 (ii) 250—20—450
Sti Venkat- eswara	250—25—500	400—25—600	750—50—1,000
Utkal	(i) 200—700 Engg. (ii) 300—20—500 Language (iii) 200—15—260—EB—25 —435—25—610—EB—30 —750 Others	(i) 300—1,000 Engg. (ii) 300—320—25— 420—30—780— EB—40—860 Others	(i) 1,000—1,800 Engg. (ii) 800—50—1,250 Others (iii) 600—40—960
Vikram	300—20—600	..	..
Vi-va Bharati	(i) 200—20—400—EB—25— 450 (ii) 150—15—270—EB—15— —300—EB—20—400	.. 400—25—700	700—50—1,000—50— —1,250

Table LXIX-A—Statistics of Evening Colleges

State	Number	Number of Pupils on rolls			Number of Teachers		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Affiliated</i>							
Assam	9	2,147	4	2,151	131	1	132
Bihar	2	128	..	128	7	..	7
Bombay	1	438	12	450	11	..	11
Madhya Pradesh	5	455	3	408	27	..	27
Mysore	1	23	3	26	12	1	13
Uttar Pradesh	11	1,926	93	2,019	67	2	69
West Bengal	11	13,786	127	13,913	478	3	481
Total	40	18,853	242	19,095	733	7	740
<i>Non-Affiliated</i>							
Bihar	3	997	30	937	42	4	46
Uttar Pradesh	5	318	647	965	55	7	62
West Bengal	5	663	796	1,459	99	15	114
Manipur	2	565	55	620	21	2	23
Total	15	2,453	1,528	3,981	217	28	245

Teachers

Table LXVIII gives the distribution of teachers in colleges and university teaching departments in various States. The total staff strength in these institutions during 1957-58 was 45,239 (40,112 men and 5,127 women) as against 42,135 (37,519 men and 4,616 women) in 1956-57. This represents an over-all increase of 6·8 per cent as compared to 7·1 per cent in 1956-57.

The scales continued to vary from State to State and within the same State in colleges under different managements. The scales of different categories of university teachers, lecturers, readers and professors are given in Table LXIX.

Evening Colleges

During the year 15 non-affiliated colleges and 40 colleges affiliated to various universities provided facilities for evening courses. The total enrolment in the affiliated colleges was 19,095 (including 242 girls) and was 3,981 (including 1,528 girls) in non-affiliated colleges. There were 733 men and 7 women teachers working in the affiliated colleges and 217 men and 28 women teachers in non-affiliated colleges.

Expenditure

The total direct expenditure on universities, colleges and other institutions of higher learning increased during the year under report from Rs. 32,04,69,016 to 36,32,33,945 of which Rs. 34,44,25,556 (94·8 per cent) were spent on institutions for boys and Rs. 1,88,08,389 (5·2 per cent) on those for girls. The break-up of expenditure on different types of institutions was: universities 9,80,51,508 (27·0 per cent), arts and science colleges Rs. 17,06,05,522 (47·0 per cent), professional and technical colleges Rs. 8,84,21,198 (24·3 per cent) and special education colleges Rs. 61,55,717 (1·7 per cent). The expenditure on colleges and universities constituted 19·9 per cent of the total direct expenditure on all types of institutions. The distribution of expenditure according to sources of income is given in Table LXXI below :

Table LXX- Direct Expenditure on Universities and Colleges by Sources

Sources	1956-57		1957-58	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
Government Funds	15,60,83,431	48·7	18,50,85,802	51·0
Local Board Funds	9,98,775	0·3	10,13,191	0·3
Fees	12,32,23,527	38·4	13,84,01,248	38·1
Endowments	92,39,105	2·9	1,13,63,414	3·1
Other Sources	3,09,24,178	9·7	2,73,70,290	7·5
Total	32,04,69,016	100·0	36,32,33,945	100·0

Table LXXI—Direct Expenditure on

State	Universities		Arts and Science Colleges*		Colleges for
	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57
	1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Andhra Pradesh.	45,01,242	60,79,504	1,04,84,397	1,13,49,198	45,26,498
Assam .	16,44,895	24,31,236	23,13,769	25,62,932	12,58,646
Bihar .	42,78,350	43,14,488	89,44,974	1,06,11,521	47,93,632
Bombay .	1,21,01,134	1,27,16,970	2,37,56,696	2,76,08,171	1,65,80,439
Jammu & Kashmir.	4,00,591	5,18,022	12,28,143	13,81,839	1,66,374
Kerala .	20,76,759	17,62,371	71,83,347	65,25,408	14,52,660
Madhya Pradesh.	16,42,809	21,29,625	77,59,069	80,24,553	43,65,001
Madras .	56,18,645	70,11,291	1,02,55,604	1,15,00,346	72,42,880
Mysore .	17,87,530	21,61,310	82,27,173	92,70,247	35,42,497
Orissa .	8,10,580	6,92,809	24,76,708	29,26,390	8,53,261
Punjab .	71,72,767	81,24,982	1,01,28,434	1,10,15,877	51,08,521
Rajasthan.	13,79,943	14,09,549	76,35,004	77,65,335	23,84,426
Uttar Pradesh.	3,54,26,133	3,41,63,397	1,86,80,395	2,08,61,948	64,64,284
West Bengal	94,21,736	1,05,67,535	1,74,28,824	1,95,21,465	1,32,54,851
Delhi .	36,87,602	39,68,419	85,95,223	1,89,01,285	58,12,068
Himachal Pradesh.	..	..	2,17,326	2,02,186	24,540
Manipur .	..	..	1,52,498	1,92,913	..
Tripura .	..	..	2,27,075	3,18,908	38,145
Pondicherry	..	..	67,500	65,000	24,871
India .	9,19,50,716	9,80,51,508	14,57,61,259	17,06,05,522	7,78,93,594

*Includes research Institutions.

Universities and Colleges by States

Professional Education	Colleges for Special Education		Total		State
	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58	
	1957-58	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58	
7	8	9	10	11	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
51,25,961	3,71,832	4,89,123	1,98,83,969	2,30,43,786	Andhra Pradesh.
16,99,014	7,421	6,788	52,24,731	66,99,970	Assam
56,25,763	2,11,016	2,47,867	1,82,27,072	2,07,99,639	Bihar
1,84,81,314	10,03,795	13,33,544	5,34,42,064	6,01,39,999	Bombay
2,29,165	1,27,283	1,49,546	19,22,391	22,78,572	Jammu & Kashmir
19,90,154	1,73,715	1,77,527	1,08,86,481	1,04,55,460	Kerala
48,95,297	4,56,053	6,65,959	1,42,22,932	1,57,15,434	Madhya Pradesh
84,78,484	3,23,167	4,93,517	2,34,40,296	2,74,83,638	Madras
48,75,614	2,39,506	2,64,588	1,37,96,706	1,65,71,759	Mysore
14,14,057	77,602	96,907	42,18,151	51,30,163	Orissa
53,00,961	..	20,653	2,24,09,722	2,44,62,473	Punjab
29,70,279	3,99,288	4,85,229	1,17,98,661	1,26,30,392	Rajasthan
63,51,687	4,06,500	5,40,311	6,09,77,312	6,19,17,343	Uttar Pradesh
1,37,57,153	6,28,524	7,58,654	4,07,33,935	4,46,04,807	West Bengal
69,90,496	4,17,949	4,03,041	1,85,12,842	3,02,63,241	Delhi
38,479	..	..	2,41,866	2,40,665	Himachal Pradesh.
..	12,576	15,223	1,65,074	2,08,136	Manipur
72,223	7,220	7,240	2,72,440	3,98,371	Tripura
1,25,097	..	..	92,371	1,90,097	Pondicherry
8,84,21,198	48,63,447	61,55,717	32,04,69,016	36,32,33,945	India

Table LXXI—Direct Expenditure on

State	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)		Percentage to Total Direct Expenditure on Education		Percentage of	
	Amount	Percentage	1956-57	1957-58	Government Funds	Local Board Funds
1	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.					
Andhra Pradesh	+ 31,59,817	+ 15.9	16.3	13.7	32.4	0.2
Assam	+ 14,75,230	+ 28.2	15.7	10.1	52.3	0.1
Bihar	+ 25,72,567	+ 14.1	20.8	3.4	48.6	0.0
Bombay	+ 66,97,935	+ 12.5	17.3	13.3	38.4	1.4
Jammu and Kashmir	+ 3,56,181	+ 18.5	20.1	16.6	74.6	...
Kerala	— 4,31,021	— 4.0	12.9	10.5	31.1	...
Madhya Pradesh	+ 14,92,502	+ 10.5	16.3	11.8	71.6	0.2
Madras	+ 40,43,342	+ 17.2	16.4	11.9	46.3	0.2
Mysore	+ 27,75,053	+ 20.1	16.1	13.2	50.9	0.2
Orissa	+ 9,12,012	+ 21.6	14.6	9.6	68.3	...
Punjab	+ 30,52,751	+ 9.2	23.0	18.8	29.9	0.1
Rajasthan	+ 8,31,731	+ 7.1	22.3	16.8	64.9	...
Uttar Pradesh	+ 9,40,031	+ 1.5	27.0	20.3	57.8	...
West Bengal	+ 38,70,872	+ 9.5	24.2	16.7	53.4	...
Delhi	+ 1,17,50,399	+ 63.5	39.8	37.6	85.4	...
Himachal Pradesh	— 1,201	— 0.6	4.6	3.9	64.9	...
Manipur	+ 43,062	+ 26.1	7.4	6.1	28.9	...
Tripura	+ 1,25,931	+ 46.2	5.6	3.5	61.9	...
Pondicherry	+ 97,726	+ 105.8	5.9	5.9	91.1	...
India	+ 4,27,64,929	+ 13.3	20.1	15.1	51.0	0.3

Universities and Colleges by States—(Contd.)

Expenditure (1957-58) met from			Average Annual Cost per Pupil (1957-58)			State
Fees	Endowments	Other Sources	In Arts & Science Colleges	In Colleges for Professional Education	In Colleges for Special Education	
18	19	20	21	22	23	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
44.3	4.6	18.5	257.7	686.8	633.6	Andhra Pradesh
43.3	0.3	4.0	152.2	1,034.7	617.1	Assam
41.0	1.0	9.4	185.5	615.0	583.3	Bihar
49.4	2.9	7.9	337.4	463.7	1,026.6	Bombay
18.6	4.0	2.8	230.2	827.4	106.3	Jammu & Kashmir
63.8	..	5.1	239.1	526.8	350.2	Kerala
23.4	2.2	2.6	263.0	760.8	370.2	Madhya Pradesh
44.6	13.8	1.1	324.9	815.2	263.6	Madras
44.8	..	4.1	291.3	391.9	189.8	Mysore
24.2	3.3	4.2	419.5	822.6	285.1	Orissa
59.2	6.4	4.4	223.3	766.6	312.9	Punjab
24.6	7.9	2.6	226.6	691.1	230.6	Rajasthan
25.2	1.3	15.7	384.0	1,119.5	261.0	Uttar Pradesh
41.2	1.0	4.4	178.2	1,349.1	260.0	West Bengal
11.3	0.5	2.8	1,365.8	1,358.2	782.7	Delhi
28.0	4.2	2.9	416.1	801.7	..	Himachal Pradesh
64.3	6.8	..	125.2	..	118.0	Manipur
37.4	0.7	..	209.3	776.7	1,206.6	Tripura
8.9	..	..	52.0	1,060.0	..	Pondicherry
38.1	3.1	7.5	282.1	710.4	349.1	India

Government funds and fees accounted for 51·0 per cent and 38·1 per cent of the expenditure respectively while the share of local boards was negligible.

Of the total expenditure, Rs. 12,33,89,934 (34·9 per cent) was spent on Government institutions, Rs. 13,65,151 (0·38 per cent) on local board colleges and Rs. 23,84,78,860 (65·6 per cent) on institutions managed by private bodies. In 1956-57, these percentages were 33·4, 0·4 and 66·2 respectively. The average annual cost per pupil was Rs. 282·1 in arts and science colleges, Rs. 710·4 in professional and technical education colleges and Rs. 349·1 in special education colleges. The corresponding figures for 1956-57 were Rs. 254·8, Rs. 727 and Rs. 318 respectively.

Table LXXI compares the expenditure on universities and colleges (separately for general, professional and special education) in different States for the years 1956-57 and 1957-58. Increased expenditure was reported by all the States except Kerala and Himachal Pradesh where it decreased. In Himachal Pradesh, the decrease was nominal and in Kerala, it was due to the decrease in the number of institutions following re-organisation of the States.

Among the States and the Territories, the highest increase was shown by Pondicherry (105·8 per cent) and the lowest by Uttar Pradesh (1·5 per cent). Figures in col. (15) give the percentage of expenditure incurred on the universities and colleges to the total direct expenditure during the year. The percentage varied from 8·3 in Kerala to 20·3 in Uttar Pradesh among the States and from 3·9 in Himachal Pradesh to 37·6 in Delhi among the Territories. The percentage of expenditure on institutions for higher education met from various sources is given in cols. (16) to (20) of Table LXXI. Taking all the States, the contribution from Government funds was highest in Jammu and Kashmir (74·6 per cent) followed closely by Madhya Pradesh (71·6 per cent) and the lowest in Punjab (29·9). The share of the local boards was insignificant in the States where they managed such institutions. Fees met 63·8 per cent of this expenditure in Kerala, 59·2 per cent in Punjab and 49·4 per cent in Bombay. In the Centrally Administered Territories, the highest contribution from Government funds was in Pondicherry (91·1 per cent) and the lowest in Manipur (28·9 per cent). Fees met 64·3 per cent of the expenditure in Manipur, 37·4 per cent in Tripura and 8·9 per cent in Pondicherry.

An idea of the average annual cost in arts and science colleges, professional and technical colleges and special education colleges in different States can be had from the figures in cols. (21) to (23) of Table LXXII. As usual wide variations are noticeable among the different States in this respect.

Scholarships and Stipends

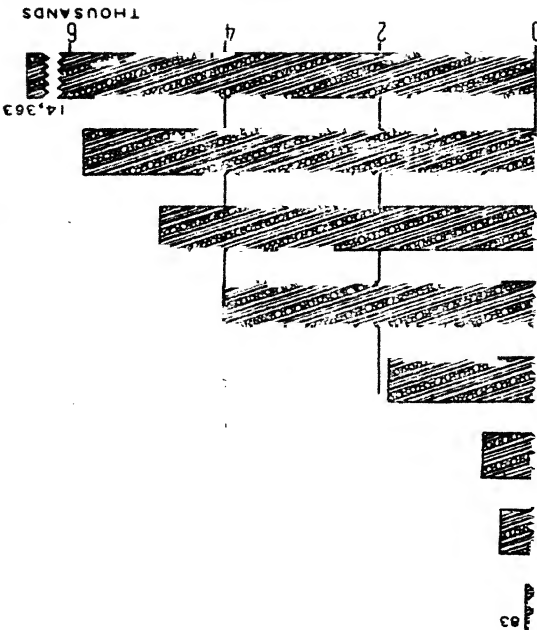
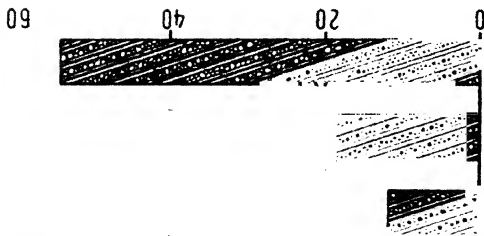
The following schemes of the Government of India for higher studies in the country were in operation during 1957-58 :

- (i) Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward classes Scholarships.
- (ii) Research scholarships in the Humanities.
- (iii) Research Training Scholarship and National Research Fellowship Scheme in Science and Technology.
- (iv) Central States Scholarships Scheme.

OUTPUT OF GRADUATES

1957-58

THOUSANDS



- (v) Cultural Scholarships for students of indigenous and of Indian origin from Asian, African and Commonwealth countries.

Under scheme (i) a sum of Rs. 202.20 lakhs was distributed as scholarships to 44,415 students, of whom 26,447 were scheduled castes, 4,300 scheduled tribes and 13,668 other backward classes.

Under the Research Scholarships in the Humanities, 34 candidates were selected in the year under report. The Central States scholarships scheme was open only to persons by birth or domicile residents of the Union Territories. Five candidates were sent abroad in 1957-58 under the scheme.

Almost all the universities had provision for research scholarships. Free places to the extent of 5 to 15 per cent were granted to poor and deserving students. Students belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes received stipends and/or freeships.

During 1957-58, the total expenditure on scholarships and stipends in universities and colleges amounted to Rs. 4,02,08,438. Besides, a sum of Rs. 1,07,99,783 was foregone on account of free-places and Rs. 27,16,290 spent on other financial concessions.

Examination Results

The following table gives the result of intermediate, degree and post-graduate examinations held during 1956-57 and 1957-58.

The State-wise distribution of passes in I.A. and I.Sc., B.A. and B.Sc., M.A. and M.Sc. and professional examinations (degree and equivalent) is shown in Table LXXIV.

Table LXXII—Examination Results

Examination	Number Appeared		Number Passed		Pass Percentage	
	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I.A.*	2,13,004	2,05,042	93,246	84,850	43.8	41.4
I.Sc.	99,838	96,484	43,564	41,322	43.6	42.8
B.A. (Pass & Hons.)	90,427	1,10,640	46,438	54,201	51.1	49.0
B.Sc. (Pass & Hons.)	37,764	40,285	18,079	18,978	47.9	47.1
M.A.	12,768	14,162	10,070	11,502	78.9	81.2
M.Sc.	3,526	3,761	2,832	2,982	80.3	79.3
Professional Subjects†	62,878	74,237	41,048	43,994	65.3	60.6

*In Andhra Pradesh and Madras I.A. includes I.Sc. also.

†Degrees and equivalent diplomas only.

Table LXXIII—Number of Passes in

State	Intermediate (Arts & Science)			B.A. and B.Sc. (Pass & Hons.)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh .	8,161	690	8,851	4,766	627	5,393
Assam . . .	2,437	469	2,906	1,013	194	1,207
Bihar . . .	9,665	1,079	10,744	3,976	396	4,372
Bombay . . .	13,505	3,759	17,264	7,328	2,923	10,251
Jammu & Kashmir .	932	233	1,165	649	125	774
Kerala . . .	1,210	429	1,639	3,073	1,190	4,263
Madhya Pradesh .	2,527	663	3,190	1,526	354	1,880
Madras . . .	1,690	211	1,901	4,720	1,069	5,789
Mysore . . .	5,249	1,161	6,410	2,485	507	2,992
Orissa . . .	1,442	205	1,647	709	57	766
Punjab . . .	8,449	2,893	11,342	6,423	2,181	8,604
Rajasthan . . .	5,257	809	6,066	1,451	328	1,779
Uttar Pradesh .	25,558	4,693	30,251	11,870	2,742	14,612
West Bengal . .	18,636	3,322	21,958	6,470	2,391	8,861
Delhi . . .	190	..	190	907	512	1,419†
Himachal Pradesh .	37	13	50	17	3	20
Manipur . . .	242	10	252	55	2	57
Tripura . . .	287	31	318	102	17	119
Pondicherry . .	27	1	28	18	3	21
India . . .	1,05,501	20,671	1,26,172	57,558	15,621	73,179

†This includes passed in Jamia Sanadi.

Different University Examinations

M.A. & M.Sc.			Research (including Professional Subjects)			(Professional (Degrees and equivalent Diplomas only)			State
Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
267	66	333	19	2	21	2,635	209	2,844	Andhra Pradesh
116	17	133	..	..	..	223	17	240	Assam
1,106	92	1,198	8	..	8	2,772	95	2,867	Bihar
1,439	390	1,829	62	4	66	6,508	802	7,310	Bombay
32	11	43	..	..	..	126	73	199	Jammu & Kashmir
115	59	174	5	1	6	1,636	530	2,166	Kerala
602	134	736	..	..	..	1,982	171	2,153	Madhya Pradesh
326	68	394	22	10	32	2,987	437	3,424	Madras
228	47	275	12	..	12	1,943	110	2,053	Mysore
84	10	94	2	..	2	328	23	351	Orissa
1,047	271	1,318	8	..	8	2,573	1,210	3,783	Punjab
563	126	689	..	..	..	1,633	81	1,714	Rajasthan
4,360	1,008	5,368	188	11	199	7,023	834	7,857	Uttar Pradesh
986	431	1,417	53	10	63	5,498	491	5,989	West Bengal
315	168	483	3	..	3	808	174	982	Delhi
..	..	..	..	..	..	17	1	18	Himachal Pradesh
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Manipur
..	..	..	..	..	..	41	1	42	Tripura
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	Pondicherry
11,586	2,898	14,484	382	38	420	38,785	5,259	43,994	India

CHAPTER VII

TRAINING OF TEACHERS

Teachers' training occupies a pivotal position in any system of education. With the acceptance of Basic education as the national system and the reconstruction of Secondary education, teacher training has necessarily had to adopt a bias towards craft teaching. During the year under review, a large number of non-basic teacher training institutions were converted into the basic type in addition to the opening of new basic teacher training institutions. Besides, short-term inservice training courses were organised by State Education Departments to train non-basic teachers in craft teaching. In order to make teachers competent in social work also, the training college curricula gave due weightage to craft work, village improvement, social welfare and community activities. The State Education Department and various teachers' associations continued to organize refresher courses, seminars, conferences, study circles, discussion groups etc., where teachers met and exchanged ideas and experiences.

During the First Plan, the All India Council for Secondary Education had set up 23 Extension Services Centres in selected training colleges. The impact of these centres on the teacher training programme was so encouraging that 29 more Centres were opened during this year. At its fifth meeting held in June 1957, the Council recommended that the extension services project should ultimately become an integral part of every training college in the country. In order to give competence to the coordinators of Extension Departments in organising inservice activities, the Council conducted a ten day workshop for them at Delhi.

The Government of India decided to establish, during the year, an Institute of English Studies under the control and supervision of an autonomous body. The main objectives of the Institute were *inter alia* (i) to train secondary school teachers and lecturers in English of training colleges and Inspectors from various States in the use of modern techniques in teaching English, (ii) to conduct research into the special problems of Indian students of English and to prepare suitable text books and syllabi and (iii) to train English teachers in other countries of South Asia that may not have similar facilities in their own countries.

The Central Advisory Board of Education at its twenty-fifth meeting held at New Delhi on the 6th and 7th of February, 1958, recommended the expansion and improvement of the existing secondary training colleges with a view to providing better training facilities, refresher courses as well as higher training to teach diversified subjects. The Board also agreed to the integration of basic graduate and basic under-graduate training institutions, where conditions favoured such integration. Other recommendations made by the Board in the field of teachers' training were (i) the provision of training facilities in subjects like technology, agriculture, commerce etc. and (ii) the recognition of the post-graduate Basic Training Diplomas by universities which had not recognised them so far.

The Central Institute of Education, Delhi, the only training Institute under the administrative control of the Ministry of Education, further expanded its activities, of which special weeks devoted to the study of specific aspects of education deserve mention.

On the recommendations of the Hindi Shiksha Samiti at its 10th meeting held in July, 1957, a model syllabus was prepared for Hindi teachers' training colleges in the non-Hindi speaking States.

A brief account of the main developments in the field of teachers' training in different States is given below :

Andhra Pradesh

In order to increase the number of trained teachers, the one year secondary grade training course introduced in 1956-57 in the Andhra area, was extended to 8 more schools during the year under report. The duration of Basic training course in Telangana area was reduced from two to one year and the syllabus was suitably revised. Pandits' Training courses in Telugu and Hindi were continued in the Government Training College, Rajahmundry. A similar course in Sanskrit could not be conducted for want of sufficient number of candidates.

The Post-Graduate Basic Training College, Pentapadu, conducted two retraining courses in Basic education, each of three months' duration, for the benefit of graduate trained teachers. In addition, 592 B. Ed. students from non-basic training colleges were provided a month's training in community living in this institution.

The Extension Services Project was extended to the government training colleges at Warangal and Rajahmundry during the year. The scheme of training craft instructors initiated in 1955-56 was continued. A training school for pre-primary school teachers was established at Pentapadu under the scheme of improvement of pre-primary education under Second Five Year Plan.

Assam

During the year under report, two post-graduate training colleges were established at Jorhat and Titabar, the former for B.T. Degree and the latter for Basic Training Diploma.

Bihar

With effect from July, 1958, the State government introduced a two years training course in junior training schools in the place of the previous one year's course. The seating capacity was increased from 50 to 100 in 15 out of 39 junior training schools. Facilities were provided for untrained teachers with seven years' experience for undergoing training in the senior training schools and the reservation quota for untrained teachers in junior training schools was also raised from 25 to 50 per cent during the year. The Government deputed 50 non-gazetted inspecting officers and teachers of junior training schools for receiving intensive short term training of six months' duration in Basic education at the Senior Training School, Bikram. The Quilaghat junior training school for men was converted into junior training school for women. Sanction was also accorded for the opening of a junior training school for women at Daltonganj with effect from July, 1957.

Bombay

The revised syllabus introduced in the primary training schools in erst-while Bombay State in 1956-57 was extended to institutions in the new components of the State during the year. Teachers holding P.T.Cs. or Junior Certificates were permitted to appear for the Senior Certificate examination.

The Government Basic Training Centre, Porbander, was revived during the year. The University of Gujarat recognised the Diploma in Education awarded by Rajpipla and Porbander centres as equivalent to the B.Ed. degree.

The government appointed a Committee for revising the syllabus of pre-primary training institutions. The Committee's recommendation to introduce a revised syllabus was accepted by the government. Revised syllabus which provides for one year's course for matriculates and two years' course for P.S.C. passed teachers was to come into force with effect from June, 1958. Teachers from government and non-government multipurpose schools were deputed for the seminar-cum-training courses in Agriculture, Commerce, Home Science, and Fine Arts organised by All India Council for Secondary Education. The number of stipends available at government basic training colleges was increased from 25 per cent to 50 per cent of the enrolment besides the value of such stipends from Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 per month. 3 primary training schools were selected for conducting training courses in Hindi.

Jammu and Kashmir

During the year, teachers' training continued to be provided in 2 training colleges, 8 teachers' training schools and two training classes attached to high schools at Poonch and Kargil. The State Government made provision for the opening of one more training college and six training schools in the Second Five Year Plan.

Kerala

The unified scheme of training undergraduate teachers was continued in 1957-58. The State Government constituted a committee for the purpose of integrating T.T.C. Course with Basic training so as to have a common 2 years' course. The new scheme was to get into operation from 1958-59.

A refresher course in English was conducted in the Government Training College, Trichur, under the auspices of the British Council, Madras.

Madhya Pradesh

A Post-graduate Basic Training College was started at Ujjain in November 1957. It prepared students for B.Ed. (Basic) degree course. Under the scheme "Short courses of training in Basic Education", seminars were held at Panchmari, Raipur, Shivpuri, Bhopal, Kundeshwar and Rewa during the year with a view to acquaint teachers with the special methods of teaching Basic education at the senior level. All except three non-basic training schools in the State, were converted into the basic pattern.

Madras

During the year, 2 basic training Institutions (one college and one school) and 2 non-basic institutions (one college and one school) were newly opened. Besides, 16 non-basic training schools were converted into the basic type. Under the scheme of retraining elementary and secondary grade teachers in

Basic education, 3,176 teachers were retrained in courses organised in 29 basic training schools. Seventy-six graduate trained teachers were retrained in Basic education for five months at the Ramakrishna Vidyalaya Gandhi Basic Training School, Perianaickenpalayam.

A national seminar of the principals of post-graduate basic training colleges was held at Ramakrishna Vidyalaya, Perianaickenpalayam, under the auspices of the Government of India, Ministry of Education. Two Pandits' training courses, each of five months' duration were conducted at the Teachers' Training College, Saidapet.

Mysore

The training capacity of post-graduate basic training college at Doddebellopur has increased from 30 to 50 the scheme of re-training of teachers in teacher training institutes contained during the year under review.

Orissa

Ten new training schools for primary school teachers were opened during the year. One school for training craft instructors was opened at Khallikode. Preliminary arrangements were made for starting a secondary training school in the District of Sundergarh. The Radhanath Training College, Cuttack, introduced course of M.Ed. degree and organised extension service department.

A condensed 6 months' course in Basic Education for trained primary school teachers was introduced in two basic training schools, where 100 teachers were retrained during the year. Four seminars were organised with the specific purpose of bringing about closer contact between the teachers of primary and junior basic schools.

Punjab

A notable feature in the field of teachers' training in the State was the introduction of a two year' junior basic training course. All the junior teacher training institutions of the erstwhile Pepsu State were converted into the Basic pattern and tuition fees charged therein hitherto were abolished. Refresher courses in Basic education were conducted at different places for the benefit of trained teachers and inspecting staff.

One non-basic and two basic training colleges were started during the year. The Government took over the management of the Teacher Training Institute, Nai Talim Centre, Faridabad.

Rajasthan

The State Government started a basic teachers' training college at Ajmer and a basic S.T.C. school each at Dholpur, Kuchaman, Jaswantpura and Deoli. Conferences, seminars, group discussions, etc., were organised for teachers.

Uttar Pradesh

The scheme of in-service training, launched in October, 1956 under the Second Five Year Plan, was continued in selected government and non-government training institutions. The programme of in-service training for untrained graduate teachers of aided higher secondary schools was intensified by starting one more Centre at the T.D. Training College, Jaunpur. In-service Training for untrained Hindi teachers was also started from July, 1957 at the Government Central Pedagogical Institute, Allahabad and D.S. Training College, Aligarh. Besides, 10 in-service training courses each of 3 months' duration were organised for C.T. and L.T. grade teachers of different subjects.

The duration of the training course at the C.T. Training Colleges for Women, Lucknow, was increased from one to two years with effect from July, 1957.

The Government Central Pedagogical Institute at Allahabad under-took many projects during the year. Special mention may be made of the 'Handbook of Suggestions' for basic school teachers, the first volume of which was completed during the year. The Institute also organised a summer course for lecturers of training colleges at Mussoree with the help of its Language Teaching Department. Thirty-six lecturers from Uttar Pradesh and 15 from outside the State attended the course.

West Bengal

To cope with the increased demand for trained teachers, additional seats were provided in the existing training institutions. Besides, 2 junior basic training schools, one senior basic training school and one post-graduate training college were also opened during the year.

A craft teacher training centre was opened at the Bengal Engineering College, Shibpore, for teachers of mechanical craft. A Hindi teachers' training college was started in Calcutta in collaboration with the West Bengal Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Samiti.

To meet the shortage of science teachers particularly in multi-purpose schools, the State government considered a proposal to arrange a 6 months' short course in science subjects for the existing graduate teachers in science.

Delhi

The Teachers' Training School, Bela Road, which had provided J.V. and J.A.V. training of the traditional type till 1956-57 was converted into the Basic Teachers' Training Institute in August, 1957.

The Delhi Administration organised five seminars for teachers and heads of schools.

Himachal Pradesh

The B.Ed. class was started from September 1957 at the B.T. College, Auhar, and the college was shifted to Solan. Thirty women teachers were deputed for the intensive training course conducted by the Extensive Training Centre, Mashobra.

L. M. & A. Islands

There was no teachers' training institute in the Territory. One Islander, however, under-went the secondary grade teacher training course in the Kerala State and another was deputed for training in 'Mahal' language in the Maldivé Island.

Manipur

To provide increased training facilities, the seating capacity of the Basic Training Institute was increased and more instructors were appointed.

Tripura

Under the scheme of organising short courses of four weeks' duration for training un-trained teachers in methods of correlated teaching through crafts, 162 teachers received training during the year under report.

N. E. F. A.

Ninety-one teachers were imparted training in Buniyadi Shiksha Bhavan Chauglang, the only training institution in the Agency.

Pondicherry

Twenty-one men and 12 women completed training at the Pedagogic Centre, Pondicherry.

TRAINING SCHOOLS

Institutions

The total number of training schools in the country decreased from 916 (658 for men and 258 for women) in 1956-57 to 901 (657 for men and 244 for women) during the year. Their distribution according to management was: government 543 (60.3 per cent), local boards 15 (1.7 per cent), private aided bodies 275 (30.5 per cent) and private unaided bodies 68 (7.5 per cent). The corresponding percentages for the year 1956-57 were 58.5, 1.8, 29.8 and 9.9 respectively. Besides these training schools, some secondary schools and training colleges also provided facilities for the training of primary school teachers.

Table LXXIV gives a comparative picture of the number of teacher training schools in different States and Union Territories during the years 1956-57 and 1957-58. The States which reported a rise in the number of training schools were Kerala (7), Madhya Pradesh (6), Orissa (2), Rajasthan (4) and West Bengal (2). The number of training schools, however, decreased in Andhra Pradesh (5), Bombay (14), Madras (1), Mysore (8), Punjab (4), Uttar Pradesh (3) and Tripura (1), due mainly to the reclassification and upgrading of the institutions. In some cases these were closed down as an economy measure. In Assam, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur & N.E.F.A., the number of these institutions remained the same. Facilities for the training of primary school teachers were not available in the Territories of A. & N. Islands, L.M. & A. Islands and Pondicherry.

Table LXXIV—Number of Teachers' Training Schools

State	For Men		For Women		Total	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	Government	Local Boards		Private Bodies	Number of Schools in 1937-38 Managed by	
	1936-37	1937-38	1936-37	1937-38				Aided	Unaided		1937-38	1938-39
Andhra Pradesh	63	29	39	28	27	86	5	1	29	1	29	1
Assam	29	29	29	3	3	34	..	11	5	5	1	1
Bihar	24	24	23	14	15	88	..	11	5	5	1	1
Bombay	101	108	88	67	169	175	14	..	23	23	2	2
Jammu & Kashmir	8	6	..	2	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kerala	27	31	10	13	37	44	7	8	23	23	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	40	44	6	8	46	52	6	49	2	65	1	2
Madras	77	79	61	58	139	137	1	70	1	65	2	2
Mysore	26	26	19	3	31	23	8	13	10	10	..	..

Orissa	43	45	2	2	45	47	+ 2	45	..	1	1
Punjab	20	13	8	11	28	24	- 4	15	..	5	4
Rajasthan . . .	22	20	2	2	24	28	+ 4	27	..	1	..
Uttar Pradesh . .	77	74	17	17	94	91	- 3	59	1	6	25
West Bengal . . .	44	45	10	11	54	56	+ 2	39	1	15	1
Delhi	1	1	2	2	3	3	..	2	..	..	1
Himachal Pradesh .	2	2	..	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..
Manipur	2	2	..	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..
Tripura	1	..	..	..	1	..	- 1	..	..	..	..
N.E.F.A.	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
India	658	657	258	244	918	901	- 15	543	15	275	68

Table LXXV—Number of Pupils in Teachers' Training Schools*

State	1				2			
	1936-37		1937-38		1936-37		1937-38	
Men	1936-37		1937-38		1936-37		1937-38	
Women	1936-37		1937-38		1936-37		1937-38	
Total	1936-37		1937-38		1936-37		1937-38	
Increase (+)		Decrease (-)		or		Total		
Output		Men		Women		Total		
11		9		8		7		
10		9		8		7		
11		9		8		7		

Andhra Pradesh	1,776	5,665	1,891	1,301	9,666	9,666	-2,800	4,097	1,100	5,197
Assam	1,630	1,900	297	331	1,917	2,231	+ 284	930	163	1,093
Bihar	9,376	5,915	976	996	7,360	6,911	- 439	4,889	725	5,614
Bombay	11,668	11,514	6,225	5,837	17,893	17,371	- 522	5,234	2,475	7,709
Madras & Cochin	492	426	166	120	638	546	- 112	336	150	486
Kerala	3,732	3,235	2,997	3,136	6,229	6,371	+ 42	1,633	1,345	2,978
Madhya Pradesh	4,617	4,910	463	576	5,145	5,516	+ 371	4,618	446	5,064
Madras	11,074	10,317	7,370	4,962	18,444	17,279	- 1,165	6,067	3,576	9,743
Mysore	2,173	2,667	663	691	3,836	3,356	- 478	1,636	451	2,087
Orissa	2,367	2,298	108	82	2,475	2,390	- 85	890	31	921

*Includes enrolment in attached classes.
†Includes private students.

Punjab	Rajasthan	Uttar Pradesh	West Bengal	Delhi	Muzaffarpur	Tripura	N.E. P.A.	India
2,331	2,005	5,100	1,356	30	137	58	27	68,488
2,515	148	4,831	1,436	122	94	43	68	60,422
1,979	164	815	443	138	10	23	1	24,591
9,067	2,153	6,006	1,799	168	8	20	4	23,770
4,313	2,611	5,744	1,901	359	147	81	28	93,379
-4,744	+ 459	- 261	+ 102	+ 191	198	63	72	84,192
1,912	2,582	2,424	1,317	120	124	18	+ 44	-9,187
1,439	174	371	505	233	43	19	1	18,353
3,351	2,736	2,708	1,832	353	167	84	18	53,274

Columns (9) to (12) of table LXXIV give the distribution of training schools by management. It will be seen that all the schools in Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and N.E.F.A. were managed by government. In other States and Territories also the Government's share in the management was significant except in the case of Bombay and Kerala, where private bodies predominated. Of the 15 local board schools, 11 were situated in Assam alone.

Enrolment

The total number of pupil-teachers receiving training in training schools (including attached classes) decreased from 93,379 (68,488 men and 24,891 women) in 1956-57 to 84,192 (60,422 men and 23,770 women) in 1957-58 i.e. by 9·8 per cent. Of these, 52,274 (38,922 men and 13,352 women) candidates qualified for the award of the primary teacher training certificate as compared to 55,859 (42,032 men and 13,827 women) in 1956-57.

Table LXXV gives the State-wise distribution of pupil-teachers in training schools. Increase in enrolment was reported by Assam (284), Kerala (42), Madhya Pradesh (371), Rajasthan (458), West Bengal (102), Delhi (191) and N.E.F.A (44). The remaining States and Territories recorded a decrease. In Punjab, the fall was due to the abolition of J.B.T. classes attached to secondary schools and the raising of the duration of the training course to two years. In other States, the enrolment declined due to decrease in the number of institutions, as explained earlier, following reclassification, closure, restricted admissions, etc.

Expenditure

During the year, the total direct expenditure on training schools (excluding that on training classes attached to secondary schools and training colleges), increased by 12·3 per cent from Rs. 2,01,82,281 to Rs. 2,26,59,925. Of the total expenditure, Rs. 1,77,65,816 were spent on institutions for men and Rs. 48,94,079 on those for women. Government schools accounted for 76·6 per cent of the total expenditure, private schools 21·2 per cent and local boards 2·2 per cent. The corresponding percentages for 1956-57 were 74·7, 2·1 and 23·2 respectively. Source-wise break up of this expenditure is given in Table LXXVI below:

Table LXXVI—Direct Expenditure on Teachers' Training Schools by Sources

Source	1956-57		1957-58	
	Amount	Per-centage	Amount	Per-centage
	2	3	4	5
	Rs.		Rs.	
Government Funds	1,70,49,706	84·5	1,96,06,581	86·5
Local Board Funds	89,620	0·4	75,712	0·3
Fees	11,71,789	5·8	11,15,770	4·9
Endowments	8,82,169	4·4	8,81,432	3·9
Other Sources	9,88,997	4·9	9,80,430	4·4
Total	2,01,82,281	100·0	2,26,59,925	100·0

As usual, government continued to bear the major share of the expenditure on training schools.

The average annual cost per pupil in training schools rose from Re. 242·5 to Rs. 293·0 (Rs. 301·3 in schools for men and Rs. 266·2 in schools for women), which was met to the extent of Rs. 253·5 from government funds, Rs. 1·0 from local board funds and Rs. 38·5 from other sources.

Table LXXVII on the next page gives the State-wise account of expenditure on training schools in 1956-57 and 1957-58. The expenditure increased in all the States and Territories except Bihar, Kerala, Mysore, Orissa, Delhi and Tripura. Columns (11) to (15) of the table indicate the extent to which expenditure was met from different sources.

Fees and Stipends

Pupil-teachers in almost all government and local board schools and in some of the private institutions received free education. In addition, in-service trainees generally received their usual salaries. The government, as usual, reimbursed the fees of the pupil-teachers belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes studying in private schools.

TRAINING COLLEGES

Institutions

During 1957-58, the number of teachers' training colleges for graduates and undergraduates rose to 203 (142 for men and 61 for women) from 133 (102 for men and 31 for women) in 1956-57. Most of the colleges for men enrolled women students also. Of the total number of colleges during the year, 96 were managed by Government, 77 by aided private bodies and the remaining 30 by unaided private bodies. In addition to training colleges, some arts and science colleges and teaching departments of the universities of Aligarh, Allahabad, Annamalai, Banaras, Calcutta, Gauhati, Gorakhpur, Kerala, Lucknow, Patna and Visva Bharati provided facilities for the training of teachers. Table LXXVIII gives the State-wise distribution of training colleges for the years 1956-57 and 1957-58. Of the total increase of 70, 33 were reported by Bombay State alone, the increase there being mainly due to reclassification of training schools as undergraduate training colleges. Of the remaining 37, Mysore reported an increase of 9 institutions, Orissa (8), Kerala (7), West Bengal (5), Assam, Madras and Punjab (2 each) and Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Tripura (1 each). While in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, the number of training colleges remained the same, it decreased by 1 in Uttar Pradesh. The Territories of A. & N. Islands, L.M. & A. Islands, Manipur and N.E.F.A. had no training facilities for secondary school teachers.

Enrolment

The total number of pupil-teachers in training colleges, university teaching departments and training classes attached to arts and science colleges rose from

Table LXXVII—Direct Expenditure on

Total

On Schools for Women

On Schools for Men

State	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1966-67	1967-68	1967-68	1967-68	1966-67	1967-68	1966-67	1967-68
Andhra Pradesh	15,65,485	17,71,896	2,71,470	2,32,919	18,26,956	20,04,816	
Assam	8,66,531	9,12,141	48,740	63,035	9,15,271	9,75,176	
Bihar	18,91,298	18,37,734	1,95,532	2,17,223	20,86,830	20,54,957	
Bombay	26,64,633	28,53,334	14,72,530	15,99,565	41,37,163	44,52,899	
Jammu & Kashmir	2,52,074	3,58,983	..	63,290	2,52,074	4,22,273	
Kerala	6,04,989	6,03,989	1,08,636	1,02,456	7,13,625	7,06,345	
Madhya Pradesh	13,99,388	19,03,624	1,24,327	2,72,871	16,23,716	21,76,455	
Madras	12,20,333	15,10,348	8,65,457	9,72,365	20,85,760	24,82,713	
Mysore	10,99,995	10,52,908	1,13,727	1,31,784	12,13,722	11,64,692	
Orissa	3,39,438	2,72,968	26,824	26,898	3,66,262	2,99,866	
Punjab	4,34,868	3,56,910	1,38,448	2,96,408	5,73,316	6,53,318	
Rajasthan	10,73,691	15,50,961	94,700	99,500	11,68,391	16,50,481	
Uttar Pradesh	19,62,081	21,34,875	5,61,935	5,50,291	25,24,016	26,85,166	
West Bengal	3,71,415	4,54,589	1,64,870	1,75,761	5,36,285	6,30,350	
Dolbi	29,400	27,472	90,483	89,713	1,19,883	1,17,185	
Himachal Pradesh	67,361	62,403	..	..	67,361	62,403	
Manipur	16,281	17,698	..	..	16,281	17,698	
Tripura	7,291	..	..	..	7,291	..	
N. E. P. A.	58,080	83,093	..	..	58,080	83,093	
India	1,59,04,632	1,77,65,846	42,77,659	46,94,079	2,01,82,381	2,26,59,925	

Teachers' Training Schools by States

Increase (+) or Decrease (—)		Average Annual Cost per Pupil	Percentage of Expenditure (1957-58) met from					State
Amount	Percentage		Government Funds	Local Board Funds	Fees	Endow- ments	Other Sources	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
+ 1,77,860	+ 9.7	295.4	89.9	..	0.7	7.3	2.1	Andhra Pradesh
+ 59,905	+ 6.5	445.5	98.8	..	0.2	0.2	0.8	Assam
— 31,873	— 1.5	297.3	95.3	..	0.3	0.2	4.2	Bihar
+ 3,15,736	+ 7.6	256.3	73.5	0.6	12.5	0.6	12.8	Bombay
+ 1,70,199	+ 67.5	804.3	100.9	..	..	..	..	Jammu & Kashmir
— 7,280	— 1.0	183.2	85.7	..	9.4	0.4	4.5	Kerala
+ 6,52,780	+ 42.8	396.0	98.5	..	0.5	0.7	0.3	Madhya Pradesh
+ 3,96,953	+ 19.0	149.1	68.9	..	3.2	23.1	4.8	Madras
— 29,030	— 2.4	442.7	91.1	..	4.7	0.6	3.4	Mysore
— 66,396	— 18.2	126.2	97.8	..	..	2.2	0.0	Orissa
+ 80,062	+ 14.0	389.1	75.0	0.2	15.1	5.1	4.6	Punjab
+ 4,82,090	+ 41.3	649.8	98.0	..	0.5	1.5	..	Rajasthan
+ 1,61,150	+ 6.4	467.3	91.2	0.3	6.8	0.4	1.3	Uttar Pradesh
+ 94,065	+ 17.5	342.0	85.8	6.1	2.7	4.0	1.4	West Bengal
— 2,698	— 2.3	369.7	78.7	..	18.1	..	3.2	Delhi
+ 5,042	+ 8.8	315.2	100.0	..	..	..	..	Himachal Pradesh
+ 1,417	+ 8.7	173.5	100.0	..	..	..	..	Manipur
— 7,291	— 100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	Tripura
+ 25,013	+ 43.1	1,154.1	100.0	..	..	..	..	N.E.F.A.
+ 24,77,644	+ 12.3	293.0	86.5	0.3	4.9	3.9	4.4	India

Table LXXVIII—Number of Teachers' Training Colleges*

State	For Men		For Women		Total		In-crease (+) Dec-rease (—)	Number of Colleges (in 1957-58) Man- aged by		
	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58		Gov-ern-ment	Private Bodies	
									Aided	Un-aided
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andhra	6	6	1	1	7	7	..	5	2	..
Assam . . . . .	..	2	..	..	..	2	+ 2	2	..	..
Bihar	4	4	1	1	5	5	..	3	2	..
Bombay	17	27	1	24	18	51	+33	11	14	26
Jammu & Kashmir	2	2	..	..	2	2	..	2	..	..
Kerala	4	10	1	2	5	12	+ 7	4	8	..
Madhya Pradesh . .	6	7	1	1	7	8	+ 1	7	1	..
Madras	11	12	3	4	14	16	+ 2	7	9	..
Mysore	15	22	9	11	24	33	+ 9	17	12	4
Orissa	2	10	..	..	2	10	+ 8	10	..	..
Punjab	11	13	4	4	15	17	+ 2	5	12	..
Rajasthan	3	4	..	..	3	4	+ 1	2	2	..
Uttar Pradesh . . .	12	11	9	9	21	20	— 1	11	9	..
West Bengal	5	7	1	4	6	11	+ 5	5	6	..
Delhi	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..
Himachal Pradesh .	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..
Tripura	1	2	..	..	1	2	+ 1	2	..	..
Pondicherry	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..
Total	102	142	31	61	133	203	+ 70	96	77	30

*Excludes university teaching departments and training classes attached to arts and science colleges.

17,261 (11,677 men and 5,584 women) to 22,051 (14,644 men and 7,407 women), recording an increase of 27·8 per cent (25·4 per cent in case of men and 32·6 per cent in case of women). Of these, the number of candidates who qualified for the award of degrees and equivalent diplomas during the year was 14,368 (10,148 men and 4,215 women) as against 12,975 (9,305 men and 3,670 women) in 1956-57. The number of pupil-teachers awarded certificates of teaching, however, increased from 5,101 (3,327 men and 1,774 women) to 5,293 (3,491 men and 1,802 women).

The State-wise distribution of students under training in 1956-57 and 1957-58 given in Table LXXIX shows that the enrolment increased in all the States and Territories except in Madras and Delhi. The largest increase was reported by Bombay (1,162) followed by Mysore (887), Orissa (627) and Kerala (612). The decrease in Madras and Delhi was negligible.

Table LXXIX—Number of Pupils in

State	Men		Women		Total	
	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	642	767	149	156	791	923
Assam	77	98	28	19	105	117
Bihar	501	544	91	87	592	631
Bombay	1,512	1,996	887	1,565	2,399	3,561
Jammu & Kashmir	169	154	59	87	228	241
Kerala	462	880	298	492	760	1,372
Madhya Pradesh	663	903	245	275	908	1,178
Madras	918	851	259	324	1,177	1,175
Mysore	1,238	2,016	830	939	2,068	2,955
Orissa	111	722	16	32	127	754
Punjab	2,507	2,382	1,295	1,581	3,802	3,963
Rajasthan	313	387	24	67	337	454
Uttar Pradesh	1,666	1,903	826	987	2,492	2,890
West Bengal	700	831	450	640	1,150	1,471
Delhi	130	103	119	139	249	242
Himachal Pradesh	23	47	..	1	23	46
Tripura	27	29	..	1	27	30
Pondicherry	18	31	8	15	26	46
India	11,677	14,644	5,584	7,407	17,261	22,051

*Includes pupils in university teaching departments and training classes attached to arts & science

†Includes private

Teachers' Training Colleges*

Out-put†

Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	Degree or Equivalent Diplomas			Certificates			State
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
+	132	680	148	828	160	16	176 Andhra Pradesh
+	12	49	13	62	44	2	46 Assam
+	39	827	67	894	..	..	.. Bihar
+	1,162	1,002	452	1,454	1,268	949	2,217 Bombay
+	13	126	73	189	..	..	.. Jammu & Kashmir
+	612	809	462	1,271	..	..	.. Kerala
+	270	607	137	744	147	68	216 Madhya Pradesh
—	2	738	315	1,053	276	120	396 Madras
+	887	371	90	461	969	401	1,370 Mysore
+	627	137	13	150	354	7	361 Orissa
+	161	1,932	1,160	3,092	..	23	23 Punjab
+	117	463	65	528	..	..	.. Rajasthan
+	398	1,551	749	2,300	145	148	293 Uttar Pradesh
+	321	724	374	1,098	85	16	101 West Bengal
—	7	102	95	197	8	40	48 Delhi
+	25	17	1	18	..	..	.. Himachal Pradesh
+	3	13	1	14	14	..	14 Tripura
+	20	..	..	..	21	12	33 Pondicherry
+	4,790	10,148	4,215	14,863	3,491	1,802	5,293 India

colleges and excludes pupils in training classes (school standard) in teacher training colleges.
students also.

Expenditure

The total direct expenditure on training colleges alone increased by Rs 22,91,427 to Rs. 1,03,39,025, the percentage increase being 28·5. Of the total, the amount spent on institutions for men was Rs. 87,19,355 and that for women Rs. 16,19,670. The Government colleges accounted for 70·5 per cent of the total expenditure and those under private aided and private unaided managements, 25·8 per cent and 1·3 per cent respectively. The source-wise break-up of direct expenditure for the years 1956-57 and 1957-58 is indicated in the table LXXX below :

Table LXXX—Direct Expenditure on Teachers' Training Colleges by Sources

Source	1956-57		1957-58	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.		Rs.	
Government Funds	59,85,938	74·4	76,11,486	72·6
Fees	12,89,962	16·0	17,02,139	16·5
Endowments	4,01,130	5·0	5,17,060	5·0
Other Sources	3,70,568	4·6	5,08,340	4·9
Total	80,47,498	100·0	1,03,39,025	100·0

Nearly three-fourths of the total expenditure was met from government funds,

The average annual cost per pupil in training colleges decreased from Rs. 575·6 to Rs. 541·4 (Rs. 573·1 in colleges for men and Rs. 417·0 in colleges for women). The extent to which this was met from different sources was: government Rs. 398·5, fees Rs. 89·2, endowments Rs. 27·1 and other sources Rs. 26·6.

Details of State-wise expenditure on training colleges are given in Table LXXXI. But for a fall of Rs. 38,492 and Rs. 28,574 in Andhra Pradesh and Delhi respectively, the rest of the States reported an increase.

Table LXXXI—Direct Expenditure on

State	For Men		For Women		Total	
	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58
	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Andhra Pradesh	4,60,312	4,22,531	39,302	38,591	4,99,614	4,61,122
Assam	..	81,290	..	..	..	81,290
Bihar	2,66,478	2,92,710	44,538	33,027	3,11,016	3,25,737
Bombay	11,84,315	12,31,971	54,395	1,73,976	12,38,710	14,05,947
Jammu & Kashmir	1,48,146	1,98,385	..	..	1,48,146	1,98,385
Kerala	2,03,697	4,48,529	32,877	60,233	2,36,574	5,08,762
Madhya Pradesh	6,39,965	8,61,501	54,231	71,091	6,94,196	9,32,592
Madras	5,11,373	7,48,459	1,86,442	2,68,905	6,97,815	10,17,364
Mysore	7,38,041	11,00,591	1,49,216	1,77,643	8,87,257	12,78,234
Orissa	82,231	2,73,512	..	..	82,231	2,73,512
Punjab	6,88,304	7,87,722	1,55,851	1,77,928	8,44,155	9,65,650
Rajasthan	2,56,977	4,32,145	..	..	2,56,977	4,32,145
Uttar Pradesh	9,18,187	9,60,645	4,15,970	3,96,595	13,34,157	13,57,240
West Bengal	4,05,224	5,28,230	88,168	2,21,681	4,93,392	7,49,911
Delhi	2,56,121	2,27,547	..	..	2,56,121	2,27,547
Himachal Pradesh	24,540	38,479	..	..	24,540	38,479
Tripura	38,145	72,223	..	..	38,145	72,223
Pondicherry	4,552	12,885	..	..	4,552	12,885
India	68,26,608	87,19,355	12,20,990	16,19,670	80,47,598	1,03,39,025

Teachers' Training Colleges by States

Increase (+) or Decrease (—)		Percentage of Expenditure (1957-58) met from					State
Amount	Percent- age	Average Annual Cost per Pupil	Govt. Funds	Fees	En- dow- ments	Other Sour- ces	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					
— 38,492	— 7.7	666.4	73.2	4.3	4.5	18.0	Andhra Pradesh
+ 81,290	+ 100.0	1,332.6	100.0	..	..	..	Assam
+ 14,721	+ 4.7	544.7	98.9	..	..	1.1	Bihar
+ 1,67,237	+ 13.5	437.2	47.5	34.6	6.0	11.9	Bombay
+ 50,239	+ 33.9	922.7	100.0	..	..	..	Jammu and Kashmir
+ 2,72,188	+ 115.1	373.5	36.5	60.2	..	3.3	Kerala
+ 2,38,396	+ 34.3	830.4	94.8	1.3	3.6	0.3	Madhya Pradesh
+ 3,19,549	+ 45.8	700.7	73.2	4.6	20.5	1.7	Madras
+ 3,90,977	+ 44.1	352.6	85.9	7.7	..	6.4	Mysore
+ 1,91,281	+ 232.6	362.7	98.2	..	..	1.8	Orissa
+ 1,21,495	+ 14.4	322.4	30.7	54.1	8.8	6.4	Punjab
+ 1,75,168	+ 68.2	823.1	78.3	12.6	3.8	5.3	Rajasthan
+ 23,083	+ 1.7	1,152.2	88.8	7.9	..	3.3	Uttar Pradesh
+ 2,56,519	+ 52.0	755.2	86.8	3.8	9.0	0.4	West Bengal
— 28,574	— 11.2	1,865.1	91.2	8.8	..	..	Delhi
+ 13,939	+ 56.8	801.6	100.0	..	..	..	Himachal Pradesh
+ 34,078	+ 89.3	776.6	100.0	..	..	..	Tripura
+ 8,333	+ 183.1	280.1	100.0	..	..	..	Pondicherry
+ 22,91,427	+ 28.5	541.4	73.6	16.5	5.0	4.9	India

CHAPTER VIII

PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

This Chapter gives an account of the progress achieved in the field of Professional and Technical education except teachers' training, dealt within the previous chapter.

The progress in the field was maintained this year also. New institutions were started and advanced courses at post-graduate level in several subjects were instituted. The admission capacity in the existing institutions was expanded and additional instructional facilities like equipment, buildings, staff etc. were provided for the purpose. A scheme was formulated for the improvement in scales of pay of teachers of educational institutions.

The eleventh meeting of the All-India Council for Technical Education and two meetings of the Co-ordinating Committee of the Council were held during the year. The Council and its Boards of Technical Studies made the following recommendations, some of which were implemented during the year :

- (i) the Council decided that the function of affiliating institutions for conducting the National Certificate and Diploma courses in Engineering and Technology and holding examinations leading to the award of the Councils' National Diploma and National Certificate, should be taken over by the respective State Boards of Technical Education, established already in almost all the States.
- (ii) the Council approved a scheme for rationalising and improving the salary structure of teachers of technical institutions on an all India basis, in order to attract the right type of personnel to the teaching profession. It was recommended that the Central Government should bear the major responsibility for the additional expenditure involved in improving the staff position in engineering and technical institutions. The scheme prepared by an expert committee in consultation with State governments, University Grants Commission and some of the leading technical institutions, envisaged the following salary scales for (i) post-graduate institutions (ii) institutions functioning at the first degree level and (iii) institutions offering diploma courses.

Designation of Staff	Post-graduate Institutions Category (i)	Degree Institutions Category (ii)	Diploma Institutions Category (iii)
1	2	3	4
Director/Principal	Ra. 2,000—2,500 (in exceptional cases an additional pay of Ra. 500 may be allowed).	Ra. 1,300—50—1,600— 100—1,800	Ra. 800—50—1,250
Professor (Senior Scale)	1,600—100—1,800	..	..
Professor (Ordinary Scale)	1,000—50—1,500	1,000—50—1,500	..

1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Head of Departments	..	..	600—40—1,000
Assistant Professor	600—40—1,000— 50/2—1,150	600—40—1,000— 50/2—1,150	
Workshop Superintendent	600—40—1,000— 50/2—1,150	600—40—1,000— 50/2—1,150	
Lecturer	350—350—380—380— 30—590—EB— 30—770—40—850	350—350—380— 380—30—590— EB—30—770—40— 850	350—350—380—30— 590—EB—30—770— 40—850
	(Rs. 410 as initial salary)		
Senior Instructor	..	..	260—10—300—15— 450—25/2—500
Junior Instructor	..	..	160—330

- (iii) the Board of Technical Studies in Architecture appointed a committee to suggest suitable additional centres to meet the need for expansion of training facilities in Town and Country Planning.
- (iv) the Board for Commerce appointed a high powered committee to survey the whole field of commercial education and to assess the present state of employment of commerce graduates with a view to suggest an integrated pattern of commercial education at all levels.
- (v) the Council through its Board for Engineering and Metallurgy approved a scheme of undergraduate course in Agricultural Engineering and recommended that the course should be started at selected centres with the regard given to the requirements for Agricultural Engineering graduates.
- (vi) the Council accepted the main recommendations of the joint committee of the A.I.C.T.E. and Inter-University Board, set up for the purpose of considering the admission qualifications for degree and diploma courses in Engineering and Technology and the structural changes required in the professional courses as a sequel to the re-organisation of Secondary education in the country. The recommendations were :
- (a) the first degree course in Engineering or Technology should be reorganised into a five-year integrated course with at least six months' practical training. Admission to the course should be made from candidates possessing Higher Secondary qualifications;
- (b) the duration of the diploma course should remain the same as at present, viz., three years, admission being made from candidates who have passed the S.S.L.C., Higher Secondary Certificate or Junior Technical School Certificate Examination;

- (c) all technical institutions working at the first degree or equivalent level should establish full-fledged departments of Mathematics and Physics. Certain provisions would also be made for the transition period.

On the recommendation of the All-India Council, the proposals received from the following private agencies for setting up new engineering and technical institutions were approved by the Government of India :

Engineering Colleges

- (i) Engineering College at Coimbatore by Rangaswamy Naidu Educational Trust;
- (ii) Engineering College at Madurai by Thiagaraja Endowment Trust; and
- (iii) Engineering College at Ludhiana by Nankana Sahib Educational Trust.

Polytechnics

- (i) Polytechnic at Hyderabad with the donation offered by Mir Akbar Ali Khan;
- (ii) Polytechnic at Madras by A.M.M. Charities Trust;
- (iii) Polytechnic at Pollachi by Nachimuthu Industrial Corporation;
- (iv) Polytechnic at Quilon by the S.N.D.P. Yogam;
- (v) Polytechnic at Pandanal by Nair Service Society; and
- (vi) Polytechnic at Kalady by Ramakrishna Advaitasramam.

Under the Second Five Year Plan of development of Technical education provision had been made by the State governments in the States' sector for the completion of schemes already initiated during the first plan period and for the improvement of the existing institutions which could not be undertaken earlier. Central assistance to the extent of Rs. 34.29 lakhs was sanctioned to State governments during 1957-58 for the schemes that overflowed from the first Five Year Plan as well as for the implementation of new schemes under the second Five Year Plan. The corresponding Central Assistance was Rs. 65.68 lakhs in 1956-57.

The State Plans provided for the establishment of eight new engineering colleges, 36 new polytechnics and 60 junior technical schools. Against this provision, six engineering colleges (one each in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Punjab), and 17 polytechnics (three in Andhra Pradesh, four in Bombay, one in Bihar, one in Jammu & Kashmir, three in Madhya Pradesh, one in Rajasthan, three in West Bengal and one in Mysore) started functioning by the end of the year under review.

In order to meet the demand for additional technical manpower in the Second Five Year Plan, a scheme for the expansion of technical institutions was undertaken by the Government of India on the recommendations of a special committee set up for the purpose. The proposal involved development of 19 selected existing engineering colleges and 41 polytechnics into larger units so as to provide 2,458 additional seats for the degree courses and 4,370 additional

seats for the diploma courses at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,305.72 lakhs. (Rs. 647.67 lakhs for buildings and equipment; Rs. 296.68 lakhs recurring and Rs. 361.37 lakhs towards loans for hostels). The Central government agreed to provide the entire non-recurring expenditure and also interest-free loans for the hostels. As regards recurring expenditure, the Centre's share was 100 per cent in 1957-58, 80 per cent in 1958-59 and 50 per cent in 1960-61. The balance of the recurring expenditure was to be borne by the State governments/institutions concerned. Most of the institutions selected under this expansion scheme admitted additional students in the academic year 1957-58. Grants and loans amounting to Rs. 90.81 lakhs were sanctioned to non-university institutions during 1957-58 for the scheme. A sum of Rs. 7.32 lakhs was also paid by the University Grants Commission to university institutions.

The Government of India had been sanctioning interest-free loans since 1946 to engineering and technological institutions for providing adequate hostel accommodation. During the first two years (1956-57 and 1957-58) of the Second Five Year Plan, interest-free loans amounting to Rs. 64.86 lakhs were disbursed to technical institutions. Hostels with provision for 2,400 seats were constructed during the year.

On the recommendations of the All India Council for Technical Education grants in-aid amounting to Rs. 67.10 lakhs (65.80 lakhs were paid during 1956-57) were paid during 1957-58 to various non-government scientific engineering and technological institutions for the following purposes:

1. Development and expansion of Post-graduate courses and advanced training and research in Engineering and Technology.
2. Development of affiliated colleges conducting Post-graduate courses in Basic Sciences.
3. Development of instructional facilities at degree and diploma levels in Engineering and Technological subjects.
4. Establishment and development of Specialised courses such as Printing Technology, Industrial Administration, Business Management, Ore—Dressing, Architecture, etc.
5. Expansion of training facilities in Mining Engineering at degree and diploma levels.
6. Assistance to the Bio-physics Department of the Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Calcutta as recommended by the Reviewing Committee.

Under one of the centrally sponsored schemes, the Administrative Staff College, established by the Government of India at Hyderabad, started the first course on the 6th December 1957 with an enrolment of 20 candidates. The college, when fully established, will conduct three courses in a year with an admission capacity of 60 candidates for each course. The Government of India sanctioned a non-recurring grant of Rs. 7.00 lakhs during 1956-57 and a recurring grant of Rs. 3.00 lakhs during the year under review.

The scheme of Award of Practical Training Stipends, initiated in 1949-50 by the Government of India on the recommendations of the Scientific Manpower

Committee was continued. During the year, training facilities for 1,031 graduates and 625 diploma holders in engineering and technology were secured in government departments and private industrial establishments. An expenditure of Rs. 8.05 lakhs was incurred on this account.

The Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore started a new post-graduate course in Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering during the year with nine students.

The Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur established by the Government of India as the first in the chain of four regional higher technological institutes and declared as an autonomous body under the Indian Institute of Technology (Kharagpur), Act of 1956 continued to be a model higher national institute for engineering and technological education of the highest standard possible. The Institute offered post-graduate courses with a wide range of subjects, as for instance, Technical Gas Reactions, Combustion Engineering, Chemical Engineering, Electrical Machine Design, Production Technology, Design of Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Plant, etc. The student strength of the institute was 1,320 in undergraduate courses, 83 in post-graduate courses, 48 in research and one post-doctorate fellowship.

Preliminary steps were taken to start the Indian Institute of Technology Bombay, the second in the chain of four regional higher technological institutes, from 1958-59 onwards. Thirteen Soviet Experts and three translators arrived in India during the year for work connected with this Institute. Construction of buildings (staff quarters, workshop sheds, etc.) for the institute at a cost of Rs. 29.56 lakhs was taken up.

It was decided that the third and the fourth institutes should be located at Madras and Kanpur respectively. Preliminary steps were taken to start the institute at Madras from 1958-59 as an autonomous body.

The School of Town and Country Planning, Delhi, established in July, 1955, continued to provide facilities for post-graduate training in all aspects of rural, urban and regional planning. During the year, the institute had on its rolls 11 students (5 for intensive course and 6 for diploma course) as against 9 in 1956-57.

The Indian School of Mining and Applied Geology at Dhanbad, a premier institute for Mining Education introduced new courses in Applied Geophysics and Petroleum Technology during the year in addition to Mining and Applied Geology. The admission capacity of the school for various courses increased to 150 students during the year.

In Delhi Polytechnic, all the courses (full time and part time) offered in 1956-57, were continued in 1957-58 with a student-enrolment of 2,000.

A brief account of the main developments in the field of Professional and Technical education, except that about teachers' training in the various States/Territories is given below:—

Andhra Pradesh

Under the Technical Co-operation Mission Scheme, the Kansas State College of U.S.A. sent a team of two American experts to be attached to the

University College of Agriculture at Hyderabad to help and train technical personnel in Agriculture. Two lecturers from this college were deputed for advanced training at Kansas State University College, U.S.A. One student from Sudan was prosecuting his studies at the University College of Agriculture, Hyderabad.

A new Government Medical College at Kurnool was opened in July, 1957 and was affiliated to Venkateswara University temporarily. The new college admitted 59 boys and 8 girls to the first year of the M.B.B.S. course.

Assam

An engineering college with 264 boys was opened. Two schools for arts and crafts were opened during the year, thus increasing the number of vocational and technical schools to 82.

Bombay

The Golden Jubilee of the College of Agriculture at Poona was celebrated in January, 1958. This college continued to provide facilities for post-graduate training in Agriculture.

During the year under report, three new colleges of Commerce, one each at Nasik, Kolhapur and Rajkot were started, thus increasing the total number to 16, with an enrolment of 2470.

Though the total number of colleges for engineering and technology remained constant at 10, the intake capacity of the degree courses at the Colleges of Engineering at Poona and Ahmedabad was increased from 150 each to 290 and 300 respectively w.e.f. June, 1957. The diploma Classes attached to these two colleges were separated, and two polytechnics, one each at Poona and Ahmedabad with an intake capacity of 300 students for each institution were established.

The State Government conducted Technical Centres at 30 places where students attending the local secondary schools and opting for technical education were given training in workshop processes as well as elementary theoretical education in the principles of Engineering. The total number of students trained in these centres rose from 4,169 in 1956-57 to 5,381 during the year.

Under the craftsman training scheme, five new Industrial Training Institutes with seating capacity of 1,288 were established at Ahmedabad, Jamnagar, Kandla, Nagpur and Nanded, thus increasing such institutes to nine. A sum of Rs. 6,55,981 was spent on this scheme by government, besides expenditure of Rs. 6,88,451 on such training centres taken over from the Government of India.

One Forestry School at Junagadh was started during the year. The Ayurvedic institutions at Wardha and Akola, treated in the past as colleges were classified as schools.

The Co-operative Training College, Poona conducted three special courses for 148 persons in Co-operation and Co-operative Marketing for the benefit of officials working in the co-operative departments/institutions.

Jammu & Kashmir

Two technical schools on the pattern of the Industrial Training Institution run by the Government of India, Ministry of Labour—one each at Jammu and at Srinagar—were set up. The Polytechnic Institute at Srinagar was re-organised and transferred to the department of education. The polytechnic offered three-year National Certificate course and its intake capacity in the three branches of Engineering viz., Civil, Mechanical and Electrical was 50, 25 and 25 respectively.

Madhya Pradesh

The Laxmibai College of Physical Education, Gwalior, established under the auspices of the Govt. of India to serve as an all-India institution, provided for a 3 years' course in Physical Education leading to the award of a degree.

Madras

Three new Polytechnic institutions viz., the Nachimuthu Polytechnic at Pollachi, Murugappa Polytechnic at Avadi and the Annamalai Institute at Karaikudi, providing three years' courses in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical and other Engineering and Technical subjects leading to the award of the diploma of the State Government, were opened.

Mysore

During the year one engineering college and 5 technical and industrial schools were opened. In pursuance of the recommendations of the Educational Integration Advisory Committee, sub-committee was appointed to prepare a uniform syllabus in Commercial and Technical education for the new State of Mysore.

Orissa

Two Polytechnics (one at Hirakud and the other at Berhampur), two technical schools and two industrial schools were opened during the year. A school of Arts and Crafts for training craft teachers for secondary schools was set up.

The Govt. College of Physical Education at Cuttack with facilities for certificate course, started functioning during the year.

Punjab

The State government took over 11 industrial training institutions and 18 vocational training centres, previously run by the Government of India (Ministry of Labour), and re-organised industrial education for girls during the year under review.

Rajasthan

During the year one college for commerce, one Ayurvedic college at Ratangarh, one college of physical education at Bikaner and four vocational and technical schools were opened.

Uttar Pradesh

During the year, Engineering, Technical and Industrial schools for boys increased by 13 from 59 while the Industrial schools for girls recorded an increase of 16 over those in the previous year. Similarly Medical Colleges rose from 4 in 1956-57 to 5.

West Bengal

A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs was sanctioned by the State government during the year for starting a new Engineering institution from 1958-59 at Belghoria for diploma courses in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering— with an annual intake capacity of 120, 30 and 30 respectively.

Three new institutions viz., Jhargram Polytechnic, Murshidabad Institute of Technology and Purulia Polytechnic were opened with provision for three-year diploma courses in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering subjects with an annual intake capacity of 120, 30 and 30 respectively in each institution.

The annual intake capacities of 9 Engineering/Polytechnic institutions offering diploma courses in the three main branches (Civil, Mechanical and Electrical) of Engineering was nearly doubled.

Pondicherry

Additional staff and equipment of the local school of Arts and Crafts, were sanctioned for its gradual conversion into a Junior Technical School.

A detailed account of the progress in the field of Professional and Technical education of the school and college levels is given below:—

VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL SCHOOLS

Institutions

The main statistics of vocational and technical schools by type are given in table LXXXII for the years 1956-57 and 1957-58. The number of these schools increased by 209. 40·2 per cent of them was under the management of government, 58·5 per cent under private bodies and 1·3 per cent under local boards.

There was provision for instruction in engineering subjects in some of the technical and industrial schools, as before. Besides, certain schools for general education had attached classes for the teaching of vocational and technical subjects.

Increase was noticed in all types of vocational and industrial schools except in marine and teachers' training schools. The number of marine training schools remained constant at 4, while teachers' training schools recorded a decrease, the causes of which are discussed in the preceding chapter. The largest increase was noticed in the technical, industrial and commerce schools.

Pupils

The total number of pupils in various vocational and technical schools, including those in such classes attached to schools for general education, rose

Table LXXXII—Statistics of Vocational

Type of Schools	Number of Institutions*		Number of Pupils†				Expendi-
			Boys		Girls		
	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
Agriculture . . .	94	105	6,212	8,154	32	30	31,57,651
Arts & Crafts . . .	304	312	2,733	2,271	12,012	10,574	17,23,297
Commerce . . .	829	877	71,442	73,997	9,149	11,172	31,74,377
Engineering . . .	68	100	29,370	39,719	32	84	79,31,335
Forestry . . .	4	5	134	201	..	..	1,26,796
Marine Training . .	4	4	1,755	1,785	..	..	12,67,793
Medicine & Veterinary Science . . .	117	126	5,062	5,534	3,565	4,093	27,45,252
Physical Education .	36	39	3,210	2,736	295	364	3,88,590
Teachers' Training .	916	901	68,488	60,422	24,891	23,770	2,01,82,281
Technical & Industrial	644	752	42,073	47,438	11,807	13,206	1,68,97,814
Others . . .	7	11	936	1,147	4	32	4,04,931
India . . .	3,023	3,232	2,31,415	2,43,404	61,787	63,325	5,80,00,117

*Excludes classes attached to Schools

† Includes pupils in classes attached

and Technical Schools by Type

Percentage of Expenditure (1957-58) met from						Average Annual Cost per pupil		Type of Schools
1957-58	Govt. Funds	Local Board Funds	Fees	Endowments	Other Sources	1956- 57	1957- 58	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		17
Rs.						Rs.	Rs.	
33,87,351	82.3	0.0	1.4	0.0	16.3	516.3	413.9	Agriculture
15,41,580	45.3	1.1	26.7	8.6	18.3	117.1	119.9	Arts and Crafts
32,69,150	4.2	0.0	90.0	1.6	4.2	39.7	38.6	Commerce
1,17,34,237	70.6	0.1	24.5	2.0	2.8	399.9	443.9	Engineering
1,52,637	100.0	..	..	..	..	946.2	759.4	Forestry
12,93,505	95.1	..	4.0	..	0.9	722.4	724.7	Marine Training
31,09,817	62.6	8.1	12.1	1.8	15.4	377.2	363.5	Medicine and Veteri- nary Science
3,67,101	25.9	2.0	38.2	17.8	16.1	125.3	140.6	Physical Education
2,26,59,925	86.5	0.3	4.9	3.9	4.4	242.5	293.0	Teachers' Training
2,38,73,349	77.8	1.4	9.3	4.2	7.3	309.1	362.3	Technical & Industrial
7,41,829	90.9	..	3.8	..	5.3	430.8	629.2	Others
7,21,30,481	75.0	1.0	14.2	3.4	6.4	213.5	249.0	India

for general education.

to schools for general education and those reading in colleges for school courses.

Table LXXXII—Statistics of Vocational

State	Number of Institutions*		Number of Pupils†			
	1956-57	1957-58	Boys		Girls	
			1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	245	256	19,233	18,393	2,490	2,225
Assam	80	82	5,379	6,252	703	781
Bihar	168	191	13,362	15,445	1,528	1,682
Bombay	828	851	52,518	53,963	22,070	21,081
Jammu & Kashmir	8	8	492	426	166	120
Kerala	65	78	6,659	6,783	2,824	3,691
Madhya Pradesh	141	147	8,576	9,266	1,097	1,194
Madras	552	569	39,037	41,897	11,630	12,290
Mysore	213	248	21,728	23,570	2,769	3,337
Orissa	86	96	4,441	4,818	405	420
Punjab	93	113	12,344	9,907	4,194	3,921
Rajasthan	29	33	3,256	3,849	165	181
Uttar Pradesh	193	217	16,202	17,785	2,823	3,085
West Bengal	283	292	25,781	28,075	7,854	7,902
Delhi	10	10	1,490	1,681	525	740
Himachal Pradesh	3	3	274	239	38	63
Manipur	3	4	193	202	31	9
Tripura	19	27	301	365	332	449
N.E.F.A.	2	1	92	68	1	4
Pondicherry	2	6	57	420	142	140
India	3,023	3,232	2,31,415	2,43,404	61,787	63,525

*Excludes classes attached to schools for general education.

†Includes enrolment in attached classes.

and Technical Schools by States

Expenditure		Percentage of Expenditure (1957-58) met from					State
1956-57	1957-58	Govern- ment Fund	Local Board Funds	Fees	En- dow- ments	Other Sour- ces	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Rs.	Rs.						
40,32,307	46,02,242	80.3	0.4	8.3	8.7	2.3	Andhra Pradesh
20,87,389	26,82,055	90.8	0.2	7.5	0.3	1.2	Assam
43,91,955	57,08,296	94.8	0.5	2.4	0.2	2.1	Bihar
1,33,55,043	1,66,34,492	65.6	2.0	18.0	1.4	13.0	Bombay
2,52,074	4,22,273	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Jammu & Kashmir
15,66,707	16,16,869	79.2	0.0	15.2	0.2	5.4	Kerala
36,36,975	50,10,480	95.6	0.0	2.4	0.5	1.5	Madhya Pradesh
50,56,399	66,55,252	48.7	1.9	21.0	20.5	7.9	Madras
35,93,445	42,46,425	77.3	0.0	16.2	0.7	5.8	Mysore
12,09,467	13,79,912	86.5	0.0	7.9	3.2	2.4	Orissa
27,71,964	40,52,368	75.5	0.1	15.5	2.6	6.3	Punjab
14,26,503	20,08,927	98.0	0.0	0.7	1.3	0.0	Rajasthan
69,45,193	86,16,977	72.8	1.1	20.2	0.5	5.4	Uttar Pradesh
64,21,721	72,73,151	68.8	1.2	21.7	1.7	6.6	West Bengal
8,53,076	7,30,757	95.6	0.6	2.9	0.0	0.9	Delhi
1,33,172	1,32,008	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Himachal Pradesh
16,281	61,033	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.0	Manipur
1,26,337	1,71,740	78.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Tripura
96,201	83,093	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	N.E.F.A.
25,908	42,131	68.8	0.0	31.2	0.0	0.0	Pondicherry
5,80,00,117	7,21,30,481	75.0	1.0	14.2	3.4	6.4	India

to 3,06,729 from 2,93,202 in the preceding year which works to 4.6 % increase. The distribution of pupils according to subjects is given below:—

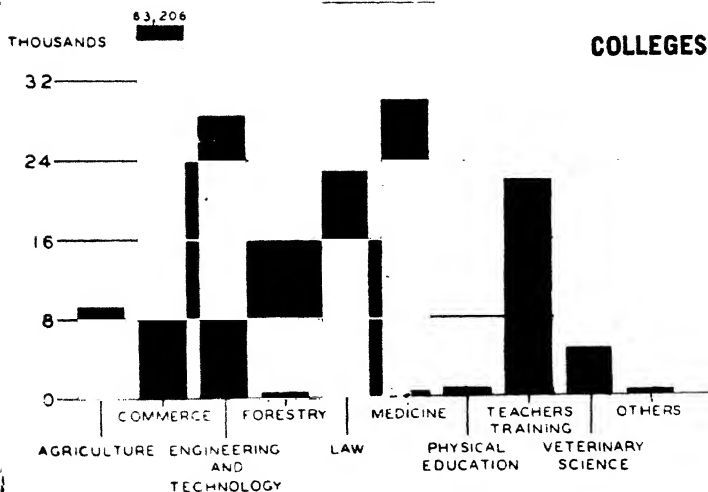
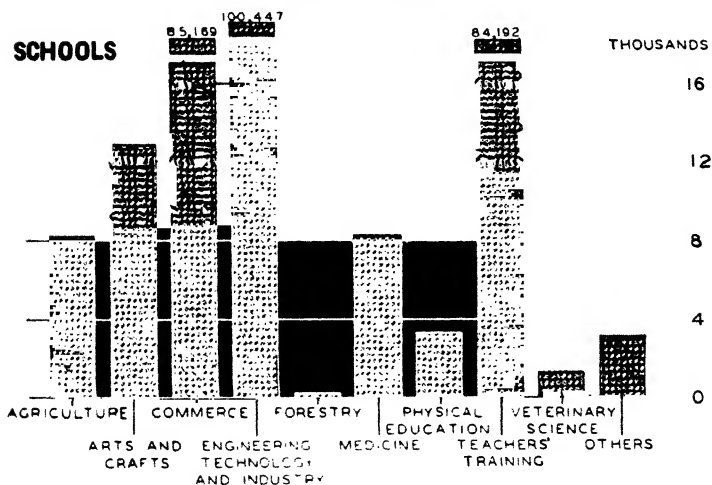
Subject	1956-57		1957-58	
	Number	Percentage to Total Enrolment	Number	Percentage to Total Enrolment
Agriculture . . .	6,244	2.1	8,184	2.7
Arts and Crafts . . .	14,745	5.0	12,845	4.2
Commerce . . .	80,591	27.5	85,169	27.8
Engineering . . .	29,402	10.0	39,803	13.0
Forestry . . .	134	0.0	201	0.1
Marine Training . . .	1,755	0.6	1,785	0.6
Medicine and Veterinary Science	8,627	3.0	9,627	3.1
Physical Education . .	3,505	1.2	3,100	1.0
Teachers' Training . .	93,379	31.9	84,192	27.4
Technical and Industrial	53,880	18.4	60,644	19.7
Others . . .	940	0.3	1,179	0.4
Total . . .	2,93,202	100.0	3,06,729	100.0

Increase in enrolment in all subjects was reported, except in Arts and Crafts, Physical Education and Teachers' Training. As before, commerce and teachers' training together attracted more than 50 per cent of the students studying vocational subjects. Other subjects that attracted a good number were technical, industrial and engineering.

Expenditure

The total direct expenditure on all types of vocational and technical schools increased by Rs. 1,41,30,364 to Rs. 7,21,30,481. This expenditure constituted about 4 per cent as compared to 3.6 per cent in 1956-57 of the total direct expenditure on all types of institutions. 75.0 per cent of this expenditure was met from government funds, 14.2 per cent from fees, while the contribution from local board funds, endowments and other sources was 1.0, 3.4 and 6.4 per cent respectively. Technical and industrial schools, teachers' training schools and engineering schools alone accounted for 33.1 per cent, 31.4 per cent and 16.3 per cent respectively of the total expenditure on all the vocational and technical schools. The proportion of expenditure on the remaining type of schools ranged from 0.2 per cent on schools for forestry (which was the same from the year 1954-55 onwards) to 4.7 per cent on agricultural schools. The average annual cost per pupil, taking into account all types of schools, rose during the year to Rs. 249.0 from Rs. 213.5. The highest average annual cost per pupil was reported by schools for forestry, as before.

DISTRIBUTION OF PUPILS RECEIVING PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION 1957-58



Details regarding the number of vocational and technical institutions, enrolment, expenditure with the proportion met from various sources in different States and Territories are given in table LXXXIII.

A brief account of each type of schools except teachers' training schools (already given in the preceding chapter) is given below:—

Agricultural Schools

The number of these schools increased during the year under review from 94 in 1956-57 to 105. There were no schools of this type in Andhra Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Madras, A.&N. Islands, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, L.M. & A. Islands, Manipur, N.E.F.A. and Pondicherry. The over-all increase in the number of these schools was shared by the States of Bihar (2), Bombay (9), and Uttar Pradesh (1), while N.E.F.A. reported no school during the year as against 1 in the previous year. Other States maintained the same number of schools. The number of pupils in these schools, together with those in classes attached to schools for general education, also increased from 6,244 (including 32 girls) to 8,184 (including 30 girls). The rise in enrolment was shared by all the States and Territories except N.E.F.A., where no enrolment was reported consequent to the abolition/reclassification of the only one such school that existed in the previous year. Expenditure on these schools rose from Rs. 31,57,651 to Rs. 33,87,351, government's contribution being 82.3 per cent. The average annual cost per pupil was less (by Rs. 102.4) than the previous year.

State-wise statistics of these schools are given below in table LXXXIV:—

Table LXXXIV—Statistics of Agricultural Schools

State	Number of Institutions	Number of Pupils†			Expenditure	Average Annual Cost per Pupil
		Boys	Girls	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs.	Rs.
Assam	1	103	..	103	47,578	461.9
Bihar	21	2,005	30	2,035	7,48,269	367.7
Bombay	37	2,825	..	2,825	15,30,505	541.8
Madhya Pradesh	21	532	..	532	1,26,496	237.8
Mysore	8	721	..	721	3,04,839	422.8
Orissa	4	464	..	464	1,00,654	216.9
Punjab	1	117	..	117	37,014	316.4
Rajasthan	1	119	..	119	32,451	272.7
Uttar Pradesh	8	1,035	..	1,035	3,68,065	355.6
West Bengal	2	153	..	153	77,138	504.2
Tripura	1	80	..	80	14,342	179.3
India	105	8,154	30	8,184	33,87,351	413.9

† Includes enrolment of attached classes.

Arts and Crafts Schools

The number of arts and crafts schools increased from 304 in the previous year to 312. No change was reported by the States of Madras, Rajasthan, West Bengal, while there was decrease in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bombay, and Punjab, Bihar, Mysore and Tripura reported increase in the number of such institutions.

The total number of pupils in these schools decreased by 1,900 to 12,845 (2,271 boys and 10,574 girls). The decrease was mainly due to the fall in the number of such schools in the State of Bombay. The total amount spent on these schools was Rs. 15,41,580, of which 45·3 per cent, 1·1 per cent, 26·7 per cent, 26·9 per cent, were met from government funds, local board funds fees and endowments and other sources respectively. The contribution from local board funds was negligible. The average annual cost per pupil during the year increased by Rs. 2·8.

State-wise statistics of these schools are appended in table LXXXV below:—

Table LXXXV—Statistics of Arts & Crafts Schools

State	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils†			Expenditure	Average Annual Cost per Pupil
		Boys	Girls	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs.	Rs.
Assam	2	12	11	23	12,680	551·3
Bihar	20	252	198	450	1,02,941	228·8
Bombay	166	706	7,899	8,605	7,35,319	85·5
Kerala	10	31	289	320	29,472	92·1
Madhya Pradesh	18	324	316	640	92,508	144·5
Madras	15	14	805	819	1,13,453	130·3
Mysore	30	349	189	538	1,23,080	247·4
Orissa	15	41	190	231	34,783	150·6
Punjab	4	108	..	108	24,741	229·1
Rajasthan	2	148	..	148	77,616	524·4
West Bengal	5	44	311	355	31,984	102·2
Tripura	25	242	366	608	1,53,003	251·7
India	312	2,271	10,574	12,845	15,41,580	119·9

† Includes enrolment in attached classes.

Commerce Schools

The total number of commerce schools increased from 829 to 877. This increase was shared by the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Bombay, Madras, Mysore and West Bengal, while there was no change in the number of such schools in the States of Assam, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. Kerala reported decrease by six, which was again due to reclassification of such schools as schools for general education.

The number of pupils in all these schools as well as in attached classes rose by 4,578 to 85,169 (73,797 boys and 11,172 girls). The total expenditure incurred on these institutions was Rs. 32,69,150 as compared to Rs. 31,74,377 in the preceding year. Ninety per cent of this expenditure was met from fees alone, and the rest from government funds (4.2 per cent), endowments (1.6 per cent) and other sources (4.2 per cent). Average annual cost per pupil was Rs. 38.6, as against Rs. 39.7 in 1956-57.

Detailed statistics of these schools in different states are given in table LXXXVI below:—

Table LXXXVI—Statistics of Commerce Schools

State	Number of Institutions	Number of Pupils†			Expenditure	Average Annual Cost per Pupil
		Boys	Girls	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs.	Rs.
Andhra . . .	125	6,208	400	6,608	2,58,600	39.1
Assam . . .	18	2,277	272	2,549	1,23,751	48.5
Bihar . . .	18	1,763	24	1,787	92,430	51.7
Bombay . . .	177	16,869	3,693	20,562	8,65,921	42.7
Kerala . . .	7	746	136	882	32,275	36.7
Madhya Pradesh . . .	1	27	..	27	2,404	89.0
Madras . . .	350	22,410	3,916	26,326	7,69,877	29.2
Mysore . . .	121	11,088	1,485	12,573	3,47,060	27.6
Orissa . . .	2	34	1	35	4,996	142.7
Punjab . . .	..	147	..	147	..	..
West Bengal . . .	58	12,428	1,245	13,673	7,71,836	56.7
India . . .	877	73,997	11,172	85,169	32,69,150	38.6

† Includes enrolment in attached classes.

Engineering Schools

Substantial increase in the number of these schools was noticed during the year. The number rose from 68 to 100. The States of Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Punjab reported no change in the number, while Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Bombay, Kerala, Mysore, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Manipur reported increase. Of these schools, 58 were managed by government and the rest by private bodies.

The total number of pupils on rolls in these schools and attached classes of technical schools was 39,719 as against 29,402 in the previous year. The expenditure on them also rose from Rs. 79,31,335 to Rs. 1,17,34,237 thus raising the average annual cost per pupil by Rs. 43·2 to Rs. 443·9. Nearly 71 per cent of this expenditure was met from government funds, 24 per cent from fees and rest from endowments and other sources.

Table LXXXVII—Statistics of Engineering Schools

State	No. of Institutions	Number of Pupils†			Expenditure	Average Annual Cost per Pupil
		Boys	Girls	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs.	Rs.
Andhra . . .	8	4,311	29	4,340	6,19,497	351·2
Assam . . .	3	891	..	891	7,31,819	784·4
Bihar . . .	13	2,467	..	2,467	12,25,293	537·4
Bombay . . .	4	7,304	2	7,306	2,46,954	461·5
Kerala . . .	9	1,393	10	1,403	4,73,449	337·5
Madhya Pradesh .	8	1,761	..	1,761	13,59,705	976·1
Madras . . .	2	3,957	5	3,962	3,27,384	653·5
Mysore . . .	3	2,779	..	2,779	1,91,453	272·0
Oriassa . . .	4	999	..	999	4,76,275	476·8
Punjab . . .	2	1,361	..	1,361	2,68,222	322·4
Rajasthan . . .	..	395	..	395	..	..
Uttar Pradesh .	22	5,995	38	6,033	27,31,925	515·9
West Bengal . .	18	4,970	..	4,970	26,45,278	300·4
Delhi . . .	2	1,036	..	1,036	3,24,043	39·7
Himachal Pradesh .	1	35	..	35	69,605	..
Manipur . . .	1	65	..	65	43,335	666·7
India . . .	100	39,719	84	39,808	1,17,34,237	443·9

† Includes enrolment in attached classes.

Forestry School

The starting of one forestry school this year in the State of Bombay increased their total number to 5. The number of pupils rose from 134 to 201 (all boys). Consequently the total direct expenditure also increased from Rs. 1,26,796 to Rs. 1,52,637, the whole of which was met by government. The average annual cost per pupil came down to Rs. 759·4 from Rs. 946·2.

State-wise statistics of these schools are given below in table LXXXVIII.

Table LXXXVIII—Statistics of Forestry Schools

State	No. of Institutions	Number of Pupils			Expenditure	Average Annual Cost per Pupil
		Boys	Girls	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs.	Rs.
Assam	1	22	..	22	32,827	1492·1
Bombay	3	125	..	125	97,897	783·2
Madhya Pradesh	1	54	..	54	21,913	405·8
India	5	201	..	201	1,52,637	759·4

Marine Training Schools

The total number of these schools remained the same as before at 4, though the enrolment increased by 30 and the total direct expenditure from Rs. 12,67,793 to Rs. 12,93,505. Government's share of the expenditure was 95 per cent, the rest coming from fees and other sources. The average annual cost per pupil was Rs. 724·7 as compared to Rs. 722·4 in the previous year.

In table LXXXIX below state-wise statistics of these schools are given.

Table LXXXIX—Statistics of Marine Training Schools

State	No. of Institutions	Number of Pupils			Expenditure	Average Annual Cost per Pupil
		Boys	Girls	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs.	Rs.
Andhra Pradesh	1	478	..	478	2,64,987	554·4
Bombay	2	709	..	709	7,03,988	992·3
West Bengal	1	598	..	598	3,24,530	542·7
India	4	1,785	..	1,785	12,93,505	724·7

Schools for Medicine and Veterinary Science

The total number of these schools were 126 as compared to 117 in 1956-57. Schools for veterinary science increased by 3 and medical schools, by 6. Increase in these schools was noticed in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Bombay, Mysore and Punjab. On the other hand the number of these schools decreased by 1 in Madhya Pradesh and by 2 in West Bengal. All the eleven schools for veterinary science were managed by government. Of the 115 medical schools, 53, 6, and 56 were under the management of government, municipal board and private bodies respectively.

The total number of pupils in these schools rose from 8,627 to 9,627 (5,534 boys and 4,093 girls) and the total direct expenditure increased by Rs. 3,64,565 over that of the previous year. However, the average annual cost per pupil came down to Rs. 363·5 from Rs. 377·2. The distribution of the direct expenditure among different sources on percentage basis was : government funds 62·6; municipal board funds 8·1; fees 12·1; endowments 1·8; other sources 15·4.

Table XC gives State-wise details of the schools for medicine and veterinary science.

Table XC—Statistics of Schools for Medicine and Veterinary Science

State	No. of Institutions	Number of Pupils†			Expenditure	Average Annual Cost per Pupil
		Boys	Girls	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	2	495	..	495	Rs. 87,096	Rs. 220·5
Assam	..	35	..	35	..	..
Bihar	2	280	..	280	76,055	325·0
Bombay	84	1,794	2,902	4,696	18,13,976	387·2
Kerala	..	170	26	196	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	4	103	47	150	1,20,981	806·5
Madras	..	115	1	116	..	..
Mysore	12	667	393	1,060	3,29,599	310·9
Punjab	7	627	183	810	2,39,486	309·0
Rajasthan	..	269	17	286	..	..
Uttar Pradesh	2	93	4	97	18,809	508·4
West Bengal	10	708	247	955	3,06,754	323·2
Delhi	1	135	209	344	1,12,666	678·7
Manipur	1	43	1	44	..	..
Tripura	1	..	63	63	4,395	69·8
India	126	5,534	4,093	9,627	31,09,817	363·5

† Includes enrolment in attached classes.

Schools for Physical Education

The total number of such schools increased from 36 to 39. Bombay and Orissa States contributed to the increase by 6 and 1 respectively, while in Mysore and Uttar Pradesh, four such schools were abolished/reclassified. Of these 39 schools, 35 were under the management of private bodies, 3 under the government and 1 under the municipal board. In spite of the increase in their number, enrolment fell from 3,505 to 3,100. Except Madras and Orissa, which reported increase in the enrolment, other states have shown uniform decrease. The total direct expenditure on these schools decreased from Rs. 3,88,590 to Rs. 3,67,101. However, the annual cost per pupil rose to Rs 140·6 from Rs. 125·3. Of the total direct expenditure, 25·9 per cent, 2·0 per cent, 38·2 per cent, 17·8 per cent and 16·1 per cent was met from government funds, local board funds, fees, endowments and other sources respectively.

Detailed statistics of these schools in different states are given below in table XCI.

Table XCI—Statistics of Schools for Physical Education

State	No. of Institutions	Number of Pupils†			Expenditure	Average Annual Cost per Pupil
		Boys	Girls	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs.	Rs.
Andhra Pradesh	2	99	..	99	41,756	421·8
Bihar	2	173	..	173	9,727	56·2
Bombay	14	553	122	675	1,86,895	276·9
Madhya Pradesh	2	198	41	239	15,625	65·4
Madras	1	424	94	518	28,219	313·5
Mysore	17	1,184	107	1,291	75,455	58·4
Orissa	1	44	..	44	9,424	214·2
Rajasthan . . . . .	..	39	..	39	..	..
Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	..	22	..	22	..	..
India	39	2,736	364	3,100	3,67,101	140·6

† Includes enrolment in attached classes.

Table XCII—Statistics of Technical and Industrial Schools

State	No. of Institutions	Number of Pupils†			Expenditure	Average Annual Cost per Pupil
		Boys	Girls	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs.	Rs.
Andhra Pradesh .	32	1,237	495	1,732	13,25,491	331·9
Assam . . .	23	1,012	167	1,179	7,58,224	643·1
Bihar . . .	27	2,590	434	3,024	13,98,624	466·4
Bombay . . .	183	10,925	604	11,529	58,19,870	397·8
Kerala . . .	8	1,208	94	1,302	3,75,328	288·3
Madhya Pradesh .	39	1,119	214	1,333	5,44,792	408·7
Madras . . .	64	4,660	507	5,167	29,33,606	369·6
Mysore . . .	34	4,115	472	4,587	16,80,247	267·9
Orissa . . .	23	938	147	1,085	4,53,914	428·6
Punjab . . .	75	5,213	1,769	6,982	28,29,587	387·1
Rajasthan . . .	2	432	..	432	2,48,379	575·0
Uttar Pradesh . .	94	5,709	2,230	7,939	28,13,012	378·0
West Bengal . . .	142	7,718	5,654	13,372	24,85,281	273·5
Delhi . . .	4	388	294	682	1,76,863	259·3
Pondicherry . . .	2	120	110	230	30,131	131·0
Himachal Pradesh .	..	54	15	69	..	..
India .	752	47,428	13,206	60,644	2,38,73,349	362·3

† Includes enrolment in attached classes.

Technical and Industrial Schools

The total number of technical and industrial schools increased from 644 to 752. All the States concerned reported increase in the number of these schools over those in the previous year, except Assam, Bihar, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Delhi, where no change was noticed. Government managed 427 and private bodies and local boards 305 and 20 schools respectively. The enrolment in these schools and attached classes rose to 60,644 (47,438 boys and 13,206 girls) from 53,880 (42,073 boys and 11,807 girls) in the preceding year. The total direct expenditure increased to Rs. 2,38,73,349 from Rs. 1,68,97,814 thus raising the annual cost per pupil to Rs. 362·3 from Rs. 309·1 in the year 1956-57. The government contributed 77·8 per cent towards the total direct expenditure, local boards 1·4 per cent, fees 9·3 per cent, endowments 4·2 per cent and other sources 7·3 per cent.

Table XCII gives details of the technical and industrial schools together with the enrolment, expenditure, etc. in different States and Territories.

Other Schools (Unclassified)

The existence of other unclassified technical and vocational schools was reported only by the States of Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Pondicherry. Details about their number, enrolment, expenditure and average annual cost per pupil are given below:—

Statistics of Other Schools

State/Territory	No. of Institutions	Number of Pupils†			Expenditure	Average Annual Cost per Pupil
		Boys	Girls	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs.	Rs.
Bombay	6	639	2	641	1,80,268	281·2
Madhya Pradesh . .	1	208	..	208	5,49,561	2,642·1
Pondicherry . . .	4	300	30	330	12,000	36·4
India	11	1,147	32	1,179	7,41,829	629·2

PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL COLLEGES

Institutions

During the year, the number of professional and technical colleges (excluding the university teaching departments and classes attached to arts and science colleges for imparting professional and technical courses leading to the award of a degree or equivalent diploma in the subject concerned) rose from 399 to 489, the rate of increase being 22·6 per cent as compared to 15 per cent in the previous year. Of these, 246 were managed by government, 240 by private bodies and 3 by municipal boards/ corporations. Subject-wise and State-wise distribution of the institutions are given in tables XCIII and XCIV respectively. The highest increase during the year was noticed in teachers' training colleges.

Pupils

The total number of students in professional and technical colleges, university teaching departments and attached classes rose from 1,61,464 (1,50,271 boys and 11,193 girls) to 1,82,153 (1,68,252 boys and 13,901 girls). Details of enrolment in various subjects and in different States/Territories are given in tables XCIII and XCIV respectively. As before, commerce attracted a large number of students, and other professions (unclassified like co-operation, etc.) the least. Forestry and Physical Education attracted less students than other professions.

Table XCIII—Statistics of Professional

Type	Number of Institutions*		Number of Pupils†				Expenditure	
	1956-57	1957-58	Boys		Girls		1956-57	1957-58
			1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
							Rs.	Rs.
Agriculture	25	25	7,013	9,242	38	62	67,98,212	75,05,276
Commerce .	28	33	60,861	62,712	442	494	31,84,311	39,43,338
Engg. .	47	50	19,103	25,380	28	53	2,28,30,819	2,36,91,771
Forestry .	3	3	427	512	..	..	6,83,704	7,85,481
Law .	29	31	20,392	22,117	425	481	17,80,980	20,41,205
Medicine .	99	106	22,712	25,072	4,577	5,245	2,83,93,554	3,32,71,580
Physical Education	10	14	412	535	66	116	4,71,500	6,63,086
Teachers' Training	133	203	11,677	14,644	5,584	7,407	80,47,598	1,03,39,025
Technology	7	7	2,767	2,949	7	9	11,17,355	11,69,465
Veterinary Science	14	14	4,644	4,803	15	29	39,50,685	41,13,198
Others .	4	3	263	286	11	5	6,34,876	8,97,773
Total .	399	489	1,50,271	1,68,252	11,193	13,901	7,78,93,594	8,84,21,198

*Excludes university teaching departments and classes in Professional and Technica

†Includes enrolments in university teaching departments and classes in Professional and

and Technical Colleges by Type

Percentage of Expenditure (1957-58) met from					Average Annual Cost per Pupil		Output (Degrees and Equivalent Diplomas) 1957-58			Type
Govt. Funds	Local Board Funds	Fees	En- dow- ments	Other sources	1956-57	1957-58	Boys	Girls	Total	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
					Rs.	Rs.				
75.6	..	11.4	0.8	12.2	1,283.9	1,173.4	1,784	5	1,789	Agriculture
15.7	0.0	77.7	3.2	3.4	179.0	189.2	11,783	95	11,878	Commerce
66.0	0.0	27.3	3.1	3.6	959.2	814.8	4,180	1	4,181	Engg.
20.9	0.0	79.1	0.0	0.0	1,739.7	1,636.4	56	..	56	Forestry
5.1	0.0	92.1	0.0	2.8	150.4	153.4	5,711	145	5,856	Law
71.0	2.4	19.0	3.0	4.6	1,095.5	1,175.0	3,308	706	4,014	Medicine
72.9	0.0	16.7	7.8	2.6	563.3	609.5	335	86	421	Physical Education
73.6	0.1	16.5	5.0	4.8	575.7	541.4	10,148	4,215	14,363	Teachers' Training
59.4	0.0	11.8	9.9	18.9	1,309.9	1,322.9	671	2	673	Technology
81.8	0.0	14.2	0.0	4.0	822.9	851.8	677	3	680	Veterinary Science
77.7	0.0	22.2	0.0	0.1	381.3	587.5	82	1	83	Others
66.3	0.9	24.9	2.9	5.0	726.8	710.4	38,735	5,259	43,994	Total

subjects attached to arts and science colleges.

Technical subjects.

Expenditure

The total direct expenditure on professional and technical colleges amounted to Rs. 8,84,21,198 as against Rs. 7,78,93,594 in the previous year. This expenditure constituted 23·2 per cent of the total direct expenditure on universities and colleges and 4·8 per cent of the total direct expenditure on all types of institutions.

About 66 per cent of this expenditure was met from government funds, one per cent from local board funds, 25 per cent from fees, 3 per cent from endowments and 5 per cent from other sources. Colleges for medicine and engineering alone accounted for more than 64 per cent of the total expenditure on all the professional and technical colleges.

Columns 10—14 of table XCIII indicate the proportion of expenditure met from different sources on each type of institution. More than 70 per cent of the expenditure on colleges for agriculture, medicine, physical education, teachers' training, veterinary science and other (unclassified) was met from government funds, while more than three-fourth of the expenditure on colleges for commerce, forestry and law was met from fees.

The average annual cost per pupil in all types of professional and technical colleges taken together decreased from Rs. 726·8 to Rs. 710·4. It varied from Rs. 153·4 to Rs. 1,636 in different States/Territories.

Output

The number of students declared eligible for professional degrees (and equivalent diplomas) rose from 41,048 (including 4,636 girls) to 43,994 (including 5,259 girls) during the year. Last three columns of table XCIII give comparative details of out-put in the various professions/subjects. The largest was in teachers' training.

A brief account of each type of professional and technical college except teachers' training is given below:

Agricultural Colleges

Though the number of agricultural colleges did not undergo any change, the total number of pupils in all these colleges, university teaching departments, and attached classes increased to 9,304 (9,242 boys and 62 girls) from 7,051 (7,013 boys and 38 girls). This increase in enrolment was shared by all the States/Territories except West Bengal and Delhi, where slight decrease in the number of pupils was noticed. The total expenditure on agricultural colleges alone amounted to Rs. 75,05,276 as against Rs. 67,98,212 in the previous year. Approximately 75 per cent of the expenditure was met from government funds and the rest shared by fees and other sources. The average annual cost per pupil came down this year to Rs. 1,173·4 from Rs. 1,283·9 due to rise in enrolment. The number of students who qualified for the award of Bachelor's and Master's degrees (or equivalent diplomas) was 1,345 (including 4 girls) and 197 respectively.

Table XCV gives detailed statistics of agricultural colleges, enrolment, expenditure, etc. in different States/Territories.

The following all-India institutions provided facilities for research in various branches of agriculture:—

Agriculture

1. The Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.
2. Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi.
3. Rice Research Institute, Cuttack.
4. Central Potato Research Institute, Patna.
5. Botanical Survey of India, Calcutta.
6. Sugarcane Breeding Institute, Coimbatore.
7. Central Vegetable Breeding Station, Kulu.
8. Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research (Badhark), Lucknow.
9. Tocklai Experimental Station, Cinnamara, (Assam).
10. Central Coconut Research Station, Kasaragod, South Kanara (Madras).
11. Central Coconut Research Station, Kayangulam (Madras).
12. Jute Agricultural Research Institute, Barrackpore.

Dairy Research

Indian Dairy Research Institute, Bangalore.

Pisciculture and Sericulture

1. Central Inland Fisheries Research Station, Manirampur (West Bengal).
2. Central Marine Fisheries Research Station, Mandapam (Madras).
3. Deep Sea Fishing Station, Bombay.
4. Central Sericultural Research Station, Berhampore.

Commerce Colleges

With the addition of three colleges in Bombay, one in each of the States of Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh and with the decrease of one in Rajasthan, the total number of commerce colleges increased to 33 from 28 in the previous year. Of these, six were under the management of government and the rest under private bodies. The number of pupils in these colleges, university departments and attached classes rose from 61,303 (60,861 boys and 442 girls) to 63,206 (62,712 boys and 494 girls). The total direct expenditure on these colleges rose from Rs. 31,84,311 to Rs. 39,43,338, of which more than 75 per cent was met from fees, about 16 per cent from government funds, and the rest from endowment and other sources. The average annual cost per pupil was Rs. 189·2 as against Rs. 179·0 in the preceding year.

Table XCIV—Statistics of Professional and Technical Colleges by States

State	Number of Institutions*		Number of Pupils†				Expenditure		Percentage of Expenditure (1967-58) met from				
	1966-57	1967-58	Boys	Girls	1966-57	1967-58	Govt. Funds	Local Board Funds	Fees	Endow-ments	Other Sources		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
							Rs.	Rs.					
Andhra Pradesh	23	24	11,900	12,050	650	693	45,26,498	51,25,961	69.5	0.0	17.1	0.7	12.7
Assam	5	8	2,397	2,985	74	68	12,58,646	16,99,014	86.0	0.0	13.4	0.0	0.6
Bihar	27	27	11,969	12,565	285	296	47,93,632	56,25,763	70.8	0.0	24.4	0.5	4.3
Bombay	83	116	28,146	32,671	2,553	3,494	1,65,80,439	1,84,81,314	46.8	4.3	41.3	2.2	5.4
Jammu and Kashmir	3	3	214	216	59	87	1,66,374	2,29,165	95.8	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0
Kerala	13	23	3,544	4,642	493	849	14,52,660	19,90,154	62.7	0.0	35.8	0.0	1.5
Madhya Pradesh	27	31	7,921	10,158	465	544	43,65,001	48,95,297	80.8	0.0	17.1	1.6	0.5
Madras	32	34	11,191	11,668	962	1,032	72,42,880	84,78,484	62.1	0.1	25.4	11.0	1.4
Mysore	44	56	9,102	11,397	1,009	1,245	35,42,497	48,75,614	54.6	0.0	39.0	0.0	6.4
Orissa	6	16	1,116	1,931	84	124	8,53,261	14,14,057	85.8	0.0	8.5	0.1	5.6
Punjab	30	33	5,538	6,025	1,575	1,892	51,08,521	53,00,961	58.1	0.0	27.6	11.9	2.4
Rajasthan	15	19	8,220	9,315	137	197	23,84,426	29,70,279	71.5	0.0	17.9	8.8	1.8

Uttar Pradesh	44	45	23,500	25,609	1,254	1,446	64,64,284	63,51,687	67.2	0.1	21.4	1.9	9.4
West Bengal	32	38	21,797	22,700	1,025	1,325	1,32,54,851	1,37,51,153	77.9	0.0	15.7	0.5	5.9
Delhi	10	10	3,523	3,733	555	577	58,12,068	69,90,496	87.0	0.0	8.0*	0.5	4.5
Himachal Pradesh	1	1	23	47	..	1	24,540	38,479	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manipur . . . . .	..	..	99	128	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tripura	1	2	139	141	..	1	38,145	72,223	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pondicherry	3	3	42	91	12	27	24,871	1,25,097	86.5	0.0	13.5	0.0	0.0
India	309	489	1,50,271	1,68,252	11,193	18,901	7,78,93,594	8,84,21,198	66.3	0.9	24.9	2.9	5.0

*Excludes university teaching departments and classes in professional and technical subjects attached to arts and science colleges.

†Includes enrolment in university teaching departments and classes in professional and technical subjects.

Table XCV—Statistics of Agricultural Colleges

	No. of Institu- tions*	Number of Pupils			Expenditure	Average Annual Cost per Pupil	Out-put					
		Boys	Girls	Total			Graduate			Post-Graduate		
							Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					Rs.	Rs.						
Andhra Pradesh	2	481	10	491	8,06,250	1,642-1	114	..	114	6	..	6
Assam	1	192	..	192	1,79,884	993-8	21	..	21	..	..	..
Bihar	2	519	..	519	7,39,984	1,425-8	157	..	157	24	..	24
Bombay	5	1,476	6	1,482	15,07,487	1,072-2	227	1	228	26	..	26
Kerala	1	267	10	277	1,50,320	751-6	48	..	48	..	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	3	971	..	971	5,88,445	1,063-0	89	1	90	6	..	6
Madras	1	420	15	435	4,71,011	1,082-8	102	1	103	1	..	1
Mysore	2	716	1	717	6,21,279	1,028-6	129	..	129	7	..	7
Orissa	1	115	..	115	1,84,239	1,602-1	17	..	17	..	..	..
Punjab	1	652	..	652	3,44,110	1,089-0	114	..	114	23	..	23
Rajasthan	2	409	..	409	4,32,700	1,303-5	35	..	35	..	..	..

*Excludes university teaching departments and classes attached to arts and science colleges.
†Includes employment in university teaching departments and attached classes.

Uttar Pradesh	West Bengal	Delhi	India				
2	1	1	25	8,242	62	8,304	75,05,270
2,320	210	294	9,242		1	295	1,53,701
13	4	214	2,353				2,56,303
10,69,353			10,69,353				1,653.5
							1,173.4
							1,557
389	51	64	1,582	5	1,582	227	1,582
124	10	10	227	..	64	227	227
..
124	10	10	227	..	64	227	227

Table XCVI—Statistics of Commerce Colleges

State	Number of Institu- tions*	Number of Pupils†			Expenditure	Average Annual Cost per Pupil	Out-put					
		Boys	Girls	Total			Graduates			Post-Graduates		
							Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					Rs.	Rs.						
Andhra Pradesh . . .	1	4,761	14	4,775	81,381	303.7	681	1	682	30	..	30
Assam . . . . .	..	1,377	2	1,379	..	..	82	..	82	10	..	10
Bihar	2	6,063	2	6,065	4,08,420	165.1	694	..	694	108	..	108
Bombay	16	12,889	352	13,241	22,56,217	177.4	1,599	68	1,667	105	4	109
Jammu and Kashmir . .	1	62	..	62	30,780	496.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kerala	1	1,380	40	1,420	17,767	111.0	368	4	372	..	..	..
Madhya Pradesh . . .	2	4,156	13	4,169	2,04,166	281.2	492	2	494	92	2	94
Madras . . . . .	..	2,369	3	2,372	..	..	759	..	759	..	..	..
Mysore	4	3,168	36	3,204	2,91,532	125.0	382	6	388	..	..	..
Orissa . . . . .	..	336	..	336	..	..	78	..	78	..	..	..
Punjab	2	185	1	186	1,10,815	765.8	47	..	47	..	..	..

Rajasthan	2	5,862	14	5,876	1,40,720	142.6	476	1	476	111	1	112
Uttar Pradesh . . . .	..	8,801	2	8,803	..	..	2,173	..	2,173	407	..	407
West Bengal	1	9,985	11	9,996	1,43,813	570.7	2,610	5	2,615	204	1	205
Delhi	1	1,078	1	1,079	2,57,747	363.5	241	..	241	7	..	7
Manipur . . . . .	..	128	3	131	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tripura . . . . .	..	112	..	112	..	..	28	..	28	..	..	..
India	33	62,712	494	63,206	39,43,338	189.2	10,709	87	10,796	1,074	8	1,082

* Excludes university teaching department and attached classes of arts and science college.

† Includes enrolment in attached classes.

Table XCVII—Statistics of Engineering Colleges

State	Number of Pupils†						Output							
	Number of Institutions*				Expenditure	Average Annual Cost per Pupil	Graduates			Post-Graduates				
		Boys	Girls	Total			Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
					Rs.	Rs.								
Andhra Pradesh	4	1,664	..	1,664	11,23,782	665.4	330	..	330	..	..	..
Assam	1	264	..	264	3,67,927	1,393.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bihar	5	2,058	..	2,058	22,40,910	1,009.4	242	..	242	3	..	3		
Bombay	9	4,715	11	4,726	48,26,001	599.5	893	1	894	13	..	13		
Kerala	1	823	20	843	3,68,690	687.8	110	..	110	..	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	4	1,199	1	1,200	11,09,531	707.6	223	..	223	5	..	5		
Madras	6	3,200	3	3,203	22,97,393	782.2	455	..	455	26	..	26		
Mysore	6	2,960	4	2,964	9,63,196	321.9	652	..	652	..	..	..
Orissa	1	175	..	175	1,30,907	748.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Punjab	3	690	..	690	11,42,185	1,181.2	6	..	6	..	..	..
Rajasthan	2	630	..	630	9,38,957	972.0	150	..	150	4	..	4		
Uttar Pradesh	2	2,916	1	2,917	10,02,592	1,450.9	371	..	371	..	..	..
West Bengal	4	3,443	7	3,450	55,00,065	2,028.0	519	..	519	97	..	97		
Delhi	2	643	6	649	16,81,735	872.3	81	..	81	..	..	..
India	50	25,380	53	25,433	2,36,91,771	814.8	4,032	1	4,033	148	..	148		

* Excludes university teaching departments.

† Includes enrolment in university teaching departments.

Table XCVI gives detailed statistics of the commerce colleges in different States/Territories.

Engineering Colleges

During the year the total number of engineering colleges increased by 3 to 50 despite the closure of the College of Aeronautical Engineering, Dum Dum, Calcutta. The increase in the number of these colleges was shared by the States of Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and Orissa. Of these colleges, 26 were government and the rest private. Besides these colleges, the teaching departments of Aligarh, Annamalai, Banaras, and Utkal universities, the University of Roorkee and the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore in Mysore State also provided facilities in engineering education.

The total number of pupils in degree and equivalent diploma courses in all these engineering colleges, university teaching departments, universities research and all-India institutes, etc. increased from 19,131 (19,103 boys and 28 girls) to 25,433 (including 53 girls). The total direct expenditure on these engineering colleges alone amounted to Rs. 2,36,91,771 as against Rs. 2,28,30,819 in the previous year. Approximately 66 per cent of this expenditure was met from government funds, 27·3 per cent from fees and the rest from endowments and other sources. The average annual cost per pupil in these engineering colleges came down to Rs. 814·8 during this year from Rs. 959·2 in the previous year.

Details about the number of these colleges, enrolment in the degree and equivalent diploma courses, expenditure, etc. are given in table XCVII.

Forestry

There was no change in the number of these colleges during the year. All the three colleges (one in Madras and 2 in Uttar Pradesh) were managed by Government. The total enrolment in these colleges was 512 (all boys) as against 427 in the previous year, and the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 7,85,481 which exceeded last year's expenditure by Rs. 1,01,777. About 80 per cent of this expenditure was set from fees and the rest from Government funds. The average annual cost per pupil decreased to Rs. 1,636·4 from Rs. 1,739·7 in the preceding year.

Table XCVIII gives detailed statistics about these colleges, together with the number of students who were declared successful in the Forest Rangers and Superior Forest Officers' examinations.

Table XCVIII—Statistics of Colleges for Forestry

State	Number of Institutions	Number of Pupils	Expenditure	Average Annual Cost per Pupil	Out-put	
					Rangers	Superior Forest Officers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.		
Madras	1	168	3,20,493	1,907·7	75	20
Uttar Pradesh	2	344	4,64,988	1,490·3	73	36
India	3	512	7,85,481	1,636·4	148	56

Law College

The opening of one law college each in Orissa and Mysore increased the number of law colleges to 31 during the year. Government managed seven colleges, and private bodies the rest. Facilities for studies in Law were available in teaching departments of some of the universities and in the attached classes in some of the arts and science colleges. The total number of pupils studying for law was 22,598 (including 481 girls) as compared to 20,817 (including 425 girls) in the year 1956-57.

The total direct expenditure on law colleges increased to Rs. 20,41,205 by Rs. 2,60,225. Ninety-two per cent of the expenditure was met from fees alone, 5 per cent from government funds and 3 per cent from other sources. The average annual cost per pupil came to Rs. 153·4 as against Rs. 150·4 in the previous year.

Detailed statistics of these colleges in different States/Territories are given in table XCIX.

Medical Colleges

The total number of medical colleges increased by 7 during the year. The States of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and Rajasthan reported an increase of one college each. In Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, there was an increase of 2 colleges each. Due to the reclassification of two Ayurvedic colleges as schools, the number of colleges in Bombay decreased to 19 during the year. Of the total 106 medical colleges, 58 were managed by government, 3 by municipal boards and 45 by private bodies. Some universities had provision for degree courses in medicine in their teaching departments. The total number of students receiving medical education in the colleges and teaching departments of universities rose to 30,317 (25,072 boys and 5,245 girls) from 27,289 (including 4,577 girls) in the year 1956-57. The total direct expenditure on medical colleges was Rs. 3,32,71,580 as compared to Rs. 2,83,93,554 in the previous year. Government's share of it was about 71 per cent, local boards 2·4 per cent, fees 19 per cent, endowments and other sources 7·6 per cent. The average annual cost per scholar amounted to Rs. 1,175·0, as against Rs. 1,095·5 in the preceding year. 4,014 students (including 706 girls) were declared eligible for the award of degrees (both graduate and post-graduate) and equivalent diplomas.

In table C State-wise details of medical colleges, enrolment, output, etc. are given.

The following all-India institutions provided facilities for training and research in medicine and public health:—

- (i) All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta.
- (ii) Central Drugs Laboratory, Calcutta.
- (iii) Central Research Institute, Kasauli.
- (iv) Malaria Institute of India, Delhi.
- (v) Indian Cancer Research Centre, Bombay.
- (vi) Central Institute for Research in Indigenous systems of Medicine, Jamnagar.
- (vii) Nutrition Research Laboratories, Coonoor.
- (viii) Central Drugs Research Institute, Lucknow.

Table XCIX—Statistics of Law Colleges

State	Number of Pupils†					Average Annual Cost per Pupil	Out-put					
	Number of Institutions*				Expenditure		Graduates			Post-Graduates		
		Boys	Girls	Total			Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					Rs.	Rs.						
Andhra Pradesh	1	1,842	24	1,866	1,08,612	75.0	501	7	508	5	..	5
Assam	1	358	2	360	38,880	108.0	19	..	19	..	..	..
Bihar	3	963	2	965	1,69,328	202.3	268	..	268	..	..	..
Bombay	11	5,003	253	5,256	9,63,758	148.8	1,433	87	1,520	12	..	12
Kerala	2	340	28	368	1,29,281	451.3	152	9	161	1	..	1
Madhya Pradesh	3	983	12	995	28,368	90.9	264	3	267	..	..	..
Madras	1	1,082	14	1,096	1,57,208	147.9	410	9	419	6	..	6
Mysore	5	1,020	22	1,042	1,84,830	177.4	266	2	268	2	..	2
Orissa	1	169	3	172	34,539	200.8	39	..	39	..	..	..
Punjab	1	586	2	588	1,61,516	274.7	166	2	168	..	..	..
Rajasthan . . . . .	..	892	6	898	..	..	251	2	253	7	..	7
Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	..	4,265	32	4,297	..	..	1,208	4	1,212	9	..	9
West Bengal	1	2,959	52	3,011	61,010	96.8	409	8	417	..	..	..
Delhi . . . . .	..	1,049	29	1,078	..	..	278	12	290	3	..	3
Pondicherry	1	6	..	6	3,875	645.8	2	..	2	..	..	..
India	81	22,117	481	22,598	20,41,205	153.4	5,866	145	5,811	45	..	45

*Excludes University teaching department and attached classes of arts and sciences colleges.

†Includes enrolment in university teaching departments and attached classes.

Table C—Statistics of Medical Colleges

State	Number of Institutions*	Number of Pupils†			Expenditure	Average Annual Cost per Pupil	Output					
		Boys	Girls	Total			Graduates			Post-Graduates		
							Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra Pradesh	7	1,791	486	2,277	Rs. 22,08,390	Rs. 953.5	125	49	174	19	4	23
Assam	2	498	45	533	8,43,949	1,589.4	38	4	42	..	..	..
Bihar	7	1,523	195	1,718	13,64,539	855.5	215	24	239	31	4	35
Bombay	19	4,905	1,285	6,250	61,50,236	1,022.1	763	152	915	93	20	113
Kerala	3	570	204	774	6,78,574	885.7	63	24	87	..	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	8	1,365	241	1,606	15,01,122	954.9	113	21	134	23	5	28
Madras	6	2,678	663	3,341	35,11,436	1,016.7	254	107	361	18	4	22
Mysore	5	1,452	243	1,695	13,96,967	825.4	74	12	86	..	..	..
Orissa	2	321	89	410	6,85,170	1,671.1	57	10	67	..	..	..
Punjab	5	957	304	1,261	20,26,097	1,602.9	118	48	166	14	1	15
Rajasthan	7	898	110	1,008	7,04,184	701.4	95	12	107	14	..	14
Uttar Pradesh	15	3,575	381	3,956	18,15,876	791.2	412	48	460	57	5	62
West Bengal	14	4,071	586	4,657	56,05,072	1,233.5	661	89	750	50	1	51
Delhi	5	364	401	765	46,69,706	6,336.1	..	65	65	1	2	3
Pondicherry	1	54	12	66	1,08,337	1,641.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
India	106	26,072	5,245	30,317	3,32,71,580	1,175.0	2,933	660	3,593	330	46	366

*Excludes university teaching departments.

†Includes enrolment in university teaching departments.

Table C1—Statistics of Colleges for Physical Education

State	Number of Institutions	Number of Pupils		Expenditure	Average Annual Cost per Pupil	Out-put			
						Boys	Girls	Total	Graduates
		Boys	Girls	Total					
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
Bihar	2	120	10	130	64,570	496.7	69	..	69
Bombay	1	66	18	84	91,795	1,092.8	49	16	65
Kerala	2	90	38	128	21,226	166.0	73	31	104
Madhya Pradesh	1	25	..	25	1,19,688	4,787.5	..	..	..
Madras	2	40	7	47	1,37,250	288.0	32	..	32
Punjab	1	20	4	33	55,970	1,668.8	25	4	29
Rajasthan	1	21	..	21	24,714	411.9	..	..	..
Uttar Pradesh	3	131	25	156	1,32,532	980.4	74	28	102
West Bengal	1	13	14	27	25,141	931.1	13	7	20
India	14	535	116	651	6,53,086	609.8	385	86	471

Colleges for Physical Education

With the opening of Rani Lakshmibai College of Physical Education in the State of Madhya Pradesh and one college each in the States of Kerala, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, the number of these colleges rose from 10 in the previous year to 14. Of these, 9 colleges were managed by Government and 5 by private bodies. The enrolment increased by 173 to 651 including 116 women students. The total direct expenditure on these institutions amounted to Rs. 6,63,086. The corresponding expenditure for 1956-57 was Rs. 4,71,500. The average annual cost per pupil rose to Rs. 609.5 from Rs. 563.3 in the previous year. Two hundred and forty-nine men and 56 women qualified themselves for the award of diploma.

State-wise details are given in Table CI.

Colleges for Technology

No change in the number of these colleges or their management was reported during the year. However, the total number of students studying for the courses leading to the award of degrees or equivalent diplomas in these colleges and in the teaching departments of the universities of Andhra, Annamalai, Banaras, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Osmania, Punjab and in the three all-India research institutions viz., Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur, Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, Kanpur, and Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore, increased to 2,958 (including 9 girls) from 2,774 (including seven girls) in the previous year. The total direct expenditure on these colleges increased to Rs. 11,69,465 from Rs. 11,17,355. The expenditure was met from government funds, fees, endowments and other sources approximately in the ratio of 59 : 12 : 10 : 19. The average annual cost per pupil worked out to Rs. 1,322.9. The number of students declared successful for the award of degrees and equivalent diplomas was 673 (553 graduate standard and the rest post-graduate standard).

Colleges for Veterinary Science

The number of these colleges remained at 14, as before. All the colleges were managed by government except one in Andhra Pradesh which was under the management of Osmania University. The number of pupils on rolls in all the colleges rose from 4,659 to 4,832 (including 29 girls). The total expenditure on these institutions amounted to Rs. 41,13,198 as compared to Rs. 39,50,685 in the year 1956-57. Of the total direct expenditure, roughly 82 per cent was met from government funds, 14 per cent from fees and the rest from other sources. The average annual cost per pupil came down to Rs. 851.8 from Rs. 822.9 in the previous year. The number of students qualified for the award of graduate and post-graduate degrees was 574 (including three girls) and six respectively.

State-wise details of these colleges are given in Table CIII.

In addition to these veterinary colleges, the two premier research institutions in this field at Mukteshwar and Izatnagar continued to provide facilities for research in the main departments of Pathology and Bacteriology; Biological products, Animal Nutrition and Animal Husbandry, Poultry Research, Animal Genetics and Parasitology. During the year, 138 students were declared eligible for the award of post-graduate diplomas (Associateship, Membership, Associate Membership) of the Institutes.

Table CII—Statistics of Colleges for Technology

State	Number of Institutions*	Number of Pupils†			Expenditure	Average Annual Cost per Pupil	Out-put					
		Boys	Girls	Total			Graduates			Post-Graduates		
							Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					Rs.	Rs.						
Andhra Pradesh .	..	188	..	188	..	..	36	..	36	12	..	12
Bombay .	1	553	3	556	2,06,748	1,737.4	155	..	155	19	..	19
Madras .	..	450	..	450	..	..	86	..	86	2	..	2
Mysore .	1	65	..	65	1,37,556	893.2	60	..	60	..	..	..
Punjab .	1	161	..	161	1,23,555	643.5	48	..	48	..	..	..
Uttar Pradesh.	..	535	2	537	..	..	73	..	73	29	..	29
West Bengal	4	824	4	828	7,01,606	1,674.5	63	1	64	57	1	58
Delhi .	..	173	..	173	..	..	31	..	31	..	..	..
India .	7	2,949	9	2,958	11,69,465	1,322.2	552	1	553	119	1	120

* Excludes university teaching departments.

† Includes emolument in university teaching departments.

Table CIII—Statistics of Colleges for Veterinary Science

State	Number of Institutions	Number of Pupils			Expenditure	Average Annual Cost per Pupil	Output					
							Graduates			Post-Graduates		
		Boys	Girls	Total			Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					Rs.	Rs.						
Andhra Pradesh	2	556	3	559	3,36,514	602-0	96	..	96	..	..	..
Assam	1	208	..	208	1,87,690	769-9	4	..	4	..	..	..
Bihar	1	775	..	775	3,12,276	402-9	134	..	134	..	..	..
Bombay	1	261	..	261	2,36,527	906-2	49	..	49	..	..	..
Kerala	1	274	16	290	1,17,544	546-7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	2	556	2	558	4,11,395	737-3	68	..	68	..	..	..
Madras	1	410	3	413	5,66,329	1,371-3	78	1	79	..	..	..
Orissa	1	93	..	93	1,95,690	1,136-5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Punjab	1	383	..	383	3,10,786	811-5	77	..	77	3	..	3
Rajasthan	1	216	..	216	2,96,799	700-0	28	..	28	..	..	..
Uttar Pradesh	1	641	1	642	5,18,106	1,109-4	107	..	107	3	..	3
West Bengal	1	430	4	434	7,14,142	1,630-5	30	2	32	..	..	..
India	14	4,803	29	4,832	41,13,198	851-8	671	3	674	6	..	6

Other Colleges

During the year, there were three such colleges—the Co-operative Training College at Poona, Sir J.J. School of Art, Bombay and Dairy Science Institute at Karnal (Punjab). Besides these colleges, facilities for subjects like fisheries, dairy science and co-operative training were available in classes attached to institutions covered before. Details about these institutions, together with enrolment in the subjects not dealt with in the preceding paragraphs are given below:—

Statistics of Colleges for Other (Unclassified) Subjects

State	Number of Institutions	Number of Pupils*			Expenditure	Average Annual Cost per Pupil	Output of Graduates		
		Boys	Girls	Total			Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					Rs.	Rs.			
Bombay	2	147	1	148†	8,36,596	584.8	70	1	71
Kerala . . . . .	..	18	1	19†	..	..	12	..	12
Punjab	1	‡	‡	‡	61,177	3,058.9	..	..	..
Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	..	68	..	68	..	..	..	..	..
West Bengal . . . . .	..	24	3	27§	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi . . . . .	..	29	..	29	..	..	..	..	..
India	3	286	5	291	8,97,773	587.5	82	1	83

* Includes enrolment of attached classes.

† Represents Co-operative Training.

‡ Represents Dairy Science the enrolment of which has been included under Agriculture.

§ Represents Fisheries.

CHAPTER IX

SOCIAL EDUCATION

The year 1957-58 witnessed consolidation and expansion in Social education. A brief account of the important activities of the Central Government in this field is given below :—

1. The scheme of coordinating the Social education Activities of the State Education Departments and the Social Education Organisers' Training Centres in the community project areas was continued during the year. Forty-seven District Social Education Organisers out of the sanctioned strength of 117 were appointed by the State Education Departments. Central assistance for the implementation of this scheme was 50 per cent of their salaries and allowances.

2. The Government of India approved the States' schemes of Social education and library development included in their Educational Development Programmes for 1957-58 and met 50 per cent of the expenditure.

3. Under the scheme of financial assistance to recognised voluntary social educational organisations, grants totalling Rs. 5,48,000 out of a provision of Rs. 7.2 lakhs for 1957-58, were sanctioned.

4. The Advisory Committee for Libraries appointed to advise the Government of India on the expansion of library service in the country started functioning during the year. The Committee was to survey the existing conditions of libraries in India and submit its recommendations to the Government on its future library policy. The Committee finalised the procedure it would adopt in its work as well as the questionnaire to be circulated amongst the State Governments, libraries and other organisations.

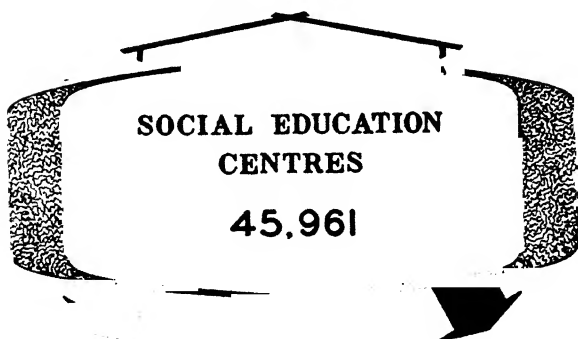
5. The National Fundamental Centre which was set up by the Government of India under the Ministry of Education in May, 1956 to serve as a national centre for training, research and evaluation and to provide leadership in the field of Social education, started its full programme of activities. During the year, almost all staff appointments had been made and equipment obtained locally and through the Technical Cooperation Mission. Arrangements for training the first batch of District Social Education Organisers from States from April, 1958 were completed. During the year, two UNESCO experts—one in Research and Evaluation and the other in Audio-Visual Aids joined the Centre. Plans for research to be taken up by the Centre were prepared by the Research and Evaluation expert. The Centre also served as the clearing house of ideas and information pertaining to Social education.

6. Under the Central schemes of Social education, preliminary work towards the following schemes was in progress :—

- (i) Institute of library science for imparting training in librarianship, etc.,
- (ii) Evening institutes for workers' education and
- (iii) Social education in urban areas.

SOCIAL EDUCATION

1957-58



ADULTS
ON ROLLS

MEN.....10,58,912

WOMEN...1,47,718

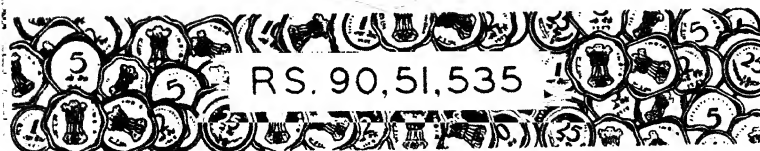
ADULTS

MADE LITERATE

MEN.....4,64,031

WOMEN....55,187

EXPENDITURE



It was proposed to set up a pilot Workers' Institute in a city with a large population to explore the potentialities of social education work amongst labourers. For effective organisation of Social education in urban areas, 8 Coordinating Councils were proposed to be set up in important cities with a provision of Rs. 24 lakhs. The scheme was referred to State Governments for their comments.

7. The Research, Training and Production Centre of Jamia Millia, Islamia prepared 12 specimen books for neo-literates. The project, sponsored by Government of India, was completed in 1957 at a cost of about Rs. 40,000.

8. Another project undertaken by the Government of India in July, 1957 was a scheme of research in the syllabus, text-books, etc. for Adult schools, at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,18,600. The scheme which would last for about 3 years was being executed by the Research, Training and Production Centre of Jamia Millia, Islamia.

9. The production of literature for neo-literates and children in different regional languages received increased impetus through various prize competitions held by the Ministry of Education, through award of prizes to authors of the best books in all languages and through the purchase of 1,500 copies of every prize-winning book for neo-literates and 2,000 copies of every prize-winning book for children of the previous years' competition. The books purchased were distributed free of cost to schools, libraries, children's libraries, social education centres in Community Projects and National Extension Service Blocks, etc., through State Governments. In the fourth competition for books for neo-literates held during the year, 40 prizes of Rs. 500 each were awarded to authors in various Indian regional languages in consultation with the Popular Literature Committee. Authors of the best five of these books were given an additional award of Rs. 500 each. A Children's Literature Committee was set up to assist in the competent assessment of prize books for children and encouragement of literature for children for two years. 22 prizes were awarded on the basis of the third competition held in literature for children.

10. The scheme of organising literary workshops (sahitya rachanalayas) for training authors in the technique of writing books for neo-literates and children continued during the year. Government of India sanctioned eight literary workshops—four for training authors in the technique of writing for neo-literates and 4 for children—the former to be organised in Bombay, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and the latter in Jammu and Kashmir, Orissa, Punjab and Rajasthan. The estimated cost of each workshop was Rs. 11,000.

11. Under the scheme for the production of model books for adults especially of low reading ability, the second edition of 10,000 copies first volume of 'Gyan Sarover'—a popular encyclopedia in Hindi providing easy and pleasant reading on diverse topics of interest to men, women and children—was brought out.

Another encyclopedia for persons of a higher level of literacy, published by M/s Viswa Bharati, Lucknow in Hindi in 10 volumes, was subsidised by Government of India.

12. The scheme for the production of model books for children was continued. Besides, 'Baun Ki Kheti' which was published earlier, two more books 'Bharat Ke Jahaz' and 'Anokha Janwar' were brought out. The manuscript of 'Golden Plough' was approved during the year. Manuscript of 'Story of Life' and 15 entries in a prize competition for the best 'History of India' were received for the award of Rs. 5,000 to the best author.

13. To encourage private agencies to produce suitable literature for children, the Ministry of Education invited the cooperation of Indian publishers for printing and publishing Hindi translation of five books each of foreign classics series and Biology series. A publishing concern of Banaras was selected for publishing 5,000 copies of each of the foreign classics. The Ministry of Education undertook to subsidize the price of these books to the extent of one-third of their cost and purchase 2,000 copies of each of these five books for free distribution to schools, libraries, etc. through State Governments.

14. Under the scheme of encouraging production of social education literature in Hindi through the purchase of copies of outstanding books in this field, social education literature costing about 1.2 lakhs was bought by the Ministry of Education for distribution to educational centres and libraries. The State Governments shared 50 per cent of cost of books, while the balance plus the cost of packing and postage were borne by the Government of India.

15. In order to provide suitable literature to guide social education workers professionally, the Ministry of Education announced a prize scheme under which manuscripts on five selected topics were invited by 30th June, 1957 for the award of prize of Rs. 250 each for the best manuscripts.

16. A scheme costing Rs. 1.546 lakhs submitted by the Hindustan Culture Society, Allahabad, for producing eight graded books for neo-literates was approved by the Government of India and the Society was entrusted with the work in July, 1957. Two instalments of Rs. 25,000 each were sanctioned towards this project. Work on preparation of lessons for books I and II had reached an advanced stage.

17. The National Book Trust established on 1st August, 1957 to make available to the people a large volume of good literature at moderate prices, started functioning and drew up its programme of publications with a budget provision of Rs. 2 lakhs for 1957-58.

18. A Children's Book Trust was set up to enlarge facilities for producing books for children in different languages. Unlike the National Book Trust, it was a private registered body. The Government of India advanced a loan of Rs. 7 lakhs, repayable in ten equal annual instalments, to the Trust for setting up its press and accommodation.

19. In pursuance of the recommendations of the Sixth Development Commissioners' Conference held at Mussoorie in April, 1957, under the auspices of the Ministry of Community Development, a Rural Education Committee consisting of the representatives of the Ministries of Community Development, Food and Agriculture and Education was appointed in January, 1958 to examine the

functioning, aims and objectives of janta colleges, rural institutes, manjari schools and basic agricultural schools. The terms of reference of the Committee were:—

- (a) To examine the objectives of the institutions in question and to recommend any modifications in the same.
- (b) To indicate broadly the lines on which the syllabi of these institutions should be remodelled, so that the objectives of the institutions are achieved and duplication of effort is avoided.
- (c) To suggest modifications for any improvement in these institutions including the objectives so that the output from any of these institutions is not in excess of the requirements.

The Committee visited and discussed problems with the staff of the institutions, the officials of the State Governments, and non-officials intimately interested in them.

20. The activities of the Adult Literature and Children's Sections of the Central Educational Library were continued during the year. The Adult Literature Section registered 1,720 borrowers during the period under review bringing the total to 6,200 from 4,366 and circulated 55,200 volumes. 90,746 Central Government employees used the library reading room.

The Children's Section, besides issuing books, prepared 23 bibliographies in English and Hindi and evaluated 97 Hindi Books for inclusion in the 'Central Education Library Literature Notes'. It participated in exhibitions of children's books and a Science seminar.

Audio-Visual Education

21. Audio-Visual education was introduced in certain teachers' training colleges as a subject.

22. Steps were taken to establish a National Institute for Audio-Visual Education at New Delhi for training teachers in Audio-Visual education with the co-operation of Technical Cooperation Mission. A provision of Rs. 50 lakhs was made for the purpose. Of the three Audio-Visual U.S. experts to be recruited by T.C.M. in consultation with the Government of India, one expert joined as Generalist. During the year, a sum of Rs. 50,000 was provided for the project.

The estimated cost of construction of the Building for the National Institute of Audio-Visual Education came to Rs. 7,06,800.

23. On the recommendation of the National Board of Audio-Visual Education, the first issue of the Audio-Visual Journal was brought out in April, 1957 to foster interest in the use of audio-visual techniques and to serve as a forum for teachers and social education workers.

24. A two-day Regional Audio-Visual Convention of the members of Central Film Library was organised on August 3 and 4, 1957 at New Delhi to stimulate teachers' interest in the use of Audio-Visual aids in schools. The Convention attended by 33 teacher-delegates and many observers was the first of its kind organised in India. It was responsible for the formation of an Audio-Visual Society in Delhi and for mooted the idea of organising similar Convention in other States. An audio-visual exhibition was also organised on the occasion.

25. Under the programme for the production of educational films, two films—(i) *Jamia Millia* and (ii) *the Climate of India* were completed and the following films were under preparation (i) *Institute of Technology, Kharagpur* (ii) *Birds of India* (iii) *Quiz films* and (iv) *the Teaching of Elementary Mathematics*.

26. Under the programme of production of Visual Aids, the Unit for the Production of Visual Aids prepared two charts entitled 'Four R's of Audio-Visual Programme' and 'Seven Ingredients of a Good Lesson' and printed 10,000 copies of each for sale. A folder entitled 'Care of 16 mm Films' was also produced for the benefit of members of the Central Film Library. 153 copies of the filmstrip 'Organisation of Clubs' and 'Education for Life' were made available free of cost to the Directors of Public Instruction and Development Commissioners in States.

27. At the request of the Ministry of Education, the Director-General, All India Radio, set up a six-member Advisory Committee to advise the Government of India on the production of gramophone records for use in secondary schools.

28. The 33 mm filmstrip projector, designed and completed by the Ordnance Factory, Dehra Dun, for use in schools/institutions in pursuance of the recommendations of the National Board for Audio-Visual Education, was previewed in the Ministry of Education for mass production.

29. With the object of implementing the recommendation of the National Board of Audio-Visual Education in India regarding the work of translation of the teaching notes of filmstrips into Hindi, a translation unit was set up in the Ministry of Education which obtained permission from foreign producers of filmstrips for translation of their standard teaching notes on filmstrips into Hindi. Teaching notes of 13 filmstrips were translated during the year.

30. Films acquired from the countries of Malaya, Indonesia, Czechoslovakia and Canada were previewed with a view to considering the possibility of acquiring them on the basis of exchange of negatives. Films already acquired from the National Film Board of Canada under this project were being dubbed in Hindi at the Films Division, Bombay. The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting were requested to draw up estimates for the project. A sum of Rs. 25,000 was provided for this during the year.

31. For the purchase of films, filmstrips, film equipment and other audio-visual aids for the Central Films Library, a sum of Rs. 69,000 was provided. 600 films, 40 filmstrips and some equipment were added to the library. The Preview Committee held 30 meetings, and 149 films and 142 dia-maps and slides were previewed. The library enrolled 136 members bringing the total to 1,126. As many as 7,764 films and 20 filmstrips were issued to member institutions. Reprints of an article 'How to Make Class Room Diorama' by B. Hughes were distributed to members of Central Films Library and also to State governments to acquaint teachers with the latest development in Audio-Visual education. Similarly, copies of a pamphlet entitled 'Printing by Silk Screen' were made available to the Directors of Public Instruction and Development Commissioners in States. Three outstanding films 'Children of Hiroshima', 'Beneath the Seven

'Seas' and 'Hello Elephant' were acquired for audience engaged in the promotion of film appreciation and also for the Research and Reference Section of the Central Films Library.

The Mobile Cinema Unit attached to Central Film Library, during this year, confined its activities to conducting film shows in educational institutions only to demonstrate the proper use of audio-visual aids for class-room teaching. It organised 300 film shows and 45 preview meetings. The unit also undertook a project of assessing and evaluating the usefulness of films in education with the object of guiding the members of Central Films Library in the proper use of films and showed some specially selected films.

A sum of Rs. 4,000 was provided for the maintenance of the Mobile Cinema Unit.

32. The UNESCO Travelling Library on Audio-Visual Education which was received by the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research in December, 1956 was loaned to the social education organisers' training centres at Nilokheri, Allahabad, Calcutta, Sriniketan and Delhi.

33. For the implementation of the Central Audio-Visual schemes during 1957-58, a sum of Rs. 1.5 lakhs was provided. Besides, the Central Ministry of Education paid a sum of Rs. 5.78 lakhs to State governments and Union Territories as Central assistance for the implementation of eight schemes started during the previous year.

34. December 1, 1957 was observed as the All-India Social Education Day throughout the country and due publicity was given to social education programmes. Besides, exhibitions and film shows were organised.

Main Developments

A brief account of the progress achieved in the field of Social education in different States and Union Territories is given below:

Andhra Pradesh

Schools were supplied with continuation reading material to facilitate the neo-literates to improve their knowledge.

The two adult education mobile units and the mobile audio-visual education van organised 686 propaganda lectures and 180 educational film shows for illiterate audiences. Under the scheme of training teachers in adult literacy schools in Andhra area, 105 elementary school teachers underwent intensive training in Adult education methods during the year.

To make Adult education a success, and train the teachers of adult schools, a scheme of 'Training of Social Education Workers' was sanctioned in January, 1958 under the Second Five Year Plan in Telengana area. 85 candidates participated in the training course held in March, 1958. A social education exhibition was organised in January, 1958 in Kothagudem in connection with the celebration of Health Week.

The Janta College, Domakonda conducted 3 courses, each of 14 weeks duration. A monthly stipend of Rs. 25 was sanctioned to each trainee. 74 village youths received training during the year.

Under the Second Five Year Plan Schemes, the Regional and District libraries in Andhra and Telengana areas were given grants of Rs. 34,605 and Rs. 1.05 lakhs respectively for expanding library facilities. Audio-Visual education equipment costing Rs. 16,460 was supplied to Central Films Library in Andhra area and of Rs. 38 thousands to some of the high schools in Telengana area. A Vocabulary Research Unit established at Rajahmundry, during the year 1956-57, was included in the plan schemes of the year under review.

The Audio-Visual education scheme was extended to Telengana area during the year under report. Thirty schools were supplied with radio sets and 15 schools with tape recorders. In Andhra area, 30 schools were supplied with radio sets on grants basis.

1,004 filmshows and 324 filmstrip shows were shown in schools. Seminars on Audio-Visual education were organised in all the 15 educational districts in the Andhra area and exhibitions of audio-visual aids prepared by pupils and teachers were held and prizes awarded to the best exhibits.

In the three training courses conducted in Audio-Visual education, 60 teachers were trained.

Assam

Under the scheme for expansion of library movement, the seven district libraries selected a number of 'Deposits Centres' from amongst the village libraries aided by the Department for circulation of books. An amount of Rs. 34,424 was given to 716 rural libraries as book grants and 10,936 additional books were distributed free to these libraries by the Department of Education.

Under the programme for education of adults, instruction in the three R's and fundamentals of health, hygiene, economic development through spare time activities, improved agriculture, citizenship, culture and recreation was imparted to adults. Voluntary organisations conducting adult education centres were supplied materials for the literacy classes as well as follow-up literature free of cost.

Two model community centres were established during the year for the spread of literacy and improvement of health and hygiene.

During the year, an intensive programme for the training of social educational workers was undertaken. 18 such training camps were organised. At these camps, mostly residential, 565 workers (mostly primary school teachers) were given training in the subjects and practical social work and recreational programmes were undertaken with the cooperation of local people.

Special book exhibition was organised at Gauhati in collaboration with the District Library, Gauhati.

The bimonthly journal 'Janasiksha' meant mainly for the neo-literates was distributed free to the adult education centres.

One more mobile unit was added to the already existing one unit in audio-visual education section. 172 film shows were organised by them.

Bihar

The State government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 3,23,520 for continuance of the 337 social education centres opened previously under the scheme for providing relief to educated unemployed. The scheme for the establishment of a film library at Patna was approved and a sum of Rs. 25,000 was sanctioned for distributing radio sets in 100 non-government high schools.

Bombay

Social education continued to be well organised in the erstwhile Bombay State under city social education committees at Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad, Sholapur and Jalgaon, and under two regional social committees in the remaining areas of the State, one each for the two linguistic regions of Maharashtra and Gujarat. The committees were paid grants at 50 per cent of their approved expenditure. In the community development projects and national extension service blocks, the development of Social education was the special responsibility of the Project and Block Development Officers, and special staff and funds were provided for the purpose. In other areas, Social education was left to the control of Education Department. In Saurashtra, social education activities were pursued by the Education and Development Departments. Agencies like Maldhari Sangh and Backward Class Board also carried on this work. In Vidharbha region, the Social Welfare Department and the Development Department dealt with Social education. In Marathwada and Kutch areas, the community development projects and national extension service blocks and Education Departments looked after the spread of social education. In Kutch, two more agencies—Social Welfare Department and District Local Boards—conducted adult centres.

The Bombay City Social Education Committee continued to publish the news sheet 'Saksharata Deep' and monthly magazines were published in regional languages by the regional social education committees. The Urdu fortnightly 'Rahber' was published by a private agency subsidised by the Department. Under the scheme of production of social education literature for neo-literates, 6 books were published by the regional social education committee during the year, bringing the total of such books published so far to 75. A literary workshop for training writers in the technique of writing for neo-literates and a writers' camp were organised at Umharat (District Surat) and at Alanda (District Poona) respectively.

The mobile library system, sponsored by the regional social education committee for Guajrat, was working well. 59,810 new books, suitable for neo-literates, were purchased at a cost of Rs. 21,080.41 nP. The scheme of integrated library service was continued during the year at a cost of Rs. 10,460 and 57,594 books were circulated. The class circulating libraries, area libraries and central libraries started by the Bombay City Social Education Committee continued their activities during the year. 186 books were added to the central library. There were six area libraries with about 700 books.

Under the scheme to train social education workers, 25 short courses of a fortnight's duration were organised, in which 807 social education workers were trained at a total cost of Rs. 19,535. Besides, a short-term training course in Education of 5 months' duration was organised at the Graduates' Basic Training Centre, Amravati in which 20 social education organisers were trained. A number of courses and camps were also organised for social education workers in the community development projects and national extension service blocks. A handbook for social education workers viz. 'Suggestions to Teachers in Social Education' was prepared during the year. Seminars on 'Education and Social Education' were organised at Baroda, Surat, Kolhapur, Buldhna and Parbhani in May, 1957 for social education organisers, departmental officers, inspecting officers, and a seminar was organised at Nagpur from 15th November, 1957 for State level officers. The national level seminar held at Gwalior from 30th November, 1957 to 2nd December, 1957 was attended by the Director of Education. The divisional conferences of social education organisers of 3 days' duration each were organised at Satara, Nasik, Baroda, Rajkot, Parbhani and Akola during December, 1957 to March, 1958.

The other general social education programmes such as cultural programmes, visual aids, filmshows, radio talks, celebration and observance of national days, etc., were continued during the year. 7,285 film shows, 1,086 films:rip shows and 96 magic lantern shows were arranged. Two short-term courses for visual education were conducted for the benefit of 72 secondary school teachers and a short course in Audio-Visual education was arranged for 28 gramsevakas and gramsevikas deputed for handicrafts training by Central Social Welfare Board from 14 states. Two exhibitions were also organised during the year in Vidharbha. Programmes were also presented by Kalapathaks.

In Saurashtra, 823 new *Youth Mandals* were started.

In order to give instructions to women in subjects like child care, simple arts and crafts, Government continued the scheme of Matru Vikas centres in Bombay, Poona and Sholapur under the respective city social education committees on 50 per cent grant-in-aid basis.

For eradicating untouchability and providing healthy recreation combined with instruction, five new Sanskar kendras were opened during the year bringing the total to 39.

Under the scheme for opening community-cum-recreation centres for Vimukta Jatis, three kendras were functioning during the year.

The pilot project 'Farm Forum', launched by the All India Radio with the help of UNESCO to impart useful information to agriculturists, was continued as a permanent feature of Poona Station. A Farm Advisory Committee was set up for the purpose with the Director of Education as one of the members. Besides agricultural topics, subjects like health, sanitation, education, cooperation, etc. were also discussed at these Forums.

Kerala

To economise expenditure and promote better coordination of work, the Government decided to abolish the separate social education wing and to integrate it with the Education Department at the State and district levels. Under

the orientation training programmes for primary school teachers, six orientation training camps, of one month's duration each, were organised and 291 teachers were trained. Activities like youth festival, labour and social service camps, tours and hikes under the youth welfare programmes were organised by the social educational wing.

221 educational film shows were arranged by the two audio-visual units of the social educational wing. Special shows were also conducted on request from institutions and in seminars and conferences. It was decided to set up a Central films library and preliminary steps were taken to form four district film libraries attached with mobile units.

Madhya Pradesh

Social educational schemes received further fillip during the year with the starting of circulating libraries, free supply of literature, installation of radio sets, organisation of cinema shows, etc. About 1,500 film shows were arranged. Booklets and folders on subjects of rural and general interest were produced. A monthly wall news-paper called 'Samachar' and a quarterly magazine 'Deepak' were brought out.

An exhibition unit was set up in each district and in each divisional head-quarter to spot-light the progress made in the field of panchayats, social education and social welfare.

The kala pathaks, already existing in Mahakoshal, were further strengthened. Four kala pathak units were started in the Vindhya Pradesh area during the year.

Madras

The modified scheme of Social education continued satisfactorily during the year. The scheme which was introduced during the year 1954-55, was restricted to the age-group 8-18, and was confined to the national extension service and community project areas. The course was spread over 3 years. 60 adult literacy schools were opened during the year. Two training schools for the training of teachers for these schools were started, one at Tirukhallikundram and the other at Tirumangalam. Six courses of training in adult education methods were conducted in each of the training schools and 480 teachers were trained.

Under the scheme for the production of social education literature for neo-literates, an expenditure of Rs. 22 thousands was incurred during the year and 50 books were approved for publication.

The two adult education mobile units conducted 265 film shows during the year. Films and filmstrips for Rs. 15,000 were purchased for the film library.

Mysore

Under the control of the Mysore State Adult Education Council in the erst-while Mysore state and Hyderabad and Madras Karnatak areas, the various schemes of Social education were undertaken and continued. A new Vidya-peetha was started at Shivanagudda in Maudya District for rural leadership and cottage industries. The council started 34 new libraries during the year.

Three more mobile units were added to the existing 4 for increasing the facilities of visual education at vidyapeethas with a generous aid from the Government of India.

Orissa

Construction of buildings for the opening of a Janta College at Angul was taken up during the year.

For the production of social education literature for adults and for literacy as well as follow-up studies, the post of the Production Officer and Writer-cum-Translator was continued. Eight books were brought out and distributed to national extension service and community development blocks. 20,000 copies of a primer in Oriya were printed. 12,000 copies of two new posters on 'Manure' and 'Kalasi' were printed and distributed to blocks.

A new set of rules for giving grants-in-aid was prepared by Government and grants of Rs. 1,00,000 were distributed to village libraries. 745 libraries were given grants to the extent of 75 per cent during the year under report. The integrated library service at Angul continued to function satisfactorily.

A children's literature committee was constituted by Government.

For the preparation and purchase of audio-visual aids grants were given to training schools and colleges.

The mobile film unit organised 71 filmshows. Two play-lets were recorded and 250 copies of each were prepared for distribution to the N.E.S. and community development blocks. Five documentary and three feature films were purchased for the film library during the year.

Punjab

In the community project and national extension service blocks, women organisations, children parks and 2,400 young farmers' clubs were set up. Besides, there were 1,680 reading rooms and libraries and 2,521 community centres in block areas.

Two fully equipped mobile vans arranged a number of filmshows and propaganda lectures in Jullundur and Ambala divisions.

The Central library at Chandigarh, three district libraries and one audio-visual education library were further developed. Five social education officers were appointed in the State.

At the Janta College, Dujana (Distt. Rohtak) 75 trainees completed the course during the year.

Rajasthan

Under the scheme for promoting Social education, five district social education offices, one each at Alwar, Bharatpur, Banswara, Durgapur, and Ganganagar were established to look after Social education. Out of a provision of Rs. 86,000, Rs. 69,000 were spent during the year.

Under the scheme of Audio-Visual education, the office of audio-visual education Officer with staff was established at Ajmer. 45 radio sets, and films and filmstrips were purchased during the year.

Uttar Pradesh

To accelerate the pace of Social education, two more mobile training squads were started, in addition to the two established during the previous year, and the construction work of eight circulating libraries was completed. For purchase of film projectors, Rs. 60,000 were sanctioned to district social education organisations.

Under the Second Five Year Plan scheme for improving the production of the films and the filmstrips, a camera dolly and an editing table were added to the production equipment and the construction of a film studio was undertaken. The film producing section of the Education Department produced 6 films namely (i) Naye Sikke, (ii) Cheeni (iii) Departmental News, 1957-58, (iv) Cement Ki Kahani, (v) Dhaloo Dharti Ka Upyog and (vi) Fruit Preservation and six filmstrips namely (i) Allahabad Museum, (ii) Lucknow Museum, (iii) Ayodhya, (iv) Audio-Visual Aids I, (v) Audio-Visual Aids II and (vi) Audio Visual Aids III and made arrangement for the exhibition of films and filmstrips. Five publicity vans fitted with projectors and loudspeakers moved extensively in the rural areas and organised 402 film shows.

The State central film library established during the previous year purchased 127 films and 148 filmstrips for Rs. 55,729. The library issued 631 films and 12 filmstrips to institutions.

During the year, fifteen districts of the State were selected for intensive development of Audio-Visual education. District associations and executive committees were formed in these districts. Grants to the extent of Rs. 4,000 for the purchase of audio-visual equipment were sanctioned to each of these districts on 50 per cent basis, the remaining 50 per cent to be provided by the district associations.

Under the Second Five Year Plan schemes of educational development, a literary workshop of one and a half months' duration for training writers in the production of literature for neo-literates was organised from January 12, 1958 to February 26, 1958 in which 19 delegates participated.

The Education Expansion Department of the State maintained 1,333 Government libraries and 3,600 reading rooms in rural areas. Books and periodicals of the value of Rs. 1,26,687 were supplied to them.

The social education week was celebrated in January-February, 1958. A reading room for pilgrims was set up in the local magh mela camp which was visited by 2,150 persons. Educational and cultural films were exhibited in the evenings. An education exhibition for Social education purposes was held in Meerut.

West Bengal

Expansion of integrated library service in urban and rural areas was kept up. 134 more rural libraries were set up in addition to the existing 130 libraries. Besides, there were 1,709 aided village libraries with a total collection of 31,71,194 books. 31,37,799 books were issued to public during 1957-58. Five area libraries were started at Kalimpong and eight more area libraries sanctioned during the year. For the State central library first instalment of books and equipment was purchased during the year.

The publication of the monthly journal 'Jana Siksha' was continued and 5,000 copies were distributed free to neo-literates and social education workers.

Grants of Rs. 4,86,974 were sanctioned to 12 voluntary organisations for such constructive activities as adult literacy classes, craft training, health and sanitation, campus training in first aid, library service, and establishment of audio-visual units. Facilities for follow-up education also existed in the library centres.

A literary workshop was organised at Banipur for the production of literature for neo-literates, where 16 writers and 2 artists underwent training. Twenty well-illustrated books were written by the participants.

49 social education organisers received training in different social education organisers' training centres. A vocabulary research unit was sanctioned and attached to the David Hare Training College for preparing a graded vocabulary for children and neo-literate adults.

Steps for the revival and reorientation of the traditional folk entertainment were taken. The State government sanctioned grants of Rs. 29,000 to bona fide organisations, parties and individuals through social education councils in different districts. 1,012 performances were held and were attended by 5,62,023 persons. Training in 'Katha Kata', folk dance, opera, drama and community entertainment was imparted at three centres:—Bangabani, Nabadwip; Kathakata Training Centre of Pandit R.R. Goswami, Nabadwip and Kathakata Training Centre of Pandit Probhat Chandra Goswami at Cooch Behar, with government grants. 40 trainees received training at these centres. For organising folk recreational activities, special grants of Rs. 1,000 were sanctioned to the following 4 well-known organisations : (i) Rural Reconstruction Institute, Viswa Bharati, (ii) Suresh Ram Krishna Mission Ashram, (iii) Rama Krishna Mission Jana-siksha Mandir, Belur and (iv) Kakdwip Gaudiya Math. Nearly 1,72,600 persons attended 1,182 performances arranged by these organisations.

The audio-visual unit organised 951 shows and exhibited 536 films.

During the year, 30 open air work-camps were held and a new school-community centre was sanctioned.

The janta colleges organised annual ten-day melas and arranged recreational performances and exhibitions. A national seminar on 'Workers Education' under the auspices of the Indian Adult Education Association, Delhi was held at Habra from 21st December, 1957 to 27th December, 1957. Over 100 social education workers participated in the seminar.

A. & N. Islands

Three social education extension officers were appointed in the national extension service blocks during the year.

Delhi

Under the scheme for the production of social education literature for neo-literates, 3 prizes were awarded to the authors of best books for the neo-literates. A sum of Rs. 4,000 was spent on this account.

The 5 model community centres started during the First Five Year Plan continued their work satisfactorily during the year.

The integrated library services also started under the First Five Year Plan were continued during the year. The libraries attached with a mobile service at Najafgrah supplied books and magazines to rural population.

During the year, about 80 women received training at the Mobile Janta College for Women in knitting, tailoring and embroidery. The Janta College, Alipur continued to impart training in village leadership.

The educational caravan in their tours to rural areas organised film shows, educational melas, dramatic performances, demonstrations on health and agriculture, exhibitions and inter-village tournaments. It also provided mobile library service. The department continued to publish the two fortnightly 'Hamara Gaon', 'Hamara Shuhar' and supplied them to literacy centres.

Himachal Pradesh

Under the library service schemes, library books, furniture and other requisites costing Rs. 31,000 were purchased for the proposed Central library. Similar purchases worth Rs. 1.85 lakhs were made for the opening of 5 circulating district libraries.

L. M. & A. Islands

A sum of Rs. 1,200 was set apart for starting adult education centres.

Manipur

A social education unit was set up to coordinate various social education programmes. A district library and a children's library-cum-museum were established during the year.

An audio-visual unit was set up and its officer sent to Bombay for a short term training in Audio-Visual education.

For the production of literature, one writing competition of books for children and neo-literates was conducted. 5 prizes were awarded to writers of books for children and 5 other prizes to writers of books for neo-literates. 1,000 copies of first prize winning book were purchased for distribution to adult literacy centres.

Tripura

During the year, 4 more sub-divisions were brought under community development blocks.

The State Education Directorate set up a film equipment pool. The State central library and branch libraries were enriched. The mobile library van newly procured supplied suitable books to branch libraries for village readers. A mobile squad arranged film shows and other programmes in 85 social education centres. Another mobile cultural squad manned by 4 social education workers organised mobile puppet shows.

A staff training course for social education workers was conducted in Janta College in which 40 village women social workers and 20 non-official social workers were trained in Social education.

Schools/Classes/Centres

The total number of social education schools, classes and centres increased by 4.5 per cent from 44,058 (39,342 for men and 4,716 for women) to 45,961 (40,878 for men and 5,083 for women) during the year. Of these, 11,552 were managed by government, 1,091 by district boards, 189 by municipal boards and 33,129 by private bodies.

The number of social education schools, classes and centres in rural areas increased from 36,562 (33,952 for men and 2,610 for women) to 38,473 (35,143 for men and 3,330 for women) and constituted 83.7 per cent of the total number of social education centres as against 83.0 per cent in the previous year. Cols. (2) and (3) show the State-wise distribution of social education schools, classes and centres for the year 1956-57 and 1957-58. Increase was reported by the States of Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Kerala, Mysore, Uttar Pradesh, Tripura and Pondicherry only, the highest being in Bombay (1,675) and the least in Pondicherry (4). Rajasthan reported the same number of schools as during the previous year. The decrease in the number of social education schools/classes/centres in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Orissa, Punjab, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, L.M. & A. Islands and Manipur was due to closure of schools on account of low attendance. With the transfer of Tuensang division of N.E.F.A. to Naga Hills Tuensang Area in November, 1957, there were no adult schools in N.E.F.A. There was no school or centre for adults in A. & N. Islands.

Enrolment

The total number of adults on rolls increased by only 1,645 to 12,06,630 (10,58,912 men and 1,47,718 women). The enrolment in rural areas alone was 9,77,863 (8,93,831 men and 84,032 women) and constituted 81.0 per cent of the total number of adults on rolls in such schools/centres/classes as against 81.7 per cent during the previous year.

Columns (5) to (11) of Table. CIV give enrolment statistics. Increase in the number of adults on rolls was reported by all the States except Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, West Bengal, Manipur and N.E.F.A. Madhya Pradesh reported the same number of adults on rolls. Numerically, so far as increase in the number on rolls is concerned, Mysore topped the list by registering an increase of 27,417. The other States in descending order were Bombay (16,444) and Bihar (13,330). The rest of the States enrolled less than 6,000 additional adults.

Expenditure

The total expenditure on Social education rose during the year 1957-58 from Rs. 85,44,572 to Rs. 90,51,535 at the rate of 5.5 per cent, and formed 0.4 per cent of the total expenditure on Education. Of the total expenditure, 90.6 per cent was met from government funds, 3.7 per cent from local board funds and 5.7 per cent from other sources.

Columns (16) to (19) of Table show the expenditure on Social education in various States during 1956-57 and 1957-58. Except in Andhra Pradesh, Bombay, Kerala, Himachal Pradesh, L.M. & A. Islands and Manipur, the increase is shared by all the States. The decrease in most of these States was

due to the closure of the social education centres. Numerically, Punjab recorded the highest increase of Rs. 3,02,211, followed by West Bengal (Rs. 88,377) and Pondicherry the lowest (2,167) with the exception of Assam where the increase was insignificant. On percentage basis, the highest position was again occupied by Punjab (106.2), while the lowest position, with the exception of Assam, was occupied by Bihar and Delhi (2.2). Column (20) of table CIV shows the proportion of total expenditure devoted to Social education in various States.

The percentages of expenditure met from different sources of income are given in columns (21) to (24) of table CIV. The government continued to meet entire expenditure in Assam, Mysore, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Pondicherry and nearly so in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Uttar Pradesh and Tripura. Excepting Delhi, the contribution from government funds was above 75 per cent in all the States. Compared with 1956-57 figures, the proportion of government expenditure increased in all States except Bihar, Bombay, Orissa and Tripura. The share of local boards was insignificant in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal, while it ranged between 1.5 per cent in Uttar Pradesh to 50.5 per cent in Delhi. The contribution from other sources was highest in Bombay (18.2 per cent), followed by Orissa (11.7 per cent), West Bengal (8.7 per cent) and less than 5 per cent in the rest of the States.

Number of Adults made literate

Of the total number of adults on rolls (10,58,912 men and 1,47,718 women) 4,64,031 men and 55,187 women were made literate during the year as against 4,91,234 men and 53,987 women made literate during the previous year. The largest number of adults who were awarded literacy certificates was in Bihar followed by Bombay, West Bengal, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan and Assam. The least number was in L.M. & A. Islands. Columns (12) to (14) of Table CIV give statistics of the number of adults made literate.

Teachers

The total number of teachers, honorary as well as regular, in the social education schools, classes and centres increased from 44,159 to 44,542 during the year. Of the total, 9,327 were specially trained and constituted 20.9 per cent of the total number of teachers. Statistics relating to teachers are given in column (15) of table C-IV.

Table CIV—Statistics of Social Education

State	Number of Schools (Classes)		Number of Adults on Rolls			Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	
	Centres		Men	Women	All Persons		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	2,676	1,898	— 778	78,306	52,362	4,197	3,730
Assam	694	722	+ 28	25,529	24,039	2,585	2,587
Bihar	5,767	6,302	+ 535	2,12,300	2,20,655	22,195	27,230
Bombay	16,873	18,548	+ 1,675	2,76,363	2,93,380	55,460	54,887
Kerala	315	373	+ 58	7,992	8,170	814	499
Madhya Pradesh	3,065	3,746	— 19	54,894	53,796	4,331	5,429
Madras	1,570	1,729	— 21	37,899	37,860	5,346	5,672
Mysore	3,903	5,260	+ 1,267	65,521	92,085	5,837	6,690
Orissa	2,297	1,777	— 520	65,760	55,229	4,703	2,722
Punjab	351	281	— 70	10,354	8,122	3,624	4,171
Rajasthan	1,340	1,340	..	20,944	23,716	4,477	4,936
Uttar Pradesh	529	575	+ 46	9,956	11,776	3,285	3,145
							13,240
							14,921
							+ 1,661
							27,952
							+ 2,531
							12,293
							— 1,666
							58,061
							— 12,511
							70,562
							71,358
							98,775
							+ 27,417
							43,532
							+ 287
							59,225
							8,806
							8,669
							— 137
							3,48,267
							+ 16,444
							2,47,885
							+ 13,330
							27,526
							— 688
							66,092
							— 26,471

West Bengal	Dalh	Thimachal Pradesh	L. M. & A. Islands	Manipur	Tripura	N.E.P.A.	Condominium	India
3,738	205	190	9	110	313	15	38	44,058
3,258	194	177	5	57	381	..	42	45,981
-- 484	-- 11	-- 3	-- 4	-- 53	12,061 + 68	-- 15	4	-- 1,903
1,72,052	3,272	3,052	130	1,850	12,061	555	784	10,58,792
1,19,943	4,816	4,068	132	1,902	10,361	..	800	10,58,912
21,490	3,352	511	..	669	1,859	..	78	1,45,193
18,102	3,946	59	..	244	2,469	..	140	1,47,718
1,93,522	6,854	3,503	130	2,629	13,950	555	802	12,04,885
1,69,105	8,762 + 1,908	4,127 + 534	132 + 2	1,546 -- 1,083	19,830 + 5,800	--	940 + 78	12,06,630 + 1,546

Number of Adults made Literate	Total Expenditure on Social Education	Percent-	Percentage of Expendi- ture met from
100	100	100	100
200	200	200	200
300	300	300	300
400	400	400	400
500	500	500	500
600	600	600	600
700	700	700	700
800	800	800	800
900	900	900	900
1000	1000	1000	1000

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Andhra Pradesh	21,375	2,176	23,551	2,121	5,02,468	3,98,784	-1,03,684	-20.6	0.2	99.9	..	0.1
Assam	16,977	1,720	18,497	722	1,54,009	1,50,911	+	0.0	0.2	100.0	..	..
Bihar	1,56,827	15,679	1,72,506	6,240	14,56,656	11,81,497	+2,441	+2.2	0.8	99.5	..	3.5
Bombay	68,508	12,774	81,372	14,222	10,66,976	10,21,298	-33,248	-3.8	0.2	75.3	1.5	5.0
Kerala	8,170	499	8,669	574	66,157	32,663	-34,004	-51.5	0.0	99.8	..	0.2
Madhya Pradesh	28,814	2,157	30,971	2,961	6,27,515	6,62,137	+34,622	+5.3	0.5	99.1	..	0.9
Madras	*	*	*	1,526	3,50,611	4,16,060	+33,449	+9.3	0.2	97.0	..	3.0
Mysore	24,365	2,076	26,441	6,003	1,07,005	1,29,356	+22,351	+20.9	0.1	100.0	..	..
Orissa	39,956	1,909	41,865	1,816	3,38,000	3,59,743	+21,743	+6.4	0.7	88.3	..	11.7
Punjab	4,699	1,404	6,103	345	2,84,348	5,56,759	+3,02,211	+106.2	0.5	93.3	..	5.6
Rajasthan	18,032	3,420	21,452	1,340	3,92,264	4,49,574	+57,310	+14.6	0.6	100.0	..	..

* No examination was conducted during the year.

Year Passed	West Bengal	Delhi	Himachal Pradesh	L.M. & A. Islands	Mizoram	Tripura	N.E.F.A.	Pondicherry	India
6,485	17,672	3,469	4,119	72	1,671	12,636	..	720	4,64,061
936	6,178	2,004	59	..	911	2,002	..	130	65,187
7,441	33,840	5,464	4,128	72	1,298	14,638	..	910	5,19,218
660	4,151	230	128	5	57	639	..	43	44,542
89,028	22,57,544	4,35,000	36,799	900	30,658	5,85,829	34,545	9,260	65,44,572
93,744	23,45,921	4,43,800	4,421	..	6,830	7,56,300	..	11,427	80,51,535
+ 6,716	+ 88,377	+ 8,800	- 32,378	900	- 23,208	+ 1,70,331	- 34,545	+ 2,167	+ 5,06,068
+ 7.5	+ 3.9	+ 2.0	- 88.0	- 100.0	- 77.2	+ 29.1	- 100.0	+ 23.4	+ 5.9
0.0	0.8	0.6	0.7	..	0.2	6.6	..	0.3	0.4
96.5	91.0	49.5	100.0	..	100.0	97.8	..	100.0	90.6
0.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.2
1.1	0.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.5
2.0	8.7	..	..	..	..	2.2	..	..	5.7

CHAPTER X

MISCELLANEOUS

1. Pre-Primary Education

The importance of Pre-Primary education is receiving increasing recognition. Montessori, Kindergarten, pre-Basic and other types of nursery schools or balwadis lead the child imperceptibly from the home environment to the school atmosphere and lay the foundation for the next and more formal stage of education.

During the year under report, the total number of recognised pre-primary and pre-basic schools in the country increased from 769 to 928. Of these 6.1 per cent were managed by Government and 9.4 per cent by local boards, while the remaining 84.5 per cent (58.2 per cent aided and 26.3 per cent un-aided) were under private control.

The total enrolment in these schools as well as pre-primary classes attached to primary and secondary schools increased from 99,313 (57,772 boys and 41,541 girls) to 1,11,391 (61,898 boys and 49,493 girls). As against an expenditure of Rs. 28,86,710 in 1956-57, the total expenditure on pre-primary schools amounted to Rs. 32,99,544 during the year under review. The share of the Government and local boards was 26.7 and 9.0 per cent respectively, while the contribution from fees and other sources worked out to 36.7 and 27.6 per cent respectively. Of the total number of 2,512 teachers employed in these schools, 1,628 (64.8 per cent) were trained as against 1,259 (59.1 per cent) during the previous year. The proportion of women teachers constituted 82.7 per cent of the total number of teachers during the year under review. Detailed statistics of pre-primary schools are given in table CV.

During 1957-58, the following States reported training institutions for pre-primary school teachers:—

Andhra Pradesh

Pre-Primary Teachers' Training School, Pentapadu (West Godavari).

Bombay

1. Bal Adhyapan Mandir, Dadar, Bombay.
2. Bal Adhyapan Mandir, Ville Park, Bombay.
3. Bal Adhyapan Mandir, Poona.
4. Gram Bal Adhyapan Mandir, Bordi.
5. M.B.H. Kindergarten Training Institute, Sholapur.
6. Balkanji Bari Pre-Primary Training College, Bombay.
7. Pre-Primary Training College, Vinctia Blocks, Ahmedabad.
8. Government Pre-Primary Montessori Training Institute for Women, Nagpur.

9. Bal Adhyapan Mandir, Montessori Training Institute for Women, Yeotmal.

10. Seva Sadan Pre-Primary Training Institute, Nagpur.
11. Bhagini Mandal Pre-Primary Training Institute, Nagpur.
12. Ghorshale Bal Adhyapan Mandir, Bhavnagar, and
13. Daxinamurti Bal Adhyapan Mandir, Bhavnagar.

Kerala

1. Nursery Training School, Trivandrum, and
2. Nursery Training School, Alleppey.

Madhya Pradesh

1. Pre-primary Training Institute, Jabalpur, and
2. Montessori Training Institute, Indore.

Madras

1. Nursery Training School, Vepery, Madras.
2. Arundale Montessori Training School, Adyar.
3. Brindavan Kindergarten Training School, Mylapore, and
4. Pre-basic Training School, Kasturbagram.

Uttar Pradesh

Nursery Training College for Women, Allahabad.

Delhi

Happy Teachers' Training School, Delhi.

2. Aesthetic Education

The Central and the State governments continued their activities in their respective spheres to encourage the development of Aesthetic education. In most of the institutions, drawing was a compulsory subject at the primary and middle stages of education and an elective one at the high/higher secondary stage. Music and dancing were taught in most of the girls' schools. Schools with diversified courses provided greater facilities for this type of education.

Important activities of the Central Government in the field of Aesthetic education are summarised below—

The second annual meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Museums was held on 24th December, 1957 at New Delhi, preceded by the third meeting of the Standing Committee of the Board on 23rd December 1957. The Board made a number of recommendations emphasising the urgent need for increasing the tempo of museum development, setting up popular science museums, improving standards of museum personnel by instituting academic courses and in-service training projects, organising seminars on museum-techniques and annual exhibitions of the best acquisitions of art objects, and exploring all possibilities of getting technical assistance and equipment from UNESCO and other foreign sources. It was proposed to establish a children's Museum at Delhi. Rs. 20 lakhs were provided for the re-organisation and development of museums.

Table CV—Statistics of Pre-Primary Schools

State	Number of Pupils*					Expenditure				
	Boys		Girls		Total					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47
Andhra Pradesh	17	32	1,105	2,013	705	1,426	1,810	3,439	76,132	72,425
Assam	23	24	601	600	560	670	1,161	1,270	41,028	40,657
Bihar	7	9	434	380	266	240	700	620	34,549	61,565
Bombay	427	482	27,840	29,296	19,000	19,720	47,440	49,016	14,76,408	15,44,931
Jammu & Kashmir	..	..	3,360	2,949	2,033	7,245	5,393	10,194	..	..
Kerala	6	13	181	543	171	577	352	1,120	14,708	29,447
Madhya Pradesh	70	111	2,976	3,900	2,487	3,349	5,463	7,309	3,21,623	4,43,643
Madras	33	30	1,311	1,400	1,212	1,319	2,523	2,719	1,51,997	1,60,308
Mysore	100	119	3,122	3,830	2,771	3,499	5,893	7,329	1,52,543	2,04,494
Orissa	..	..	5,798	5,713	2,906	2,760	8,704	8,603	..	..

Punjab	2	2	1,077	338	959	288	2,036	626	14,129	12,824
Rajasthan	1	7	861	1,082	749	892	1,610	1,974	953	46,574
Uttar Pradesh	31	13	2,695	3,224	2,971	2,236	4,769	5,460	2,96,645	3,37,936
West Bengal	31	36	2,955	3,215	2,532	2,692	5,187	6,207	2,43,652	2,78,448
A. & N. Islands . . . . .	..	..	467	177	316	312	813	789	..	..
Delhi	5	5	2,919	2,115	1,298	1,436	3,317	3,551	30,883	29,140
Himachal Pradesh	2	2	28	31	19	23	17	54	7,641	4,607
Manipur . . . . .	..	1	..	12	..	8	..	20	..	3,770
Tripura	1	1	18	22	18	22	36	44	25,513	22,819
Pondicherry	7	11	321	668	835	479	1,759	1,147	†	5,890
India	769	928	57,772	61,898	41,541	49,493	99,313	1,11,391	28,86,710	32,99,544

* Includes enrolment in classes attached to primary and secondary schools.

† Not available.

The Government of India spent nearly Rs. 2,66,000 for the maintenance and further development of the National Museum, New Delhi, for 1957-58. During the past eight years of its existence the Museum had acquired a collection of about 40,000 objects worth over 50 lakhs of rupees. Of these about 5,000 are paintings representing Mughal, Rajasthani and Pahari Schools, some of them rare, e.g. miniatures from the Tuzuke-Jahangiri, Bhagvata paintings, Kishangarh paintings etc. There are about 300 stone sculptures including great masterpieces like the Mathura Vishnu, the Flying Celestials from Aihole, etc. Among its 600 Bronzes the Museum is fortunate in possessing the *Dancing Girl* from Mohenjodaro, the Natesa in Chaura pose from Tiruvangan-gulam and about half a dozen exquisite early Chola pieces. In the manuscripts collection there are some rare manuscripts like the Tuzuk-e-Jahangiri, Babar-nama etc. The Museum possesses some of the finest coins, notably the Bayana gold coins of the Guptas and a number of inscribed swords and other weapons of muslim rulers like Jahangir, Aurangzeb, Nadir Shah, etc. Besides objects acquired for the museum through the agency of the Art Purchase Committee of the Government of India, a large number of gifts and presents were received from the President, the Vice-President and the Prime Minister, offered to them by visiting dignitaries and by Governments of the countries they visited.

To commemorate the centenary of the struggle of 1857 an Exhibition of relics pertaining to the period was organised in the National Museum at Rashtrapati Bhavan from 22nd August to 8th September 1957. Some of the outstanding pieces on show were the personal costumes, weapons, ornaments, china-ware, etc. of the last mughal Emperor, Bahadur Shah Zafar and his Queen, Zinat Mahal. Original and rare proclamations and other documents relating to the struggle, paintings, sketches showing battle-scenes, albums etc. were also exhibited and the exhibition drew large crowds. Also on show were relics of Tipu Sultan, sketches of his sons and relations and miniature portrait of the Sultan himself, received in India, from the Duke of Wellington.

The Keeper of the museum presided over the Ancient Indian History Session of the Indian History Congress held at Anand in December, 1957.

A long felt need of the museum was met during the year with the setting up of the chemical laboratory. The museum collections of paintings and textiles were for the first time examined and preservative treatment was begun.

Some select copper-plate grants and manuscripts were put on show in special bays. The work of preparing illuminated charts showing the story of coins, scripts and iconography was continued. To show the story of the evolution of indian paintings, a few copies of ellora and ajanta frescoes were prepared and put on view. Plaster of Paris replicas and casts of select museum pieces of sculptures and bronzes were put on sale to the public.

Since the 15th August 1949, the National Museum is located in the Durbar Hall and adjoining corridors and rooms in the Rashtrapati Bhavan, New Delhi. However, the first phase of the museum building, now under construction at Janpath, is shortly going to be completed and the museum is expected to be shifted there next year.

A sum of Rs. 1.39 lakhs was provided for the maintenance of the Indian Museum, Calcutta. A fire proof building was proposed to be constructed at an estimated cost of Rs. 27,88,000 in the premises of the Indian Museum to house the zoological and other specimens which were preserved in highly inflammable spirits and were exposed to constant risk of fire and necessary action was taken to finalise the preliminaries to the implementation of the project.

A sum of Rs. 1.75 lakhs was provided for the development of the National Gallery of Modern Art. New objects of paintings and sculptures were added during the year. One more room with Rajput painting, etchings and drawings was connected to the display section of the gallery. The entire exhibition of the Gallery was re-arranged artist-wise as far as it was practicable. Descriptive labels for all the exhibits were provided for the convenience of the visitors.

Sahitya Akademi, Sangeet Natak Akademi and Lalit Kala Akademi continued their activities for the promotion of Aesthetic education in the country. The three Akademies received grants of Rs. 14,72,000 during the year under review.

Under the scheme of financial assistance to the persons distinguished in letters, in arts and such other walks of life, who might be in indigent circumstances, the Government of India provided a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs during the year. Under this scheme 165 persons were benefited.

The activities of the State governments in the field of Aesthetic education are summarised below : (The statistics given relate to recognised institutions only)

Andhra Pradesh

During the year under review, there were no colleges for music and dancing. However, there were 1 college and 1 school for other fine arts and 6 schools for music to cater to the needs of students having taste in art and music. Besides, secondary schools with diversified courses provided facilities for learning music. The number of students on the rolls of the college and the school for other fine arts was 172 and 23 respectively. The enrolment in music schools was 762, including 542 girls.

Assam

The art school at Gauhati, which had provision for courses in fine arts, commercial art, indian art, drawing teachership, architectural art and sculptural art, had on its rolls 33 boys and 4 girls. 13 music schools imparted instruction to 772 students of whom 457 were girls. Vocal and instrumental music, both classical and modern, were taught in all the music schools. Besides folk dances were in practice in certain schools.

Bihar

The State government sanctioned a grant of Rs. 2,000 to music training centre attached to Government Girls High School, Bhagalpur for the purchase of music instruments. The Government School of Arts had 72 students on its rolls during the year.

Bombay

Sir J.J. School of Art, Bombay with six departments continued to impart instruction in fine arts not only to students from the State but also from outside. It had on its rolls 1,385 students (1,109 boys and 276 girls). In addition, the Faculty of Fine Arts, M.S. University of Baroda had an enrolment of 99 students (87 boys and 12 girls). Of them, 57 students were in degree classes, 35 in diploma/certificate classes and 7 in the post-graduate diploma classes in Museology. The number of schools for fine arts was 21 during the year, which reported an enrolment of 1,274 students, including 179 girls.

The College of Indian Music, Dance and Dramatics of the M.S. University of Baroda had on its rolls 36 students (20 boys and 16 girls) in its degree classes. During the year under report, there were 51 music and 5 dancing schools. These had on their rolls 2,799 (1,183 boys and 1,616 girls) and 94 (2 boys and 92 girls) students respectively.

The Third Bombay State Art Exhibition was held from 22nd February, 1958 to 7th March, 1958 in J.J. School of Art. Individual artists, students of arts institutes as also pupils from pre-primary, primary and secondary schools participated in the exhibition. The Exhibition covered a full gamut of art expression from the child art stage to the adult art stage. Stress was laid on the Indian outlook. A sum of Rs. 43,500 was sanctioned by the Government for the award of prizes for the best exhibits. Rs. 1,100 were earmarked for the award of prizes to the best work from secondary schools and Rs. 1,200 for the best child art exhibit from primary and pre-primary schools.

The Government decided to utilise the proceeds of the entertainment tax to encourage dramatic art and a part of the comprehensive programme drawn up for the purpose was to be executed by the Education Department. Out of 28 dramas in Marathi and 12 in Gujarati, written and published in 1956-57 and received for competition, 8 dramas in Marathi and 7 in Gujarati were selected for prizes. The total expenditure incurred on this account was Rs. 11,250. An amount of Rs. 32,520 was also spent during 1957-58 in giving financial assistance to well-known actors, writers and dramatists.

Kerala

There were 3 schools for music, 2 for dancing and 1 for other fine arts. These reported an enrolment of 29,482 and 204 respectively. The formation of arts clubs, dramatic clubs, music clubs etc., the installation of radio sets in schools and the screening of documentary and other films helped to develop this aspect of education.

Madhya Pradesh

The State had, during the year, 3 music colleges, 16 music schools and 1 school for dancing to cater to the needs of Aesthetic education. The music colleges had on rolls 671 students, and the music schools 1,112 students. The school for dancing enrolled 27 girls.

Mahila Vidyalaya, Sagar started a sangit niketan where vocational training in dancing, music, needle work and embroidery was given.

Madras

There were 2 music colleges, besides the faculties of music in the universities, with a total enrolment of 124 students including 105 girls. Music was compulsory in all girls' secondary schools. The number of schools for fine arts was 3 during the year with an enrolment of 464 students.

Mysore

Two schools for dancing, 11 for music and 4 for other fine arts catered to the needs of Aesthetic education in the State. These had on their rolls 161, 787 and 380 students respectively.

Orissa

One art and craft school was newly started by the State government at Khallikote to teach drawing, modelling and painting. The Utkal School of Music and Dance, Cuttack was raised to the status of a college during the year under review.

Besides, there were one college of music with 123 students, 3 schools for dancing, 16 for music and 2 for other fine arts having an enrolment of 135, 592 and 44 students respectively.

Punjab

The Government School of Fine Arts, Simla continued to prepare students for arts and crafts during the year. The new scheme of studies for classes I to VIII, which incorporated activities like music, dancing, drama, folk-songs, free hand drawing etc. worked well during the year.

Rajasthan

There were 1 music college and 4 music schools in the State. These had on their rolls 14 students receiving education in music of a higher standard and 369 students of the school standard.

Uttar Pradesh

There were in the State 6 music colleges and 8 music schools with an enrolment of 983 and 443 students respectively. Besides, the Allahabad University continued to provide facilities for diploma courses in painting and music and Banaras Hindu University for painting and sculpture for similar courses. Teaching of arts and crafts was compulsory upto classes VIII.

West Bengal

During the year under report, two institutions for the training of women music teachers for secondary schools were established with Government grant.

In all, there were 8 colleges for music and 1 college for fine arts, which provided instruction in music and art to 2,067 and 309 students respectively. The number of schools for dancing, for music and for fine arts was 2; 25 and 1 respectively. These reported an enrolment of 202; 2,137 and 415 students respectively.

Delhi

There was one recognised school each for music and fine arts. The number of pupils receiving instruction in music was 337 and that in art was 20.

Manipur

Aesthetic education was imparted by the Manipur Dancing College, Imphal and the Imphal Art School, Imphal. The enrolment reported was 129 and 40 respectively.

Tripura

One music college and 3 music schools catered to the aesthetic tastes of the people of the Territory. These reported an enrolment of 120 and 176 respectively.

N.E.F.A.

Tribal dances, games, music etc. were regularly practised in all the schools.

3. Education of the Handicapped

Education of the handicapped is provided through two types of institutions, viz., (i) institutions for the mentally handicapped and (ii) institutions for the physically handicapped.

Institutions for the Mentally Handicapped

As in the previous year only three schools—two in Bombay and one in West Bengal—catered to the needs of mentally retarded children. These schools reported an enrolment of 278 pupils (191 boys and 87 girls) as compared to 253 (180 boys and 73 girls) in the previous year. The total expenditure incurred on these institutions was Rs. 2,13,665, as against Rs. 1,87,932 during 1956-57. The number of teachers rose from 35 to 38. The Government shared nearly 57 per cent of the total expenditure during this year as against nearly 85 per cent during the previous year. In addition to these schools, a separate section in the School for Deaf, Lucknow provided education to the mentally deficient children. Special psychological and psycho-analytical treatment was provided for these unhappy children with a view to rehabilitate and readjust them in the society.

Institutions for the Physically Handicapped

The number of institutions imparting instruction to the physically handicapped children rose from 95 to 115 during the year. The government managed 27·8 per cent of these institutions, local boards 1·7 per cent and private bodies 70·5 per cent. Of the total, 64 institutions were for the blind, 41 for the deaf-mute and 10 for the crippled—the corresponding figures for the previous year being 53, 34 and 8 respectively.

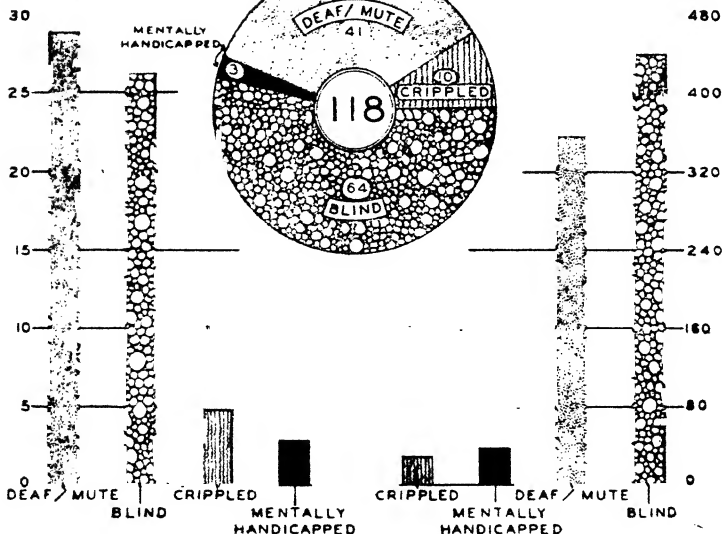
The schools for the physically handicapped enrolled 6,029 students (4,534 boys and 1,495 girls) as against 5,350 students (4,028 boys and 1,322 girls) during 1956-57. The break-up of the enrolment according to different types of schools was : for the blind 2,942 students, for the deaf-mute 2,610 students and for the crippled 477 students, showing an increase of 364 and 374 in case of blind and deaf-mute and a decrease of 59 in case of crippled over the previous year's figures.

EDUCATION OF THE HANDICAPPED 1957-58

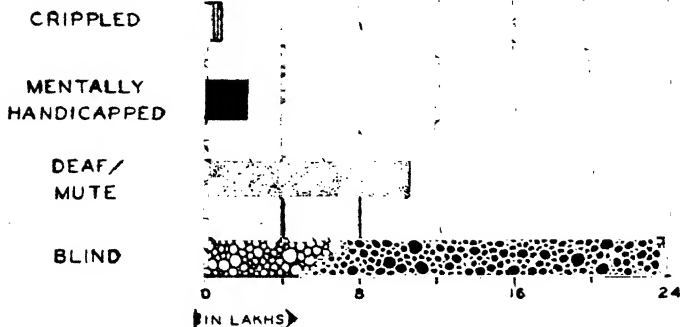
[INSTITUTIONS]

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IN HUNDREDS

[TEACHERS]



[EXPENDITURE]



The total expenditure on schools for the physically handicapped amounted to Rs. 32.73 lakhs, showing an increase of 18.9 per cent over the previous year's figure. Of the total expenditure during 1957-58, 64.9 per cent was met from the Government funds and 2.1 per cent from local boards funds, while fees and other sources contributed to the extent of 2.0 and 31.0 per cent respectively. Of 829 teachers working in these schools, 443 were employed in schools for the blind, 356 in schools for the deaf-mute and 30 in schools for the crippled. The training facilities for the teachers for the deaf continued to be provided by the training sections of the deaf and dumb schools at Lucknow and Calcutta. Detailed statistics are given in table CVI.

The schools for the blind provided instruction by means of braille code adapted to regional languages. In addition to elementary general education, training was imparted in small trades like spinning, weaving, caning, basket-making, knitting etc. Provision for the teaching of music—both vocal and instrumental also existed in these institutions. The curriculum in these schools included teaching of the three R's and training in tailoring, carpentry and certain other useful crafts.

The Training Centre for the Adult Blind, Dehra Dun continued to impart training in handicrafts to 150 inmates. Against an expenditure of Rs. 2,61,722 during 1956-57, Rs. 2,93,000 were provided during 1957-58 for the maintenance of the centre. The outstanding feature of the year was the establishment of a separate women's section in the centre for imparting training and education to blind women to enable them to lead happier and useful lives and to make them suitable for remunerative employment in the open market. Sixty-two trainees passed out from the men's section on completion of their training.

The small sheltered workshop attached to the training centre for the adult blind continued to function successfully and produced woollen goods like blankets, shawls, dress material and scarfs worth Rs. 23,355 and undertook rearing work for Rs. 5,315. The employment office at the training centre for adult blind at Madras secured employment for 29 persons including one deaf, bringing the total to 82 on 31st March, 1958.

During 1957-58, the Central Braille Press produced 8 new titles and 3 reprints bringing the total volumes of braille literature in regional languages to nearly 2,675 volumes. The workshop attached to the press manufactured such types of appliances as braille writing frame (large)—241, braille writing frame (small) 162, spare style—610, and pocket frame—183. The recreational articles such as chess boards and draughts boards were also produced.

A sum of Rs. 1,500 was provided for giving grants-in-aid to the convention of the teachers of the deaf in India towards the cost of publication of the quarterly "The Deaf in India".

Under the scheme for carrying out a random sample survey to determine the incidence of and to assess the socio-economic and educational needs of the various groups of the handicapped persons, the first stage of the survey in Delhi was completed and the second stage was in progress. Upto the end of February, 1958, Rs. 24,050, were sanctioned on this account.

Table CVI—Statistics of Schools for the Handicapped

State	Number of Schools					Number of Pupils						
	For the Physically Handicapped			For the Mentally Handicapped	Total	For the Physically Handicapped			For the Mentally Handicapped	Total	Total Expenditure	No. of Teachers
	Blind	Deaf-Mute	Crippled			Blind	Deaf-Mute	Crippled				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
										Rs.		
Andhra Pradesh	4	1	3	..	8	210	49	106	..	365	1,11,809	40
Assam	..	1	..	..	1	..	48	..	..	48	13,170	10
Bihar	4	2	..	..	6	113	76	..	..	219	1,10,065	31
Bombay	17	14	2	2	35	725	616	68	218	1,627	9,08,258	236
Jammu & Kashmir	1	..	..	..	1	23	..	..	..	23	5,600	3
Kerala	4	3	..	..	7	87	188	..	..	275	1,12,203	46
Madhya Pradesh	4	..	..	..	4	113	..	..	..	113	50,161	22

Madras	3	5	4	..	12	315	739	269	..	1,353	3,90,139	144
Myore	2	..	..	..	2	131	..	..	..	131	76,815	27
Orissa	..	1	..	..	1	..	11	..	..	11	8,797	3
Punjab	4	1	1	..	6	157	14	34	..	205	1,00,302	33
Rajasthan	2	..	..	..	2	82	..	..	..	82	71,104	13
Uttar Pradesh	12	7	..	..	19	433	279	..	..	732	6,78,526	96
West Bengal	3	5	..	1	9	207	333	..	60	620	5,05,182	111
Delhi	3	1	..	..	4	241	217	..	..	458	3,42,247	51
Pondicherry	1	..	..	..	1	15	..	..	..	15	1,340	1
India	64	41	10	3	118	2,942	2,610	477	278	6,307	34,86,308	867

During the year under review Rs. 1,40,625 were given to 17 institutions under the Government of India's scheme of financial assistance to voluntary organisations for the handicapped to develop and maintain their existing services and to initiate new services.

Under the schemes of scholarships for the handicapped, 44 new scholarships were awarded to the blind, besides renewing the existing 62. The corresponding number for the deaf was 78 and 33 respectively. The number of fresh scholarships for orthopaedically handicapped was 72 during the year, besides the continuation of 34 existing scholarships.

4. Education of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes:

Their education continued to receive special consideration from the Central and State governments. The Government of India's scheme of post-matriculation scholarships for these classes was continued in a greater measure during this year. The number of scholarships awarded under this scheme was 44,415 as against 39,485 during 1956-57. Their comparative distribution among students belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes is given below:—

Community	Number of Scholarships Awarded	
	1956-57	1957-58
Scheduled Castes	21,744	26,147
Scheduled Tribes	3,482	4,200
Other Backward Classes	14,259	13,668
Total	39,485	44,415

These scholarships covered, as usual, tuition and other major fees actually payable, grants for books and stationery and maintenance. The total expenditure incurred on this scheme during 1957-58 amounted to Rs. 201.54 lakhs as compared to 187.30 lakhs during 1956-57.

Besides these inland scholarships, 12 students (4 belonging to scheduled castes, 3 to scheduled tribes and 5 to other backward classes) were awarded overseas scholarships for advanced studies abroad during 1957-58 on the recommendations of the Union Public Service Commission. The scholarship of one candidate was cancelled as he declined the offer. The Government of India also gave sea-passage grants to 4 students belonging to other backward classes,

who had obtained scholarships from foreign governments. 7 scholars, who went abroad under this scheme in the previous year, returned to India during the year under report.

The State governments had their own schemes of promoting education among these classes. Some of the common features of these schemes were the maintenance of institutions exclusively meant for them, reservation of seats in other schools, colleges and hostels, grant of scholarships, stipends and other financial concessions, exemption from fees and provision of mid-day meals. Some States had separate departments for the welfare of these communities, while in other States special officers were appointed for this purpose.

During 1957-58, there were 15,369 educational institutions meant for scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes as against 16,567 during the previous year. The total expenditure incurred on them amounted to Rs. 2.80 crores, as against Rs. 2.77 crores during the previous year. The total number of pupils belonging to these groups who were studying in special as well as other institutions increased from 1,06,05,159 (82,77,643 boys and 23,27,516 girls) to 1,16,48,883 (89,51,865 boys and 26,97,018 girls) during the year. Of the total number of students belonging to these classes, 13,35,411 received scholarships and stipends which involved an expenditure of Rs. 4,91,83,455. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 10,87,718 and Rs. 4,26,06,930 respectively.

5. Education of Girls

The total number of girls under instruction in girls' as well as in boys schools increased during the year from 99.97 lakhs to 106.75 lakhs or at the rate of 6.8 per cent. Comparatively the enrolment of boys increased from 260.08 lakhs to 273.27 lakhs or at the rate of 5.1 per cent. The proportion of girls' enrolment to the total enrolment was 28.1 per cent as compared to 27.8 per cent in the previous year. Nearly two-thirds of the girls were studying in institutions meant for boys. The detailed break-up of the total enrolment, according to stages and types of education is given in table CVIII.

During 1957-58, there were 27,666 recognised institutions for girls as compared to 26,125 in the previous year. Their distribution* among different types of institutions was University 1(1), Research Institutions 1 (1), arts and science colleges 122 (113), professional colleges 64 (34), special education colleges 17 (16), high & higher secondary schools 1,889 (1,758), middle schools 2,874 (2,615), primary schools 16,433 (16,065), pre-primary schools 299 (245), vocational and technical schools 720 (710), adult education centres 5,083 (4,716), and special education schools 163 (151). The total expenditure on these schools amounted to Rs. 23,85,56,375 (20,75,19,115), which is 15.0 per cent more than that of the previous year.

During the year under report, 91,166 girls passed the matriculation and equivalent examinations, making an increase of 9.8 per cent over the previous.

*Figures given in parentheses relate to 1956-57.

Table CVII—Statistics of Education of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Communities

State	No. of Institutions Specially Meant for Scheduled Castes etc.	Total Number of Pupils			Number of Pupils getting Scholarships and Stipends			Total Expenditure on Scholarships, Stipends and Other Financial Concessions	Total Expenditure on Institutions Specially Meant for Pupils Belonging to Scheduled Castes
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
								Rs.	Rs.
Andhra Pradesh	2,389	10,85,847	5,16,419	16,02,266	54,924	12,953	67,877	47,12,172	37,28,788
Assam	2	4,46,810	2,02,089	6,48,899	27,274	6,480	33,754	18,46,750	20,075
Bihar	1,842	14,52,002	2,04,906	16,57,058	16,527	4,179	50,706	58,50,126	14,12,436
Bombay . . . . .	..	10,65,987	3,66,078	14,32,065	2,90,050	88,384	3,78,384	91,53,421	..
Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	..	53,882	4,612	58,494	4,047	297	4,384	1,19,602	..
Kerala	102	3,77,076	2,67,857	6,44,933	1,00,319	70,291	1,70,610	26,03,065	4,51,812
Madhya Pradesh	1,266	3,62,590	13,364	4,05,954	1,04,564	6,808	1,11,372	24,56,202	35,20,049
Madras	1,946	13,82,582	6,24,548	20,17,130	44,416	13,929	58,345	61,54,225	52,13,150
Mysore	513	1,15,652	45,839	1,61,491	9,929	1,358	11,287	8,11,781	6,93,759

Orissa	5,761	3,38,003	76,422	4,04,515	1,99,190	54,991	2,54,184	22,75,585	97,82,202
Punjab	..	2,01,543	28,301	2,32,817	31,387	712	32,329	15,52,513	..
Rajasthan	..	1,32,363	8,200	1,40,563	12,300	656	12,956	5,82,975	..
Uttar Pradesh	655	12,09,945	1,01,670	13,11,615	91,350	4,516	95,866	58,25,347	9,16,892
West Bengal	..	6,10,182	1,68,158	7,78,340	25,461	3,601	29,062	39,47,164	..
A. & N. Islands	47	2,273	1,243	3,516	..	..	..	..	3,64,228
Delhi	..	39,281	8,400	47,681	17,314	2,278	19,592	9,43,967	..
Himachal Pradesh	..	9,013	1,163	10,176	1,551	232	1,783	44,477	..
L.M. & A. Islands	15	1,835	621	2,456	..	..	..	..	85,438
Manipur	723	31,718	5,253	36,971	134	22	150	10,800	8,40,400
Tripura	1	36,067	11,289	47,356	1,857	748	2,605	1,81,987	44,216
N.E.F.A.	167	4,034	523	4,557	336	23	359	1,11,238	9,17,406
India	15,389	89,51,865	28,97,018	1,16,48,883	10,63,130	2,72,281	13,35,411	4,91,83,455	2,79,99,911

Table CVIII--Distribution of Girls and Boys in Recognised Institutions

Stage Subject	Number of girls on rolls		Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	Number of boys on rolls		Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
	1956-57	1957-58		1956-57	1957-58	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. General Education--						
Pre-primary	41,541	49,193	7,652	57,772	61,898	+ 4,126
Primary	80,80,691	85,57,321	4,76,630	1,78,81,117	1,88,12,890	+ 9,28,773
Secondary	15,20,219	16,91,366	1,71,147	58,93,378	62,20,006	+ 3,26,628
Intermediate	60,935	63,132	2,197	3,65,009	3,75,342	+ 10,333
B.A. B.Sc.	29,808	37,344	7,536	1,38,850	1,52,125	+ 13,275
M.A. M.Sc.	1,589	3,642	2,053	23,233	24,828	+ 1,595
Research	125	478	353	2,498	2,784	+ 286
<i>Total</i>	97,38,208	1,04,06,076	6,66,868	2,43,64,857	2,56,49,903	+12,85,046
B. Professional Education (Collegiate) --						
Agriculture & Forestry	38	62	24	7,440	9,754	+ 2,314
Commerce	442	494	52	60,861	62,712	+ 1,851
Engineering & Technology	35	62	27	21,870	28,320	+ 6,450
Law	425	481	56	20,302	22,117	+ 1,815
Medicine & Veterinary Science	4,082	5,271	1,189	27,356	29,875	+ 2,519

Physical Education	66	116	+ 50	412	535	+ 123
Teachers' Training	5,584	7,497	+1,823	11,677	14,644	+ 2,967
Others	11	5	- 6	263	286	+23
<i>Total</i>	11,193	13,301	+ 2,708	1,50,271	1,68,352	+17,981

C. Special Education (Collegiate)—

Home Science & Needle Work	781	956	+ 175	..	..	-
Music, Dancing & Other Fine Arts	2,110	2,100	- 10	1,628	1,672	+ 44
Oriental Studies	477	721	+ 244	5,425	8,308	+ 2,883
Sociology	132	197	+ 65	423	464	+ 41
Others	365	348	+ 43	2,621	3,181	+ 560
<i>Total</i>	3,805	4,322	+ 517	10,097	13,625	+ 3,528

D. Vocational & Technical Education (School)—

Agriculture & Forestry	32	30	- 2	6,346	8,355	+ 2,009
Commerce	9,149	11,172	+ 2,023	71,442	73,907	+ 2,555
Engineering, Technology, Industry and Arts & Crafts	23,851	23,804	+ 13	74,176	80,428	+15,252
Medicine and Veterinary Science	3,465	4,093	+ 628	5,962	5,534	+ 422
Physical Education	295	304	+ 09	3,210	2,735	- 474
Teachers' Training	24,891	23,770	-1,121	78,488	60,422	- 8,966
Others	4	32	+ 28	2,691	2,992	+ 241
<i>Total</i>	61,787	63,325	+1,538	2,31,415	2,43,404	+ 11,989

year's figure. The out-put in the intermediate., degree and post-graduate examinations is given below:

	1956-57	1957-58
Intermediate	23,634	20,671
B.A. and B.Sc.	12,166	12,175
M.A. and M.Sc.	2,375	2,898
Professional Subjects (Degrees only)	4,636	5,259

The S.N.D.T. University continued to provide higher education suited to the special needs of women.

As the education of girls was lagging behind, it was felt that some 'special measures' would have to be adopted to increase their enrolment. Accordingly, the scheme for expansion of girls education and training of women teachers at the elementary stage, was initiated in November, 1957 as a centrally-sponsored scheme with plan allocation of Rs. 3.35 crores and budget provision of Rs. 25 crores for 1957-58. The amount was allocated to the State governments Administrations, on the basis of the number of girls of the age-group 6-14 not attending school. This amount was to cover 75 per cent of the approved expenditure, while the States had to contribute 25 per cent. Several sub-schemes for increasing the number of women teachers and the enrolment of girls were included, any of which could be selected by the States. Only four States, Bihar, Orissa, Mysore and West Bengal were able to take up the schemes for implementation.

6. Physical Education and Sports

Physical education continued to receive the due attention in educational institutions and formed an integral part of the school and college activities. It covered mass drill, games and sports, gymnastics and athletics; arrangements for games like hockey, cricket, volley-ball, foot-ball, basket-ball etc. existed in almost all secondary schools and colleges and were very popular among students. In primary schools light recreation games were played. As usual, annual inter-school and inter-collegiate tournaments were conducted in all States. Besides, the various sports organisations, which generally received aid from the State governments, continued their activities in the promotion of sports among students. Shortage of trained physical instructors and inadequate play-grounds, however, continued to be among others, the main handicaps in this field. Detailed account of the number of schools and colleges for physical education has been given in Chapter VIII.

One of the chief events during the year in the field of Physical education was the establishment of the Lakshmi Bai College of Physical Education at Gwalior which started functioning from 17th August, 1957. The college provides three years' degree course in Physical education at the undergraduate level and started with an initial admission of 30 students. Out of the provision

of Rs. 70 lakhs during the Second Five Year Plan, Rs. 1,69,126 were paid to the board of governors of the college to meet the expenses on the college during the year.

The Central Advisory Board of Physical Education and Recreation was reconstituted. The first meeting of the reconstituted board was held on 31st January, 1958. The board, it may be added, was set up by the Government in 1950 to advise on the co-ordination of all programmes and activities in the field of Physical education and recreation but had been held in abeyance on account of financial stringencies and was revived in 1953. The board functioned till December 1956 when the Government decided to reconstitute it so as to make it more broad-based.

In pursuance of one of the recommendations of the Central Advisory Board of Physical Education and Recreation as contained in the National Plan of Physical Education and Recreation, the State governments and the universities were requested in a circular letter to set up State and University Boards of Physical Education and Recreation with powers and functions similar to the Central Advisory Board of Education and Recreation.

The Central Advisory Board of Physical Education set up a committee to scrutinise the diplomas and certificates of physical education institutions for the purpose of their recognition by the Government of India. The committee recommended, for the proper assessment of the diplomas and certificates, an 'on the spot' study of the institutions by an inspecting team. The Government accepted the recommendations and steps were taken for the implementation of the recommendations.

The programme of holding coaching camps in sports initiated in 1955 was continued during the period under report and coaching camps in basket-ball, volley-ball, badminton and wrestling were conducted in which nearly 80 teachers/physical instructors drawn from various educational institutions in the country received training in the method and technique of the games concerned. A new experiment, namely, coaching camps on regional basis was initiated during 1957-58 and the first regional coaching camp in athletics was conducted in Bombay for the benefit of teachers/physical instructors drawn from the Bombay region.

For the promotion of sports and games in the country, grants amounting to Rs. 80,993-81 were paid to the national sports federations. A sum of Rs. 2,58,380 was paid to the Uttar Pradesh Council of Sports for the construction of a big sports stadium at Lucknow and another sum of Rs. 45,000 was paid to the Mysore government for the construction of a Guest House.

For better co-ordination and organisation of sports activities, paid secretaries were appointed to the following national sports organisations/state councils of sports:

- (a) Indian Hockey Federation
- (b) Badminton Association of India
- (c) Basket-ball Federation of India
- (d) National Rifle Association
- (e) Uttar Pradesh Council of Sports, and
- (f) Kerala Sports Council

On the lines of the All India Council of Sports, state councils of sports were set up in the States of Assam, Bombay, Kerala, Madras, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and in the centrally administered areas of Delhi and A. & N. Islands.

The Rajkumari Sports Coaching Scheme was inaugurated in September, 1953. The scheme during the first five years of its existence had made the country coaching-conscious, established permanent coaching centres, offered coaching assistance to various state sports associations and educational institutions in almost all types of sports. It also organised advanced coaching for coaches with the help of foreign instructors. During 1957-58, it had concentrated mostly on the youth of the country by organising coaching camps at universities and school centres.

7. Youth Welfare Activities

Out of Rs. 70 lakhs provided for youth welfare schemes in the Second Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 6.66 lakhs was earmarked for the year 1957-58. A brief account of the progress made in this field is given below:

1. *Students' Tours*—Under this scheme, the Government of India render financial assistance for educational tours organised by small batches of students from schools and colleges. The grant is paid to the extent of 75 per cent of the railway bus fare at student's concession rates. During the year, a sum of Rs. 1,72,164 was sanctioned for the benefit of 6,307 students and teachers of 210 institutions.

2. *Inter-University and Inter-Collegiate Youth Festivals*—The Fourth Inter-University Youth Festival was held from 1st to 10th November, 1957 at New Delhi. Sixteen hundred students from 38 universities participated in the festival. It was the biggest ever conducted so far from the point of view of numbers as well as arrangements. The duration of the festival was also increased from 7 to 10 days. Several additional features such as theatre and club room facilities were introduced. Another important feature of this year's festival was the inclusion of a symposium in the programme on subjects of general interest to students. The Ministry also sanctioned grants amounting to Rs. 12,385 to 4 universities to enable them to hold inter-collegiate youth festivals, to prepare the students, among other things, for participation in the inter-university youth festival.

3. *Youth Hostels*—In order to provide board and lodging facilities at cheap rates to the young tourists, the Government of India are eager to encourage the youth hostel movement in the country. The Government sanctioned an amount of Rs. 15,000 to the Youth Hostels Association of India for meeting their administrative expenditure. A grant of Rs. 10,000 was given to Bihar government for establishment of a youth hostel.

4. *Youth Leadership and Dramatics Training Camps*—The object of these camps is to impart short-term training to college and university teachers in organising various extra-curricular activities in a more effective, systematic and organised manner in their institutions. The Central Ministry of Education conducted 2 youth leadership and dramatic training camps. An expenditure

of Rs. 12,315 was incurred on them. The Ministry also offered financial assistance amounting to Rs. 5,063 to two universities, Gujarat and Annamalai, to hold such camps.

5. *Youth Welfare Boards and Committees*—Under this scheme, assistance is offered to State governments and universities for setting up youth welfare boards and committees to carry on and co-ordinate youth welfare activities. The following grants were given under this programme:

	Rs.
1. Annamalai University	2,150
2. Agra University	4,000
3. Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth	4,000
4. Rajasthan University	4,000
5. Patna University	3,924
6. Jadavpur University	3,830
7. Gujarat University	4,000
Total	25,904

6. *Non-Students Clubs And Centres*—Under this scheme, grants are given to recognised and well established youth clubs and centres for the purchase of equipments for games, recreation hobbies etc. Response from the States was, however, inadequate and therefore no progress could be made during the year under review.

8. Scouting and Guiding

The Bharat Scouts and Guides Association had a fruitful year in the sense that it participated in several national and international activities and finalised a detailed programme for its general expansion. Rupees 25 lakhs were provided in the Second Plan for assistance to this organisation. The Government of India sanctioned grants to the tune of Rs. 1,58,561 during 1957-58. This figure included a grant-in-aid of Rs. 71,448 given to the National Head Quarters of Bharat Scouts and Guides for meeting 50 per cent of the cost on return air-fare of 47 scouts and guides, who participated in the Jubilee Scouts Jamboree and World Camp of Girl Guides held at London in July-August, 1957. The Government of India also sanctioned a grant of Rs. 9,113 to meet 50 per cent cost of transport of a contingent of 16 guides sent to Philippines to participate in the Jamboree held there.

On behalf of the Bharat Scouts and Guides, Mrs. Lakshmi Mazumdar, the then Deputy Commissioner (Guides) attended the 16th world conference held in Brazil in July, 1957. Sarvshri N. N. Pundole, S. S. Pande and K. G. Vidyanathan were sent as delegates from India to attend the 16th conference of the International Boy Scouts Association held on 14th August at Cambridge. Three guiders were sent to England for training under the Joint Common Wealth Headquarters and the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts Scheme. Besides, 37 rovers of different age-groups selected from Delhi, West Bengal, U.P., Bombay, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore with Shri K. I. Ipathi from Kerala as the leader of the contingent attended the 10th Ceylon Rover Meet held in Ceylon, from 31st October to 3rd November, 1957.

Table CIX—Strength of Bharat Scouts and Guides

State/Railways	1	2	3	4
		Scouts	Guides	Total
Andhra Pradesh	.	38,526	7,934	46,460
Assam	.	4,592	1,221	5,813
Bihar	.	24,468	5,165	29,633
Bombay	.	57,154	21,964	79,118
Kerala	.	10,155	2,394	12,549
Madhya Pradesh	.	15,159	5,291	20,450
Madras	.	27,269	10,331	37,600
Mysore	.	38,039	5,390	43,429
Orissa	.	1,267	373	1,640
Punjab	.	1,03,839	14,082	1,17,921
Rajasthan	.	54,087	6,925	61,012
Uttar Pradesh	.	69,215	11,685	80,900
West Bengal	.	16,121	3,130	19,251
Delhi	.	17,693	5,269	22,962
Himachal Pradesh	.	15,586	2,377	17,963
Northern Railway	.	3,171	437	3,608
Southern Railway	.	2,478	896	3,374
Western Railway	.	2,083	447	2,530
Eastern Railway	.	5,136	483	5,619
Central Railway	.	1,066	43	1,109
South Eastern Railway	.	902	426	1,328
North Eastern Railway	.	3,362	384	3,746
Tripura	.	410	.	410
Total	.	5,11,778	1,06,647	6,18,425

In January, 1958, with the help of a small committee of field workers in rural areas, Mr. Justice Vivian Bose, the National Commissioner, drew a practical and precise scheme for development of scouting and guiding in rural areas. The scheme, though approved by the Government had to be cut down in its implementation in the second five year plan period due to financial difficulties.

The year under review noticed appreciable progress in handicapped scouting. The scout group of leper boys at Amraoti (Bombay) and groups of blind scouts and guides particularly in West Bengal and Madras were doing useful work.

Among the dignitaries connected with international movement of scouting and guiding, who visited India during 1957-58, mention may be made of Shri J. P. Neric and Shri G. V. Fernando, Assistant Field Commissioners, Far East Region, Boy Scouts International Bureau, Shri Francious, Vice Chairman of Unesco, connected with Scout Association of France and Miss Cunod, Secretary of the Guide House in Switzerland.

State governments also evinced keen interest in the scouting and guiding movement and contributed liberally to its development. In schools, it formed one of the curricular activities which was very popular with students. During 1957-58, the total number of boy-scouts and girl-guides in the country was 5,11,778 and 1,06,647 respectively. Their distribution among various States is given in table CIX. Most of the States and many districts organised scout and guide rallies, hikes, training camps, mountaineering trips etc. Besides their daily "good turn", the scouts and guides worked at fairs, exhibitions, health and work campaigns, youth welfare seminars, game centres, adult education centres and rendered other social services like helping the victims of boat disasters, floods and other natural calamities.

9. National and Auxiliary Cadet Corps

The year 1957-58 witnessed further expansion in the activities of the national cadet corps. The strength of the corps increased from 3,909 officers and 1,40,057 cadets to 4,505 officers and 1,60,413 cadets, at the rate of 15.2 per cent in case of officers and 14.5 per cent in case of cadets. Their division-wise distribution is given below:

Table CX—Statistics of National Cadet Corps

Division	Officers		Cadets	
	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58
1	2	3	4	5
Senior Division	1,315	1,612	55,766	66,013
Junior Division	2,199	2,378	72,441	78,570
Girls' Division	395	515	11,850	15,450
India	3,909	4,505	1,40,057	1,60,413

The special features of the expansion of the N.C.C. during the year were the following:—

- (i) 17 new technical units were added to the army wing

- (ii) 32 new companies were added to the existing infantry units and a further 19 companies were raised as new infantry units
- (iii) 4 air squadrons were raised at Poona, Indore, Jorhat and Hyderabad
- (iv) 4 naval units were raised, one each at Hyderabad, Delhi, Bangalore and Calcutta
- (v) A marked expansion took place in Bombay, Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal

The 12th meeting of the central advisory committee held on 23rd Dec., 1957 arrived at the following important decisions:

- (a) The motto for the N.C.C. should be 'Unity and Discipline'
- (b) Gliding training which in the past was imparted only to boy cadets of the air wing should be extended to the girls division wherever possible
- (c) The strength of Girls troops should be raised from 30 to 40 cadets per troop to facilitate expansion of Girls' Division

An officers' training centre was established at Kamptee and 490 officer cadets were trained during the year, in addition to 460 officers, who underwent refresher training courses.

N. C. C. Units took part in the Earl Roberts Imperial Cadet Trophy shooting competition organised in India and other commonwealth countries by the Imperial Cadet Association of the United Kingdom. Among the teams from India, No. 9 Circle Cadet Corps, Shillong, obtained the highest points and secured the 12th position among commonwealth teams.

During the year, 11 N.C.C. officers, 405 boy cadets and 100 girl cadets took part in the Republic Day parade. Besides 50 boys and 50 girls of A.C.C. drawn from Delhi schools also participated. The cadet corps rally was held as usual on 27th January. A programme consisting of a ceremonial parade, aero-modelling display, a naval wing demonstration and a mass physical training display by 1,500 boys and girls of the A.C.C. was presented.

87 cadets of the senior division of the army wing were selected during the year for the 7th and 8th N.C.C. courses held at the Military College, Dehra Dun. 8 cadets of the senior division of the air wing were detailed for pilot courses of the I.A.F. One cadet from the naval wing was selected for the Indian navy.

During 1957-58, 19 social service camps consisting of nearly 14,000 cadets of the N.C.C. and 146 social service camps for the A.C.C. cadets were organised and over 55,000 cadets participated in them. The work carried out in these camps consisted *inter alia* of construction of roads and bunds, cleaning of tanks, digging of drains and similar work. The girl cadets carried out hygiene/sanitation drives and literacy and knitting classes for village women.

The A.I.R. programmes of broadcasting the salient features of N.C.C. activities were continued during the year. The Cadet Journal published twice a year, continued to be popular among the cadets.

The strength of the Auxiliary Cadets Corps increased from 6,71,104 cadets to 7,95,312 during the year. Besides 14,962 teachers were on its rolls.

10. School Meals

Arrangements for providing mid-day meals to school children existed in a few States. In many a State the scheme of providing this facility could not make any headway during the year mainly due to high prices of foodgrains, paucity of funds and lack of voluntary help from the public.

However, Madras and Kerala gave a lead in providing mid-day meals to school children which had resulted not only in noticeable improvement in their health but also in better attendance. Incentives like free mid-day meals are necessary to make compulsory Primary education a success. The generous cooperation of the community is, however, essential to make the scheme a success. A brief account of the arrangements made in various States/Union Territories is given in the following paragraphs.

The mid-day meal scheme introduced in the Dangs District in 1951-52 in Bombay was continued during 1957-58. The total expenditure incurred on this scheme amounted to Rs. 72,155. The Bombay Corporation also supplied free milk and snacks to under-nourished children studying in their schools. The scheme of free distribution of skimmed milk powder to children in public primary schools was introduced in 720 schools situated in scheduled areas, community project areas and extension service blocks. Over 47,800 pupils took advantage of the scheme during 1957-58. In Kerala, noon-feeding was conducted in all places where compulsory Primary education was in force. During the year under review, however, provision for mid-day meals to children of lower primary schools and the lower primary sections of middle and high schools was extended from Cochin area to revenue districts of Alleppey and Kozhikode under the Second Five Year Plan schemes.

Only the Tribal Welfare Department of Madhya Pradesh provided mid-day meals to children studying in their schools. In Madras, the Government subsidised from the year under review the movement of opening free mid-day meal centres at the rate of 6 N.P. per meal for elementary schools. During the year as many as 8,270 centres were in existence in which 2,28,844 pupils were fed. The total Government expenditure on the scheme amounted to Rs. 7.32 lakhs. Besides 37,40,147 students were provided with mid-day meals by the Harijan Welfare Department. The Madras Corporation also continued to provide this facility of mid-day meals to the poor children studying in elementary schools. 26,784 children studying in Corporation elementary schools availed of this facility.

Mid-day meals and powdered milk were supplied at Government cost to children of primary and secondary schools in the draught and flood affected areas in Orissa. In Rajasthan, there was arrangement for distributing skimmed milk received from Red Cross and other agencies, to poor and physically weak boys. In Uttar Pradesh, a few girls' schools, government normal schools and model schools continued to provide gram, sprouted or parched, and seasonal fruits. Some junior high and higher secondary schools used farm products for mid-day meals. West Bengal Government gave financial assistance for providing mid-day meals to certain selected schools.

In A. & N. Islands, UNICEF skimmed milk was distributed to all school children. Besides, snacks were distributed free of cost under the school feeding scheme to all children of the high school and a number of primary schools. In L.M. & A. Islands, all the children attending schools were supplied with mid-day meals. In Pondicherry, the scheme of providing meals to poor children was extended during the year to 11 more public schools bringing the total to 55.

11. Medical Inspection of School Children

The system of medical inspection of school children existed in varying degrees in almost all the States. But the arrangements were inadequate and not quite satisfactory. Lack of funds, dearth of medical personnel, absence of school clinics, failure to carry out remedial and follow-up measures and the absence of effective contacts between the school authorities and parents stood in the way of the progress of the scheme. A brief account of the position as reported by various States/Union Territories is as under—

In Andhra Pradesh no organised scheme for medical examination was in force. However, secondary schools could levy special medical fees for this purpose.

In Assam, medical examination was conducted occasionally in Government schools.

In Bombay, 3,71,556 students in 1,535 secondary schools were medically examined during the year involving a total expenditure of Rs. 1,47,775. The total number of pupils examined in 3,372 primary schools was 4,56,713 and the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,48,837. In pursuance of the directive from the Government, 5 district local boards and 8 authorised municipalities and one cantonment board introduced schemes of medical inspection in their primary schools. A total amount of Rs. 4,967 was given as grants-in-aid to local boards during the year.

In Kerala, the Government ordered a regular system of medical inspection and follow-up medical care to be introduced in all schools. But owing to paucity of funds, the scheme was confined to lower primary schools only. The scheme was put into operation through 200 medical inspection units distributed throughout the State, each unit covering the lower elementary schools located within a radius of five miles and manned by a part-time medical inspector.

In Madhya Pradesh, only Madhya Bharat region had a regular medical inspection system. In other regions it was done periodically.

In Madras, 216 secondary schools had arrangements for medical inspection. Besides, elementary schools run by Madras Corporation had this facility. There were 4 medical inspectors and 3 medical inspectresses to conduct medical examination in these elementary schools. 25,055 children studying in elementary schools were examined during the year, out of whom 3,900 boys and 5,968 girls were found to be in need of treatment. 235 revisits were made to re-examine and suggest treatment to the defectives. Mal-nourished children were provided with mid-day meals, shark liver oil and calcium lactate, while others received appropriate treatment.

In Orissa, the medical officer examined students reading in high schools managed or aided by Government, in the case of other students the work was entrusted to health officers and medical officers in charge of local dispensaries.

In Punjab, there was no regular system of medical examination. However, middle and high schools in urban areas engaged qualified doctors paid out of medical funds for medical inspection of students once or twice a week. Medical record was maintained and defects found in students were reported to their parents. Some dispensaries were also set up in some schools and medicines were provided free of cost.

In Uttar Pradesh, whole time school health service continued to be rendered to school children in 14 big towns of the State by whole time school health officers. In rest of the districts and towns of the State, the district and municipal medical officers carried out medical inspection of students in addition to their own duties in the capacity of ex-officio school health officers. 64,985 children were examined during the year by whole time school health officers.

A committee was constituted, during the year, to reorganise the existing school health services.

In West Bengal, the Education Directorate continued to maintain school hygiene units in Calcutta and in some municipal towns with a view to examining the health of school children periodically.

In Delhi, medical inspection was carried out by the concerned school medical officers and treatment prescribed for defective children.

In Manipur, some of the educational institutions were inspected by the medical department.

In Tripura, medical examination of students was conducted once a year. Defects found in children were attended to in Government hospitals. Medical inspection report of defective students was sent to their respective parents.

In N.E.F.A. school children were examined by the N.E.F.A. medical officers in the course of their tours in the interior.

12. Education of Displaced Students

The scheme for financial assistance to displaced students was continued during 1957-58. Besides State governments' expenditure on stipends, cash grants, freeships and maintenance grants to displaced students, the Central Government incurred an expenditure of Rs. 6.49 lakhs for this purpose.

Nearly a decade after partition, it was felt that the special task of the Ministry of Rehabilitation in assisting displaced students was practically over and that the work could then with advantage be passed on to the normal ministries. Accordingly, the work connected with aid to displaced students from West Pakistan and educational arrangements at Faridabad and Rajpura were

transferred to the Ministry of Education. The distribution of the expenditure incurred by the Ministry during 1957-58 is given below :

Item	Expenditure (In Rs. Lakhs)
1. Direct aid to displaced students including financial assistance to destitute children living outside Homes Infirmaries	0.49
2. Educational Arrangements at Rajpura	0.26
3. Educational Arrangements at Faridabad	0.80
4. Deshbandhu College, Kalkaji	4.94
Total	6.49

Besides this, the Ministry of Rehabilitation sanctioned a sum of rupees 24 lakhs towards grants-in-aid to disrupted and non-disrupted educational institutions for payment to displaced students from West Pakistan. The total number of educational institutions benefited was 159. A sum of Rs. 36.66 lakhs was also sanctioned to various State Governments for direct aid to displaced students from West Pakistan.

An Indo-Pakistan Agreement on the issue of original and duplicate certificates of displaced students on both sides, which was held up till May 1957, was ratified in a revised form and its implementation was given effect to during the year under report. The Government of India in implementation of this Agreement forwarded 811 certificates to Pakistan during the year. This reduced the number of pending cases of Pakistan nationals to 15. Likewise, 101 fresh cases out of 147 were disposed of, leaving a balance of only 46. On the Pakistan side, 168 certificates out of 602 pending cases were received during the year. The number of fresh and old pending cases of Indian nationals was 800.

13. Indian Students Abroad

During 1957-58, the following Government of India overseas scholarship schemes were in operation.

Agatha Harrison Fellowship

This fellowship was instituted in the year 1956-57 in the memory of late (Miss) Agatha Harrison and envisages study at St. Anthony's College, Oxford, of Asian problems with special reference to India. The duration is 5 years. The selected candidate continued his study at the college during 1957-58. Rs. 10,666/- were spent on him during the year.

Central Overseas Scholarships Scheme

This scheme aims at raising the standard of instruction and research in the country and is, therefore, meant for teachers of colleges, universities and

certain comparable institutions of higher education. During 1957-58 one scholar was sent abroad under this scheme for study in the field of Humanities and 28 scholars in various branches of Science, Engineering, Technology and Medicine. Of the scholars who went during the previous years, 6 returned to India. Rs. 3,20,093 (including the expenditure incurred on scholars awarded scholarships for scientific subjects etc.) were spent during the year.

Fully Paid Overseas Scholarships Scheme

This is a plan scheme which seeks to provide for facilities for young and brilliant persons in the age-group 20—25 who are not employed, for higher studies abroad in those branches of Science, Engineering, Technology, Medicine and Humanities for which suitable facilities do not exist in India. During the year 1957-58, 17 scholars proceeded abroad for studies in Scientific subjects and one in Humanities.

Union Territories Overseas Scholarships

These scholarships are earmarked for persons who by birth and/or domicile are natives of centrally administered Union Territories of Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Tripura, Manipur, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindive Islands.

Of the five candidates selected for 1957-58, four went to U.K. and one to U.S.A.

Foreign Languages Scholarships Scheme

Out of the 28 scholars selected under the scheme in 1956-57, 1 who could not then proceed abroad, did so during 1957-58. Of the scholars, who went abroad during the previous years, 34 returned to India. Rs 1,95,052 were spent during the year.

Programme for Exchange of Scholars between Iraq and India

This programme was started from the year under report. The two candidates selected under this scheme were recommended to the Iraq Government for approval.

Exchange Programme of Scholars between India and China

(a) During 1957-58 two scholars went to China under this programme, one for the study of "Traditional Chinese Painting and Lacquer Work", and the other for the study of "Water Conservancy Works".

(b) Three persons who had gone to China for study of the Chinese language continued their studies during 1957-58.

Exchange Programme of Scholars between India and Czechoslovakia

During 1957-58, four scholars went to Czechoslovakia under the above programme for practical training in Sculpture, Painting, Puppetry and Puppet Films, and Furnace Designing. Another scholar was awarded scholarship during this year. He could not, however, leave during the year.

Indo-German Industrial Co-operation Scheme

(a) Post-Graduate studies and training in German Universities/Technical institutions.

Under this scheme 23 scholarship holders out of 25 selected in the previous year left for studies during the year under review.

Twenty candidates (19 from those already in Germany and one from India) were awarded freeships.

(b) **Practical training in German Industries**—of the 80 places originally offered, selections for 35 places were made. Of these, 31 left during the year. Selections for the remaining 45 places were held up for want of details regarding facilities from the West German Government.

Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes Overseas Scholarships:

Nine Scholars were sent abroad during 1957-58. Of these who went under this scheme during previous years, 7 returned.

Besides, sea passage grants were given to 4 students belonging to Other Backward Classes, who had obtained scholarships from foreign governments etc.,

Colombo Plan

Colombo Plan (upto 1957 programme) — of the 29 candidates Recommended to the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) for 1957, 27 were approved by that Ministry. 21 of them went abroad during the year.

One candidate under 1954 Programme is also still in the U.K. He is ill and is undergoing treatment in a hospital there.

United Nations and Unesco Scholarships and Fellowships

(a) *U. N. Social Welfare Fellowships and Scholarships Programme*

Six candidates were sent under this scheme for study in social welfare. The Government of India or the sponsoring authority had to meet the inland cost, actual passport, visa and medical examination fees and 50 per cent of the cost of the round trip air travel, while rest of the expenditure was to be met by the U.N.

(b) *Unesco Fellowships*

(i) **Expanded Technical Assistance Programme**—Awards under this programme are made by Unesco in accordance with the approved specific requirements of national laboratories research stations/institutions etc. Of the ten candidates selected in the previous year, nine went abroad during the year. All have returned on completion of their training abroad.

(ii) **Fellowships**—Three candidates received fellowships for study in specific fields.

An *ad hoc* offer of correspondence course scholarships for Indian nationals in 'Teaching Methods for Technical Instructors' and 'Technical Teachers Certificate Course' was received from the Australian Government during 1957-58. Fifty-seven candidates were recommended to the Ministry of Finance, of whom 18 were approved.

Point Four Programme—The Government of the United States of America award scholarships, fellowships to Indian nationals for training in that country.

The Ministry of Finance is the co-ordinating authority. Of the two candidates recommended to the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) in 1957, the candidature of one was diverted to the Colombo Plan and that of the other to the Programme for 1958.

Fellowship/Scholarships offered by Foreign Institutions/Organisations for Professional and Technical Studies including Practical Training.

The following Scholarships/Fellowships were offered during the year—

(i) Belgium	1
(ii) Czechoslovakia	33
(iii) East Germany	50
(iv) France	19
(v) Italy	3
(vi) Israel	1
(vii) Japan	3
(viii) Netherlands	1
(ix) Norway	1
(x) Sweden	1
(xi) Switzerland	2
(xii) U.S.S.R.	11
(xiii) West Germany	607*
(xiv) Yugoslavia	3

Fellowships/Scholarships offered by Foreign Institutions/Organisations for Study/Practical Training.

The following organisations awarded scholarships to the Indian nationals during the year—

(i) Brush-Aboc Group Commonwealth Scholarship	1
(ii) Federation of British Industries Scholarships	5
(iii) Free Hanseatic City of Hamburg Scholarships	10
(iv) Hamburg University Students Union Scholarships	2
(v) Hamburg Chamber of Commerce Scholarships (Practical Training)	100
(vi) Science Research Scholarship for the Royal Commission for the Exhibition of 1851	1
(vii) Rutherford Scholarship of the Royal Society	1

*Includes 600 Scholarships for practical training.

CHAPTER XI

STATISTICAL SURVEY

This chapter seeks to study the trends of progress in important fields of education as revealed by the statistics of five years preceding 1957-58. It has, however, two main limitations: (1) As comparable statewide statistics for all years between 1952-53 and 1957-58 are not available owing to the reorganisation of States in 1956-57, it is not possible to spotlight regional disparities; and (2) as the treatment of the subject is purely statistical, it cannot be expected to deal with problems relating to the qualitative aspect of education.

Elementary Education—The following table indicates the extent of growth of education in classes I—VIII during the last five years:—

Table CXI—Pupils undergoing Elementary Education, 1952-57

Year	Number of Pupils in classes I—VIII			Per-centage of Girls to Total	Percentage Increase from the previous year		
	Boys	Girls	Total		Boys	Girls	All Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(In lakhs)							
1952-53	174.25	64.91	239.16	27.1	..	..	..
1953-54	184.59	70.42	255.01	27.6	5.9	8.5	6.6
1954-55	196.10	76.63	272.73	28.1	6.2	8.8	6.9
1955-56	209.54	85.07	294.61	28.9	6.9	11.0	8.0
1956-57	220.95	93.54	314.49	29.7	5.4	10.0	6.8
1957-58	232.40	98.58	330.98	29.8	5.2	5.4	5.2

The above table shows that during the quinquennium from 1952-53 to 1957-58, about 91.82 lakhs of additional children were enrolled in classes I—VIII (58.15 lakh boys and 33.67 lakh girls). This gives average increase of 18.3 lakhs of children (11.6 lakh boys and 6.7 lakh girls) per year. On percentage basis, the increase was more rapid for girls, where it ranged from 5.4 to 11.0. In case of boys the percentage increase varied from 5.2 to 6.9. In spite of the improvement in the proportion of girls in the total enrolment from 27.1 per cent in 1952-53 to 29.8 per cent in 1957-58, the gap between the education of girls and boys was still considerable.

The above table reflects a good record of achievement; but the following table, which indicates percentages arising out of the comparison between enrolment in classes I—VIII and the population in the age-range 6—14, gives it a new perspective—

Table CXII—Educational Facilities for the Age-Group (6—14), 1952-57

Year	Percentage of pupils in classes I—VIII to the population in the age-groups 6—14		
	Boys	Girls	All Persons
1	2	3	4
1952-53	47.2	18.8	33.5
1953-54	49.2	20.2	35.1
1954-55	51.4	21.3	36.8
1955-56	54.1	23.1	39.1
1956-57	55.9	24.9	40.9
1957-58	60.2	26.9	43.9

The following points emerge from the above data—

- (a) Educational facilities, which, in 1952-53, were equivalent only to 33.5 per cent of the elementary school age population, increased to the equivalent of 43.9 per cent, by 1957-58.
- (b) Girls' education has been comparatively more backward in as much as facilities in classes I—VIII were available for only 27 girls out of every one hundred girls in the age-group 6—14.

It would be clear from the above statistics that the country would not be able to provide free and compulsory education for all children in the age-group of 6-14 by 1960 as directed in Article 45 of the Constitution. The educational panel of the Planning Commission, in its meeting at Poona in July 1957, therefore, considered this question in all its ramifications and, *inter alia*, recommended that while universal, free and compulsory education for children in the age-group 6-14 years might remain as the ultimate objective to be achieved during the Fourth or Fifth Plan, the immediate objective should be to cover the age-group 6-11 years by 1965-66.

The Government of India accepted the above recommendation of the educational panel and preparations were taken in hand for the introduction of universal, free and compulsory primary education during the Third Plan.

Primary Education—Universal provision of educational facilities is a prerequisite to the introduction of universal education. The following table throws light on the manner in which primary schools have been multiplying—

Table CXIII—Number of Primary Schools, 1952-57

Year	Primary Schools		Primary Schools for Girls		Single-Teacher schools		Percentage of single teacher schools to total number of primary schools
	Number	Increase from the previous year	Number	Percentage of girls schools to total number of schools	Number	Percentage of increase from previous year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1952-53	2,22,014	6,978	14,227	6.4	75,214	11.3	33.9
1953-54	2,39,382	17,368	14,711	6.1	86,031	14.4	35.9
1954-55	2,63,626	24,244	14,925	5.7	1,01,342	17.8	38.4
1955-56	2,78,135	14,509	15,230	5.5	1,11,220	9.7	40.0
1956-57	2,87,298	9,163	16,065	5.6	1,16,272	4.5	40.5
1957-58	2,98,247	10,949	16,433	2.3	1,23,248	6.0	41.3

During the five years from 1952-53 to 1957-58, more than 76 thousand new primary schools came up, giving an average increase of more than 15 thousand schools per year. This excludes new primary departments of middle and high schools that may have been started during this period whose number is not available. The proportion of separate schools for girls has declined from 6.4 per cent to 2.3 per cent during the period. This is a very desirable development as it shows the tendency to accept co-education at this level.

The above table also shows that during the period under review, the number of single-teacher primary schools increased by as much as about 48,000. Further, although the annual rate of increase of such schools has been fluctuating, their proportion to the total number of primary schools has been going up. This is inevitable because primary schools are now being opened in small villages.

The distribution of Primary schools by management is shown in the following table—

Table CXIV—Number of Primary Schools by Management, 1952-57

Year	Total Number of Primary Schools	Number of Primary Schools Managed by			Percent- age of Govt. Managed Schools	Percent- age of Local Boards Managed Schools	Percent- age of Private Schools
		Govt.	Local Boards	Private Bodies			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1952-53	2,22,014	46,094	1,09,053	65,967	20.8	49.5	29.7
1953-54	2,39,382	52,597	1,19,968	66,817	22.0	50.1	27.9
1954-55	2,63,626	59,262	1,33,020	71,344	22.5	50.4	27.1
1955-56	2,78,135	64,827	1,42,223	71,085	23.3	51.1	25.6
1956-57	2,87,298	64,098	1,52,064	71,136	22.3	52.9	24.8
1957-58	2,98,247	77,724	1,48,275	72,248	26.1	49.7	24.2

The number of primary schools under all managements has been rising, but on a percentage basis, different trends are visible. While local body schools veered round fifty per cent throughout this period, the rise in Government schools from 21 to 26 per cent had its repercussions on private schools which fell from 30 to 24 per cent. The decrease in the proportion of private primary schools is in keeping with the general trend that Primary education should be a responsibility mainly of the States and the local authorities.

The number of pupils studying at the primary stage is shown in the table given below:—

Table CXV—Enrolment at the Primary Stage, 1952-57

Year	Boys	Girls	Total	Percent- age of Girls to Total
1	2	3	4	5
(In Lakhs)				
1952-53	140.70	57.32	198.02	28.9
1953-54	150.06	62.00	212.06	29.2
1954-55	158.82	67.40	226.22	29.8
1955-56	170.24	74.87	245.11	30.5
1956-57	178.84	80.81	259.65	31.1
1957-58	188.13	85.57	273.70	31.3

The above table shows that during the quinquennium under review, more than 76 lakhs of additional children were brought to schools, giving an average increase of 15 lakhs per year. In all important respects, the enrolment at the primary stage, as shown in the above table, follows the pattern of enrolment in Classes I—VIII discussed earlier.

With a view to examining the extent to which this expansion at the primary level has carried the country forward towards the goal of universal Primary education, it is necessary to relate the enrolment in classes I to V (as

distinct from that at the primary stage which varies from State to State and area to area) to population in the age-group 6—11. This has been done in the following table:

Table CXVI—Educational Facilities for the Age-Group (6—11), (1952-57)

Year	Enrolment in Classes I—V			Percentage of Enrolment of children in the age-group 6—11		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(In Lakhs)						
1952-53	144.97	58.51	203.48	61.9	26.1	44.4
1953-54	153.56	63.16	216.72	64.8	27.9	46.7
1954-55	163.49	68.75	232.24	68.1	29.9	49.4
1955-56	175.28	76.39	251.67	72.0	32.8	52.8
1956-57	184.51	82.62	267.13	73.7	34.5	54.5
1957-58	194.04	87.66	281.70	76.1	36.2	56.7

The above table shows that, although the overall position of educational facilities vis-a-vis children in the age-group 6—11, improved by 38.4 per cent (from 44.4 per cent in 1952-53 to 56.7 in 1957-58), the country would have to increase the tempo of development manifold in the coming years to successfully implement the policy of universal, free and compulsory Primary education.

It must, however, be borne in mind that the enrolment in classes I—V also includes an element of population which falls outside the age-range 6—11. Their position is indicated in the following table:

Table CXVII—Pupils outside the Age-Group 6—11 in Classes I—V, 1952—57

Year	Enrolment in Classes I—V			Pupils below 6 and above 11 years in classes I—V			Percentage of pupils below 6 and above 11 years in classes I—V		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(Figures in Lakhs)									
1951-52	141.82	56.28	198.10	36.94	13.43	50.37	26.4	23.9	25.4
1952-53	144.97	58.51	203.48	36.17	13.28	49.45	24.9	22.7	24.3
1953-54	153.56	63.16	216.72	39.09	15.32	54.41	25.5	24.3	25.1
1954-55	163.49	68.75	232.24	40.81	15.86	56.67	25.0	23.1	24.4
1955-56	175.28	76.39	251.67	42.67	16.46	59.13	24.3	21.5	23.5
1956-57	184.51	82.62	267.13	44.27	17.79	62.06	24.0	21.5	23.2
1957-58	194.04	87.66	281.70	46.14	18.20	64.34	23.8	20.8	22.8

It is clear from the above data that quite a sizable number of seats in classes I—V (about 23 to 25 per cent) are being utilised by children not belonging to the age-group 6—11 for which these are normally meant. This is mainly

because of admissions being allowed to children both above and below 6 years of age and because of stagnation. It is, however, gratifying to observe that the proportion of such students is steadily declining.

The discussion on enrolment, it is felt, will not be complete without a word about wastage and stagnation. As at least four years of schooling is considered necessary for attaining permanent literacy, failure to reach class IV within four years after admission to class I constitutes wastage and stagnation. In the following table the enrolment in class IV in a particular year is related to the enrolment in class I, three years earlier (i.e. the same batch when it entered class I) and the magnitude of wastage and stagnation, both numerical and in percentages, is indicated.

Table CXVIII—Wastage and Stagnation, 1952-57

Year	Enrolment in Class I Three Years Back			Enrolment in Class IV During the Year			Numerical Wastage and Stagnation			Wastage and Stagnation in Percentages		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	(Figures in Lakhs)											
1953-54	47.63	21.85	69.48	22.28	7.70	29.98	25.35	14.15	39.50	53.2	64.8	56.9
1954-55	48.02	22.23	70.25	22.66	8.08	30.74	25.36	14.15	39.51	52.8	63.7	56.2
1955-56	50.23	23.72	73.95	23.45	8.71	32.16	26.78	15.01	41.79	53.3	63.3	56.5
1956-57	54.67	26.20	80.87	25.10	9.57	34.67	29.57	16.63	46.20	54.1	63.4	57.1
1957-58	61.89	29.23	91.12	26.57	10.29	36.86	35.32	18.94	54.26	57.1	64.8	59.5

The above data shows that out of 100 children entering the school during the period as many as 56 to 60 failed to reach class IV in the normal course of time. The wastage in the case of girls was still greater. An idea about the wastage

and stagnation from class to class can be had from the following table which shows the number of pupils reaching classes II, III and IV in subsequent years out of every 100 children admitted to Class I during a particular year:

Table CKIX—Wastage in Different Classes

Class	1949—53 Batch			1950—54 Batch			1951—55 Batch			1952—56 Batch			1953—57 Batch		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
I	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
II	66	60	64	65	58	63	66	59	64	63	58	61	62	58	61
III	53	44	50	55	46	52	54	46	51	53	45	50	51	45	49
IV	47	35	43	47	36	44	47	37	43	46	37	43	43	35	40

The following points emerge from the above data—

- Wastage has been highest between Classes I and II.
- There seems to be a slight increase in wastage and stagnation during the period under review. Of 100 children admitted to Class I, only 40 were in class IV of the 1953-57 batch as against 43 of the 1949-53 batch.

The following table gives the number of teachers working in primary schools. It excludes the teachers working in primary departments of middle and high schools about which data is not available.

Table CXX—Teachers of Primary Schools, 1952-57

Year	No. of Teachers in Primary Schools			Increase from the previous year	Percent- age of Women Teachers	No. of Trained Teachers	Percent- age of Trained Teachers
	Men	Women	Total				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(In Thousands)						(In Thou- sands)	
1952-53	488	99	587	..	16.9	365	62.2
1953-54	518	105	623	36	16.8	390	62.5
1954-55	563	113	676	53	16.8	418	61.8
1955-56	574	117	691	15	16.9	423	61.2
1956-57	589	121	710	19	17.1	442	63.5
1957-58	602	127	729	19	17.4	463	63.5

It is quite natural that, with the rise in the number of pupils, the number of teachers should also rise. During the period under review, the number of primary school teachers increased by 142 thousands or at the rate of about 28·4 thousand per year. The number of women teachers also rose steadily, although the total number of women teachers is still very small, there being one women teacher for every six men teachers. There is, therefore, a good deal to be said about increasing the number of women teachers which can help to improve the position of girls' education. The number of trained teachers has been increasing.

In the five years from 1952-53 to 1957-58, the total direct expenditure on primary schools increased by about 50 per cent, from Rs. 44·20 crores to Rs. 66·71 crores. This excludes the expenditure on primary departments of middle and high schools, for which separate figures are not available. But for an expenditure of 5 to 7 per cent which was met from the income from fees and other sources in almost equal proportions, the rest (about 93 to 95 per cent) came from public sources like government and local boards. The following table gives the details of the expenditure by sources:

Table CXXI—Expenditure on Primary Schools by Sources, 1952-57

Year	Expenditure met from					Percent- age of Expendi- ture met from Government and Local Boards Funds
	Government Funds	Local Board Funds	Fees	Other Sources	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	(In Crores of Rupees)					
1952-53 . . .	31·84	9·48	1·26	1·62	44·20	93·5
1953-54 . . .	33·18	10·25	1·31	1·53	46·27	93·9
1954-55 . . .	36·95	10·70	1·56	1·68	50·89	93·6
1955-56 . . .	39·55	10·75	1·75	1·68	53·73	93·6
1956-57 . . .	43·56	11·50	1·80	1·62	58·48	94·2
1957-58 . . .	52·36	10·75	1·76	1·84	66·71	94·6

The data in the above table includes direct expenditure only, that is, the expenditure incurred on teachers' salaries, equipment, contingencies, etc. Details of indirect expenditure, like expenditure on direction and inspection,

buildings etc. are not available. Teachers' salaries constituted a major slice in the direct expenditure as shown in the following table:

Table CKXII—Teachers' Salaries in Primary Schools, 1952-57

Year	Total Direct Expenditure	Teachers' Salaries	Percentage of Teachers Salaries to total Direct Expenditure	Average Salary per Teacher
1	2	3	4	5
(In Crores of Rupees)				
1952-53	44.20	37.60	85.1	640.9
1953-54	46.27	38.84	83.9	623.1
1954-55	50.89	42.80	84.1	633.3
1955-56	53.73	45.04	83.8	651.5
1956-57	58.48	49.28	84.3	694.0
1957-58	66.71	56.02	85.3	780.6

The above table also shows that the average salary of primary school teacher improved during the period under review from Rs. 640.9 to Rs. 780.6.

Education of the middle stage is imparted in middle schools as well as in middle departments of high and higher secondary schools. Information about middle departments is not available. The following table shows the rise in the number of middle schools during the five years preceding 1957-58.

Table CKXIII—Number of Middle Schools, 1952-57

Year	Number of Middle Schools			Percentage of Increase from the Previous year	Percentage of Middle Schools for Girls
	For Boys	For Girls	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1952-53	13,578	1,762	15,340	5.2	11.5
1953-54	14,361	1,891	16,252	5.9	11.6
1954-55	15,417	1,901	17,318	6.6	11.0
1955-56	19,393	2,337	21,730	25.5	10.8
1956-57	21,871	2,615	24,486	12.7	10.7
1957-58	24,141	2,874	27,015	10.3	10.6

It is seen that middle schools increased by 11,675 in the course of five years, yielding an average increase of 2,335 schools per year. Schools for girls also increased in number, although their proportion to total has been steadily decreasing. Management-wise details of middle schools are given below:—

Table CXXIV—Number of Middle Schools by Management, 1952-57

Year	Number of Middle Schools Managed by				Percent- age of Govt. Schools	Percent- age of Local Board Schools	Percent- age of Private Schools
	Government	Local Boards	Private	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1952-53	3,955	5,134	6,251	15,340	25.8	33.5	40.7
1953-54	4,332	5,130	6,790	16,252	26.6	31.6	41.8
1954-55	4,632	5,382	7,304	17,318	26.7	31.1	42.2
1955-56	4,961	8,988	7,781	21,730	22.8	41.4	35.8
1956-57	5,164	10,830	8,492	24,486	21.1	44.2	34.7
1957-58	6,807	10,928	9,280	27,105	25.2	40.5	34.3

As at the primary stage, the proportion of middle schools under private bodies has decreased to some extent.

The enrolment at the middle stage increased by 16.47 lakhs during the five years under review, which gives an average rise of 3.29 lakhs per year. The number of girls was less than one-third of the number of boys, but its rate of increase was faster. These details are given in the following table:

Table CXXV—Enrolment at Middle Stage, 1952-57

Year	Boys	Girls	Total	Percent- age of Girls to Total
1	2	3	4	5
(In lakhs)				
1952-53	31.38	7.13	38.51	18.5
1953-54	33.66	8.19	41.85	19.6
1954-55	35.69	8.91	44.60	20.0
1955-56	38.31	9.92	48.23	20.6
1956-57	40.21	11.38	51.59	22.1
1957-58	42.36	12.62	54.98	23.0

The duration of the middle stage is not uniform in all States, nor does it cater to the same age-group. In order, therefore, to assess the progress of middle school education, particularly in relation to the population of the age-group 11—14, the enrolment on classes VI—VIII has been taken into account and the results have been shown in the following table—

Table CXXVI—Enrolment in Classes VI—VIII, 1952-57

Year	Pupil in Classes VI—VIII			Percentage of Enrolment in Classes VI—VIII to Children in the age range 11—14		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	(In Lakhs)					
1952-53 . . .	29.29	6.39	35.67	23.7	5.3	14.6
1953-54 . . .	31.03	7.26	38.29	23.6	5.9	15.1
1954-55 . . .	32.61	7.87	40.48	24.5	6.4	15.8
1955-56 . . .	34.26	8.67	42.93	25.4	6.9	16.5
1956-57 . . .	36.44	9.92	46.36	26.4	7.7	17.3
1957-58 . . .	38.35	10.93	49.28	29.2	8.8	19.3

The slow rate of overall progress, which on an average is less than 1 per cent per annum, and the extreme backwardness of girls education at this level are only too obvious.

The number of teachers of middle schools was almost doubled in the course of five years from 1952-53 to 1957-58. Women teachers were about one-fifth of the total number. The details are given in the following table:

Table CXXVII—Teachers in Middle Schools, 1952-57

Year	Number of Teachers		Total	Percent- age of Women to Total	Trained teachers	Percent- age of Trained Teacher
	Men	Women				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1952-53 . . .	81,989	15,003	96,992	15.5	53,047	54.7
1953-54 . . .	87,867	16,433	1,04,300	15.8	56,788	54.5
1954-55 . . .	94,671	17,078	1,11,749	15.3	59,768	53.5
1955-56 . . .	1,24,550	23,844	1,48,394	16.1	86,776	58.5
1956-57 . . .	1,35,467	31,096	1,66,563	18.7	1,00,077	60.1
1957-58 . . .	1,48,054	37,019	1,85,073	30.0	1,16,021	62.7

The improvement in the percentage of trained teachers from 54·7 in 1952-53 to 62·7 in 1957-58 in spite of considerable increase in their strength during this period is very encouraging.

With the increase in the number of middle schools and the teachers working therein, the expenditure on middle schools was more than doubled and it rose from Rs. 9·64 crores in 1952-53 to Rs. 20·77 crores in 1957-58. The increase was shared by all types of managements. Further details are shown below:

Table CXVIII—Direct Expenditure on Middle Schools by Sources, 1952-57

Year	Total Expenditure (Rs. in crores)	Percentage of Expenditure met from			
		Govt. Funds	Local Board Funds	Fees	Other Sources
1	2	3	4	5	6
1952-53	9·64	52·0	14·5	23·5	10·0
1953-54	10·52	53·5	13·7	23·2	9·6
1954-55	11·46	57·1	12·7	21·3	8·9
1955-56	15·41	62·9	12·9	16·2	8·0
1956-57	17·15	60·5	11·6	14·6	13·3
1957-58	20·77	72·3	8·8	12·2	6·7

The expansion of middle schools education during the period devolved larger financial responsibility on the Government and the percentage of expenditure met from the other sources showed trends of decrease.

Major portion of the direct expenditure on middle schools was expended on teachers' salaries as shown in the following table:

Table CXXIX—Expenditure on salaries of Middle School Teachers, 1952-57

Year	Direct Expenditure on Middle Schools	Expenditure on salaries of Middle School Teacher	Percentage of Teachers salaries to total Direct Expenditure	Average annual salary per teacher
1	2	3	4	5
	(Rs. in Crores)			
1952-53	9·65	7·23	75·00	745
1953-54	10·52	7·74	73·57	742
1954-55	11·46	8·65	75·48	774
1955-56	15·41	12·00	77·87	809
1956-57	17·15	12·06	70·32	832
1957-58	20·77	17·01	81·9	919·2

The above table shows that about 75 per cent of the direct expenditure on middle schools was spent on salaries of its teachers, leaving only about 25 per cent for contingencies and equipment, etc. The above table also shows that the average annual salary of a middle school teacher has been almost continually improving during the period. The increase has been of the order of 23·4 per cent during five years.

Basic Education

Basic education has been accepted as the national system of education. The following table shows the progress made in the matter of providing basic schools in the country during the period under review:

Table CXXX—Number of Basic Schools, 1952-57

Year	Junior Basic Schools				Senior Basic Schools			
	Percentage of schools managed by				Percentage of schools managed by			
	Number	Govt.	Local Bords	Private Boadies	Number	Govt.	Local Boards	Private Bodies
1	2				6			
3	4	5	7	8	9			
1952-53 . . .	34,223	6·3	86·3	7·4	655	76·8	14·7	8·5
1953-54 . . .	34,940	8·4	84·3	7·3	865	67·3	21·7	11·0
1954-55 . . .	37,394	10·0	80·9	9·1	1,120	60·7	18·9	20·4
1955-56 . . .	42,971	13·4	76·2	10·4	4,842	16·6	74·5	8·9
1956-57 . . .	46,881	11·7	77·6	10·7	6,897	13·1	79·4	7·5
1957-58 . . .	52,039	13·7	14·3	2·0	7,819	15·0	75·5	9·5

The following points emerge from the above table—

(i) Junior basic schools increased by more than 17,500 and senior basic schools by more than 7,000 during the period, yielding an average increase of about 3,500 junior basic and 1,400 senior basic schools per year.

(ii) In the beginning of the period under review, senior basic schools were predominantly government; at the end of the period the schools conducted by local bodies were the most numerous. In 1957-58, nearly 80 per cent of both the junior as well as senior basic schools were under local bodies and the rest under government and private agencies.

In spite of the increase in the number of basic schools as reported above, they still formed a small minority among primary and middle schools as shown below—

Table CXXXI—Junior Basic Versus Primary Schools and Senior Basic Versus Middle Schools, 1952-57

Year	Junior Basic Schools	Primary Schools	Percentage of Junior Basic Schools	Senior Basic Schools	Middle Schools	Percentage of Senior Basic Schools
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1952-53 . . .	34,223	2,22,014	15.4	655	15,340	4.3
1953-54 . . .	34,940	2,39,382	14.6	865	16,252	5.3
1954-55 . . .	37,394	2,63,626	14.2	1,120	17,318	6.5
1955-56 . . .	42,971	2,78,135	15.4	4,842	12,730	22.3
1956-57 . . .	46,881	2,87,298	16.3	6,897	24,486	28.1
1957-58 . . .	52,039	2,98,247	17.4	7,819	27,015	28.9

The enrolment of basic schools as well as its comparison with the enrolment in primary and middle schools is shown below:

Table CXXXII—Enrolment in Basic Schools, 1952-57

Year	Enrolment in Junior Basic Schools			Enrolment in Senior Basic Schools			Percentage of enrolment in Junior Basic Schools to that of Primary Schools	Percentage of enrolment in Senior Basic Schools to that of Middle Schools
	Total	Girls	percentage of Girls	Total	Girls	Percentage of Girls		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	In lakhs			In lakhs				
1952-53 . . .	20.60	4.43	15.0	1.21	0.26	21.5	15.16	5.24
1953-54 . . .	30.31	5.11	16.9	1.69	0.37	21.9	14.56	6.95
1954-55 . . .	31.55	5.66	17.9	2.16	0.46	21.3	14.21	8.32
1955-56 . . .	37.30	7.69	20.6	13.30	3.54	26.6	16.27	34.88
1956-57 . . .	41.28	8.61	20.9	17.31	4.88	28.2	17.26	39.41
1957-58 . . .	48.13	10.33	21.5	19.77	5.86	29.6	19.42	39.07

In the course of five years from 1952-53 to 1957-58, the enrolment in junior basic increased by 27·53 lakhs and that in senior basic schools by 18·56 lakhs, yielding an average annual increase of 5·51 lakhs and 3·71 lakhs respectively. The position of girls in this enrolment improved from 15·0 per cent to 21·5 per cent in the case of junior basic schools and from 21·5 per cent to 29·6 per cent in case of senior basic schools. As compared to primary and middle schools, the enrolment in junior and senior basic schools was still very low.

The expenditure on basic schools together with its comparison with the expenditure on primary and middle schools is shown below:

Table CXXXIII—Expenditure on Basic Schools, 1952-57

Year	Total Expenditure (Rs. in crores)	Percentage of Expenditure met from				Percentage of Expenditure on Basic Schools to that on Primary/Middle Schools
		Government Funds	Local Board Funds	Fees	Other sources	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Junior Basic</i>						
1952-53 . . .	5·67	69·3	24·9	4·4	1·4	12·8
1953-54 . . .	6·04	70·9	23·0	5·0	1·1	13·1
1954-55 . . .	6·50	71·1	22·8	4·8	1·3	12·8
1955-56 . . .	8·11	74·0	21·0	3·8	1·2	15·1
1956-57 . . .	9·11	75·7	20·1	3·1	1·0	15·6
1957-58 . . .	10·85	78·9	18·4	0·8	1·9	16·3
<i>Senior Basic</i>						
1952-53 . . .	0·48	87·5	2·1	..	10·4	5·0
1953-54 . . .	0·64	85·9	6·3	1·5	6·3	6·1
1954-55 . . .	0·80	86·3	7·5	1·2	5·0	7·0
1955-56 . . .	4·06	80·5	13·3	2·5	3·7	26·3
1956-57 . . .	5·09	83·5	11·4	2·1	3·0	29·7
1957-58 . . .	6·26	82·9	12·6	2·0	2·5	30·1

During the period under review the expenditure on junior basic schools was almost doubled, while that on senior basic schools multiplied more than 10 times. Government shared major part of this burden as about 70 to 75 per cent of this expenditure on junior basic schools and about 80 to 88 per cent of that in senior basic schools came from this source. Taking local bodies also into account, about 90 to 95 per cent of the expenditure was met by public funds. It

is, therefore, very necessary to encourage private organisations to come forward to take a more prominent part in the field of Basic education. As regards the comparison between the expenditure on basic and primary/middle schools is concerned, the position was heavily weighted in favour of primary and middle schools whose number is much larger than the number of junior and senior basic schools.

The number of teachers working in basic schools is depicted below—

Table CXXXIV—Teachers in Basic Schools, 1952-57

Year	Teacher in Junior Basic Schools			Teachers in Senior Basic Schools		
	Total	Trained	Percentage of Trained to Total	Total	Trained	Percentage of Trained to Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1952-53 . . .	86,911	60,027	69.1	5,237	4,871	93.0
1953-54 . . .	88,335	67,559	76.5	7,135	6,524	91.4
1954-55 . . .	93,378	74,525	79.8	8,803	7,734	87.9
1955-56 . . .	1,11,347	87,061	78.2	39,672	31,624	79.7
1956-57 . . .	1,19,366	93,400	78.2	52,552	38,684	73.6
1957-58 . . .	1,34,927	1,05,704	78.3	57,846	43,869	75.8

It will be seen from above that the number of trained teachers has been rising both in junior as well as in senior basic schools; but whereas the percentage of trained teachers in junior basic schools increased from 69.1 in 1952-53 to 78.3 in 1957-58, in senior basic schools it decreased from 93.0 per cent in 1952-53 to 75.8 per cent in the 1957-58. The decrease in the percentage of trained teachers in senior basic schools has been mainly due to the tremendous expansion that took place in this type of education in 1955-56 and 1956-57. Numerically, trained teachers of these schools multiplied 8-fold during the period under review.

High/Higher Secondary Education

Education of this level is provided in high/higher secondary schools and in some cases even in classes attached to colleges. The number of attached classes

being not available, the number of high and higher secondary schools is shown below—

Table CXXXV—Number of High/Higher Secondary Schools, 1952-57

Year	Number of High and Higher Secondary Schools		Percentage of Girls Schools	Percentage of Schools Managed by		
	Total	For Girls		Government	Local Board	Private Bodies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1952-53	8,719	1,245	14.3	13.9	12.7	73.4
1953-54	9,519	1,377	14.5	14.2	12.8	73.0
1954-55	10,200	1,501	14.7	14.6	12.8	72.6
1955-56	10,838	1,583	14.6	14.9	12.9	72.2
1956-57	11,805	1,758	14.9	15.3	13.0	71.7
1957-58	12,639	1,889	15.0	19.0	10.1	70.9

During the quinquennium under report, the number of high and higher secondary schools increased by about 4,000, that is at an average rate of 800 per year. Girls' schools were hardly 15 per cent of the total. In the interest of girls' education as a whole it is very necessary to have a larger number of girls' secondary schools which provide women teachers to primary schools and students to universities and colleges.

As regards the management of high and higher secondary schools, private enterprise still predominated, although government and local boards are steadily assuming larger measure of responsibility in this sector also.

The progress in respect of the number of students receiving Secondary education is indicated in the following table—

Table CXXXVI—Number of Students at High Stage, 1952-57

Year	Boys	Girls	Total	Percentage of Girls to Total
1	2	3	4	5
	(In Lakhs)			
1952-53	15.50	2.75	18.25	15.1
1953-54	14.87	2.74	17.61	15.6
1954-55	16.02	3.06	19.08	16.0
1955-56	16.56	3.47	20.03	17.3
1956-57	18.73	3.82	22.55	16.9
1957-58	19.84	4.29	24.13	17.8

In 1957-58, the total enrolment at the secondary stage rose to one and a half times as much as what it was five years ago. Girls, although forming only about one-sixth of the total enrolment, however, increased by about 56 per cent during the same period.

Like other stages of education, secondary stage is also not of uniform duration in all States. The following table gives the enrolment in classes IX to X/XI throughout the country and the same has been related to the population in the age-group 14-16/17 and the resulting percentage have been indicated—

Table CXXXV II—Enrolment in Classes IX—X/XI, 1952-57

Year	Enrolment in Classes IX-X/XI			Percentage of Enrolment to Population in the Age-group 14—16/17		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1952-53 . . .	12.91	2.26	15.17	10.6	2.0	6.4
1953-54 . . .	13.57	2.38	15.95	11.0	2.1	6.7
1954-55 . . .	14.26	2.73	16.99	11.4	2.3	7.0
1955-56 . . .	15.39	3.18	18.57	12.2	2.7	7.4
1956-57 . . .	16.63	3.44	20.07	14.6	3.0	9.1
1957-58 . . .	17.93	3.90	21.83	14.7	3.4	9.2

With the general expansion of Secondary education as shown above, the number of secondary school teachers also increased considerably. During 1952-57, the increase was of the order of about 70,000 that is, about 14,000 per year. Of the total number of teachers, about 20 per cent were women. The percentage of trained teachers has been rising continually, the percentage being 62.8 in 1957-58 as against only 55.3 in 1952-53. The details are shown in the following table—

Table CXXXVIII—Teachers in High/Higher Secondary Schools, 1952-57

Year	Total Number of Teachers	No. of Women Teachers	Percentage of Women Teachers	Number of Trained Teachers	Percentage of Trained Teachers
1	2	3	4	5	6
1952-53	1,52,341	25,984	17.1	84,312	55.3
1953-54	1,65,117	28,300	17.1	94,361	57.1
1954-55	1,75,986	31,400	17.8	1,02,201	58.1
1955-56	1,89,794	35,085	18.5	1,13,338	59.7
1956-57	2,05,617	39,146	19.0	1,25,845	61.2
1957-58	2,21,695	43,203	19.5	1,39,175	62.8

For the direct expenditure on high and higher secondary schools, the position is shown in the following table. It does not include the expenditure incurred on secondary classes attached to colleges, but includes expenditure on middle and primary departments (wherever attached) to high and higher secondary schools.

Table CXXXIX—Expenditure on High/Higher Secondary Schools by Sources, 1952-57

Year	Total Expenditure	Percentage of Expenditure met from			
		Govt. Funds	Local Board Funds	Fees	Other Sources
1	2	3	4	5	6
1952-53	28.43	35.8	3.7	50.7	9.8
1953-54	31.64	35.6	3.7	50.9	9.8
1954-55	34.07	37.4	3.8	49.2	9.6
1955-56	37.62	39.9	4.2	46.7	9.2
1956-57	41.59	42.0	4.1	44.1	9.8
1957-58	46.47	44.4	4.5	41.5	9.6

The total expenditure continued to rise from year to year. On percentage basis, public funds assumed a larger measure of responsibility. It is gratifying to observe, thanks to the liberal grants from public funds, that the dependence of secondary schools on the income from fees is steadily decreasing.

Of the above expenditure, about 70 to 75 per cent was incurred on teachers' salaries, and the rest on contingencies and equipment. The steady rise in the average salary of a teacher in high/higher secondary schools is indicated below:

Table CXL—Salaries of High/Higher Secondary School Teachers, 1952-57

Year	Total Expenditure on High/Higher Secondary Schools	Expenditure on Teachers Salaries	Percentage of Expenditure on Teachers Salaries	Average Annual Salary per Teacher
	2	3	4	5
(Rs. in Crores)				
1952-53	28.43	20.89	73.48	1,371
1953-54	31.64	22.93	72.47	1,389
1954-55	34.07	24.33	71.43	1,383
1955-56	37.62	27.08	72.00	1,427
1956-57	41.59	29.01	71.44	1,411
1957-58	46.47	33.31	71.68	1,503

Output of matriculates is given in the following table:—

Table CXLI—Results of Matriculation and Equivalent Examinations, 1952-57

Year	Number Appeared	Number passed	Pass Percentage	Number of Girls included in Col. 3	Percentage of Girls among Matri- culates
1	2	3	4	5	6
1952-53 . . .	7,24,799	3,34,760	46.2	45,509	13.6
1953-54 . . .	8,18,620	3,97,005	48.5	59,888	15.1
1954-55 . . .	8,30,001	4,00,014	48.2	65,481	16.4
1955-56 . . .	9,20,026	4,29,494	46.7	72,328	16.8
1956-57 . . .	10,12,309	4,66,764	46.1	83,046	17.8
1957-58 . . .	10,79,966	5,21,552	48.3	91,179	17.5

It will be seen from the above table that, while the number of candidates appearing in the matriculation and equivalent examinations increased by about 50 per cent in five years, the output rose by 55.8 per cent during the same period. The number of girl matriculates, who formed about one-sixth of the total number of matriculates almost doubled during the same period.

Higher Education—This discussion covers not only the universities and the colleges attached to them, but also the institutions of higher education which are not affiliated to the universities.

The number of universities increased from 29 in 1952-53 to 38 in 1957-58. There has been a similar rise in the number of colleges and other institutions of higher education as shown below:

Table CXLII—Number of Institutions for Higher Education, 1952-57

Year	Univer- sities	Research Institu- tions	Colleges & Institutions		
			For General Education	For Pro- fessional Education	For Spe- cial Education
1	2	3	4	5	6
1952-53 . . .	29	31	581	239	79
1953-54 . . .	30	35	613	253	87
1954-55 . . .	31	33	657	291	106
1955-56 . . .	32	34	712	346	112
1956-57 . . .	33	41	773	399	128
1957-58 . . .	38	43	817	489	148

During the period under review, research institutions rose by 38·7 per cent colleges for general education by 40·6 per cent, colleges for professional and technological education by 104·2 per cent and colleges for special education by 87·3 per cent.

The total enrolment at the university stage (including that in the university teaching departments) is shown in the following table:—

Table CXLIII—Enrolment at the University Stage, 1952-57

Year	General Education		Professional and Technical Education		Special Education		Higher Education		
	Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Percentage of Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

(Figures in Lakhs)

1952-53	4·15	0·54	1·10	0·06	0·08	0·02	5·33	0·62	11·6
1953-54	4·73	0·61	1·21	0·07	0·09	0·02	6·03	0·70	11·7
1954-55	5·29	0·72	1·35	0·09	0·11	0·03	6·75	0·84	12·4
1955-56	5·75	0·84	1·49	0·09	0·12	0·03	7·36	0·96	13·1
1956-57	6·25	0·96	1·62	0·11	0·14	0·04	8·01	1·11	13·9
1957-58	6·62	1·07	1·82	0·14	0·18	0·04	8·62	1·25	14·5

The number of students undergoing higher education increased by 3·29 lakhs (61·7 per cent) during the five years under review giving an average increase of 0·66 lakhs per annum. This increase was shared by all types of higher education, the biggest share going to General education. On percentage basis, the highest rise of 65·5 per cent was in respect of Professional and Technical education. Girls in higher education rose by 0·63 lakhs or 101·6 per cent during the same period. The break-up of enrolment for General education by stages is shown below:

Table CXLIV—Enrolment for General Education by Stages, 1952-57

Year	Total (In Lakhs)	Intermediate		Degree		Post-Graduate & Research	
		Number (In Lakhs)	Percentage to Total	Number (In Lakhs)	Percentage to Total	Number (In Lakhs)	Percentage to Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1952-53	4·15	2·84	68·4	1·09	26·3	0·22	5·3
1953-54	4·73	3·28	69·3	1·22	25·8	0·23	4·9
1954-55	5·30	3·71	70·0	1·34	25·3	0·25	4·7
1955-56	5·75	3·96	68·9	1·51	26·2	0·28	4·9
1956-57	6·25	4·26	68·1	1·68	26·9	0·31	5·0
1957-58	6·62	4·39	66·3	1·89	28·6	0·34	5·1

About two-thirds of the students for General education were studying at the intermediate stage, about one-fourth at the degree stage and the rest at the post-graduate and research level. The percentage of increase in enrolment at intermediate, degree and post-graduate and research stages was 54·6, 73·4, and 54·5 during the period under review.

The progress in the number of students receiving Professional and Technical education, by subjects, is given below:

Table CXLV—Enrolment in Professional Subjects Collegiate Stage, 1952-57

Year	Agriculture	Commerce	Education	Engineering & Technology	Law	Medicine	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1952-53	4,235	44,859	8,034	14,869	17,808	18,352	2,370	1,10,527
1953-54	4,496	47,813	8,848	16,801	19,517	20,893	2,737	1,21,105
1954-55	4,827	52,960	11,547	18,834	19,651	23,488	3,490	1,34,797
1955-56	5,877	58,918	14,280	19,858	20,268	25,072	4,721	1,48,994
1956-57	7,051	61,303	17,261	21,905	20,817	27,289	5,838	1,61,464
1957-58	9,304	63,206	22,051	28,391	22,598	30,317	6,286	1,82,153

As the duration of the professional courses differs, inter-subject comparisons in the number of students is not valid. Barring 'Other Subjects', the greatest progress during the period was recorded by "Education" which was as great as 174·5 per cent. Next to come in order were: Agriculture 119·8 per cent; Engineering and Technology 90·9 per cent, Medicine 65·2 per cent; Commerce 40·9 per cent and Law 26·9 per cent.

The expenditure on institutions for higher education is shown below:

Table CXLVI—Expenditure on Institutions for Higher Education, 1952-57

Year	Universities	Boards of Education	Research Institutions	Colleges for General Education	Colleges for Professional Education	Colleges for Special Education	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(In Crores of Rupees)							
1952-53	5·94	0·94	0·79	8·81	5·37	0·25	22·10
1953-54	6·55	1·15	1·21	9·58	5·61	0·27	24·37
1954-55	7·42	1·23	1·30	10·56	6·31	0·34	27·16
1956-57	9·20	1·50	1·75	12·82	7·79	0·49	33·55
1957-58	9·80	1·76	2·94	14·12	8·84	0·62	28·08

The total expenditure on higher education recorded an increase of 15.16 crores or 71.6 per cent from 1952-53 to 1957-58. The highest numerical increase of Rs. 5.31 crores was in respect of colleges for general education. On percentage basis, however, the increase was the greatest in the case of research institutions (272.3 per cent).

The distribution of the total expenditure on universities and colleges as met from different sources is given below:

Table CXLVII—Expenditure on Universities and Colleges by Sources, 1952-57

Year	Total Expenditure (Rs. in Crores)	Percentage of expenditure met from			
		Government Funds	Local Board Funds	Fees	Other Sources
1	2	3	4	5	6
1952-53 . . .	21.16	48.1	0.2	38.8	12.9
1953-54 . . .	23.22	48.7	0.2	39.8	12.3
1954-55 . . .	25.93	49.4	0.2	38.6	11.8
1955-56 . . .	28.38	47.6	0.3	39.4	12.7
1956-57 . . .	32.05	48.7	0.3	38.4	12.6
1957-58 . . .	36.32	51.0	0.3	38.1	10.6

The pattern in which the expenditure was met by various sources remained practically unchanged during the period under review. Government 48 to 50 per cent, fees 38 to 40 per cent, and the rest from other sources.

The out put of graduates (first degree) in selected fields of higher education is shown in the following table:—

Table CXLVIII—Examination Results, 1952-57

Year	B.A./ B.Sc.	Professional Subjects (I Degree only)					
		Agri- culture	Comm- erce	Educa- tion	Engg. & Tech.	Law	Medicine
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1952-53	40,017	883	6,772	5,669	3,044	5,549	2,146
1953-54	50,178	943	7,231	6,174	3,464	6,581	3,131
1954-55	57,149	928	7,787	8,774	3,569	5,970	3,626
1955-56	53,989	882	8,504	10,364	4,316	5,584	3,307
1956-57	64,517	1,176	10,316	12,592	4,484	5,666	3,570
1957-58	73,179	1,798	11,878	14,363	4,854	5,856	4,014

The above table shows that the largest number of graduates are produced in Arts and Science. Among professional subjects, Education (Teachers' Training) topped the list in 1957-58, although Commerce held that rank in the beginning of the period under review. The order in which these subjects stand in respect of percentage of increase is: Education (153.4 per cent), Arts and Science (82.9 per cent), Medicine (87.0 per cent), Agriculture (103.6 per cent), Commerce (75.4 per cent) and Engineering and Technology (59.5 per cent). Production of Law graduates did not show any improvement

Vocational and Special School Education

The following table gives the number of some important types of vocational and special schools in the country:

Table CXLIX—Number of Vocational & Special Schools, 1952-57

Year	Agri- culture	Comm- erce	Engi- neer- ing & Techno- logy	Medi- cine	Tea- chers' Train- ing	Adult Schools	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1952-53	37	691	115	41	811	44,595	5,032
1953-54	38	765	122	75	808	39,965	4,968
1954-55	44	830	144	77	860	43,223	5,108
1955-56	77	898	158	82	930	46,091	5,825
1956-57	94	829	179	109	916	44,058	5,908
1957-58	105	877	226	115	901	45,961	6,197

Progress in the different types of these schools has been different. While medical and agricultural schools registered an increase of about 180.5 and 183.8 per cent respectively within five years, adult schools rose only by 3.1 per cent. Other significant increases are reported by engineering and technological schools (96.5 per cent) and commercial schools (26.9 per cent).

The enrolment in these schools is shown below:

Table CL—Enrolment in Vocational and Special Schools, 1952-57

Year	Agri- culture	Comm- erce	Engin- eering & Tech- nology	Medi- cine	Teach- ers' Training	Adult Education	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1952-53	1,978	54,197	20,839	3,602	71,031	10,88,784	2,23,869
1953-54	2,205	62,168	22,904	4,544	73,435	9,48,847	2,17,070
1954-55	3,000	72,510	28,111	5,089	76,706	11,11,405	2,32,311
1955-56	5,129	79,223	35,611	5,142	83,467	12,78,827	2,62,944
1956-57	6,116	79,889	41,938	6,569	83,218	12,04,985	2,77,318
1957-58	8,184	84,666	51,405	7,457	77,342	12,06,630	2,90,314

In respect of enrolment, the highest percentage of increase during the period under review is reported by agricultural schools (313·8 per cent), followed by engineering and technological schools (146·7 per cent), medical school (107·0 per cent), commerce schools (56·2 per cent), and adults schools (10·8 per cent). The lowest increase was in teachers' training schools (8·9 per cent).

EDUCATION IN INDIA

1957-58

VOL. II
ALL-INDIA TABLES AND APPENDICES



सत्यमेव जयते

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

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EXPLANATIONS

1. **Academic Year**—For the sake of uniformity, the academic year in these tables is taken to coincide with the financial year, i.e. from 1st April, 1957 to 31st March, 1958.
2. **Recognised Institutions** are those in which the course of study followed is that prescribed or recognized by the Government or by a University or by a Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education constituted by law and which satisfy one or more of these authorities, as the case may be, that they attain to a reasonable standard of efficiency. They are open to inspection and their pupils are ordinarily eligible for admission to public examinations and tests held by the Government or the University or the Board.
3. **Enrolment**—For definiteness, the enrolment in the institutions as on 31st March 1958 is taken.
4. **Expenditure**—In calculating the expenditure from Government, District Board or Municipal Board Funds, all payments or contributions from fees and other sources, which are credited to such funds, are deducted.
5. **Local Boards** include District, Municipal and Cantonment Boards, as well as Town Area Committees and *Janpad Sabhas*.
6. **Certificated Teachers** are those who have obtained any kind of Teachers' Certificate other than the one granted on the basis of public examination of a Teachers' Training Institution.
7. **Examination Results** refer to those students who were educated during the year 1957-58. These include results of private candidates also.
8. **Indirect Expenditure** represents the amount incurred on direction, buildings, furniture, scholarships and other miscellaneous items. Its nature is such that it cannot be apportioned to each type of institution.
9. **All Statistics** refer to recognized institutions only.

Table I—General Summary of Institutions, Pupils and Teachers

	Area in Square Miles			12,66,896		
	Population (estimated)			41,07,90,000		
	Number of Institutions					
Type of Institution	For Boys			For Girls		
	1956-57	1957-58	In Rural Areas [Included in Col. (3)]	1956-57	1957-58	In Rural Areas [Included in Col. (6)]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Universities	32	37	4	1	1	..
Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education	12	14	..	..	..	..
Research Institutions	40	42	3	1	1	..
Colleges for General Education	660	695	62	113	122	4
Colleges for Professional Education	365	425	37	34	64	1
Colleges for Special Education	112	131	19	16	17	..
Post-Basic, High Higher Secondary Schools	10,047	10,750	5,622	1,758	1,889	167
Middle/Senior Basic/Junior High Schools	21,871	24,141	20,635	2,615	2,874	1,149
Primary/Junior Basic/Basic Primary Schools	2,71,233	2,81,814	2,57,081	16,065	16,433	11,192
Pre-Primary Schools	524	629	108	245	299	76
Schools for Vocational Education	2,313	2,512	511	710	720	68
Schools for Special Education	44,203	45,904	38,468	4,867	5,246	3,350
Total	3,51,412	3,67,094	3,22,550	26,425	27,666	16,007

Table I—General Summary of

Type of Institution	Number of Pupils					
	Boys				Girls	
	1956-57	1957-58	From Rural Areas [included in Col. (10)]	No. of married pupils of and above the age of 18 [included in Col. (10)]	1956-57	1957-58
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Universities	48,728	✓50,101	21,917	12,114	6,089	6,913
Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education	..	..	..	..	..	..
Research Institutions	2,143	2,275	198	470	109	164
Colleges for General Education	4,81,762	5,03,613	2,11,827	45,943	88,903	✓98,781
Colleges for Professional Education	96,703	1,11,301	36,529	17,049	10,469	✓13,160
Colleges for Special Education	9,916	✓11,526	4,184	1,504	5,373	✓6,108
Post-Basic, High/Higher Secondary Schools	40,64,913	43,25,158	29,73,626	45,142	11,22,028	12,36,610
Middle/Senior Basic/Junior High Schools	32,78,462	36,97,367	28,48,676	17,486	11,13,761	13,62,364
Primary/Junior Basic/Basic Primary Schools	1,65,35,263	1,71,11,326	1,38,71,028	4,152	73,87,304	76,76,973
Pre-Primary Schools	29,409	34,223	3,889	..	24,608	28,205
Schools for Vocational Education	2,13,337	2,30,264	79,448	37,951	58,307	59,434
Schools for Special Education	12,47,875	12,49,690	10,26,902	5,89,646	1,80,514	1,86,610
Total	2,60,08,511	2,73,26,844	2,01,78,224	7,71,448	99,97,465	1,06,75,322

Institutions, Pupils and Teachers—(contd.)

Number of Pupils		No. of Teachers 1957-58		Type of Institution
Girls		Men	Women	
From Rural Areas [includ- ed in Col. (14)]	No. of Marri- ed Pupils of and above 14 [included in Col. (14)]			
15	16	17	18	19
1,513	1,649	3,971	228	Universities
..	..	..	..	Boards of Secondary and or Inter- mediate Education
3	23	703	22	Research Institutions
16,248	3,543	23,692	3,645	Colleges for General Education
1,944	1,492	10,096	957	Colleges for Professional Educa- tion
258	463	1,661	215	Colleges for Special Education
2,90,507	7,650	1,78,492	43,203	Post-Basic High Higher Secondary Schools
8,06,567	3,990	1,48,054	37,019	Middle Senior Basic Junior High Schools
52,05,828	3,902	6,02,070	1,27,169	Primary Junior Basic Basic Pri- mary Schools
4,465	..	374	2,078	Pre-Primary Schools
10,967	10,242	16,027	3,159	Schools for Vocational Education
1 20,253	66,645	26,065	2,543	Schools for Special Education
64,58 193	99,599	10,11,175	2,20,238	Total

Table II—General Summary of

Item/Type	1956-57	1957-58	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	Percentage of Ex- met		
				Govt. Funds	Distt. Board Funds	Muni- cipal Board Funds
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Indirect						
Direction & Inspection	4,12,16,084	4,77,31,146	+ 65,15,062	95.4	1.8	2.2
Miscellaneous (including Buildings, Scholarships, Hostel charges, etc.)	42,53,70,633	53,38,70,088	+ 10,84,99,435	73.5	2.2	1.7
<i>Total</i>	46,65,86,737	58,16,01,234	+ 11,50,14,497	75.3	2.2	1.7
Direct						
Universities	9,19,50,716	9,80,51,508	+ 61,00,792	45.9	0.1	0.0
Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education	1,49,89,495	1,75,70,112	+ 25,80,617	4.6	..	..
Research Institutions	1,75,15,723	2,94,47,738	+ 1,19,32,015	91.4	4.9	..
Colleges for General Education	12,82,45,536	14,11,57,784	+ 1,29,12,248	34.9	0.0	0.1
Colleges for Professional Education	7,78,93,594	8,84,21,198	+ 1,05,27,604	66.3	0.0	0.9
Colleges for Special Education	48,63,447	61,55,717	+ 12,92,270	62.2	0.4	0.0
High/Higher Secondary/Post-Basic Schools	41,58,52,710	46,47,01,661	+ 4,88,48,951	44.4	2.8	1.7
Middle/Senior Basic/Junior High Schools	17,14,89,940	20,76,71,767	+ 3,61,81,827	72.3	6.1	2.7
Primary/Junior Basic/Basic Primary Schools	58,47,78,161	66,71,17,741	+ 8,23,39,580	78.5	8.7	7.4
Pre-Primary Schools	28,86,710	32,99,544	+ 4,12,834	29.2	2.3	3.5
Schools for Vocational Education	5,80,00,117	7,21,30,481	+ 1,41,30,364	75.0	0.3	0.7
Schools for Special Education	2,78,88,362	2,92,18,701	+ 13,30,339	68.3	0.6	1.8
<i>Total</i>	1,59,63,54,511	1,82,49,43,952	+ 22,85,89,441	62.5	4.6	3.6
Grand Total	2,06,29,41,248	2,40,65,45,186	+ 34,36,03,938	65.6	4.0	3.1

Expenditure on Education

Expenditure (1957-58) from			Average Annual Cost per Pupil (1957-58)					Item/Type
Fees	En- dow- ments etc.	Other Source es	To Govt. Funds	To Local Board Funds	To Fees	To Endow- ments, Other Sources etc.	Total	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
								Indirect
0.2	..	0.4	..	..	..	..	..	Direction & Inspection
6.2	5.0	11.4	..	..	..	..	..	Miscellaneous (including Buildings, Scholarships, Hostel charges, etc.)
5.7	4.6	10.5	..	..	..	..	..	<i>Total</i>
								Direct
41.4	1.6	11.0	..	..	..	..	..	Universities
94.1	0.1	1.2	..	..	..	..	..	Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education
0.9	0.2	2.6	11,035.4	591.6	108.6	338.1	12,073.7	Research Institutions
53.0	4.1	7.9	81.8	0.2	124.2	28.1	234.3	Colleges for General Education
24.9	2.9	5.0	471.0	6.4	176.9	56.1	710.4	Colleges for Professional Education
12.1	20.0	5.3	217.2	1.4	42.2	88.3	349.1	Colleges for Special Education
41.5	3.3	6.3	37.1	3.8	24.7	8.0	83.6	High/Highest Secondary Post-Basic Schools
12.2	2.3	4.4	29.6	3.6	5.0	2.8	41.0	Middle Senior Basic Junior High Schools
2.6	0.9	1.9	21.1	4.3	0.7	0.8	26.9	Primary Junior Basic Basic Primary Schools
41.0	4.4	10.6	15.4	3.1	21.7	12.7	52.9	Pre-Primary Schools
14.2	3.4	6.4	186.8	2.5	35.3	24.4	249.0	Schools for Vocational Education
3.6	10.7	15.0	13.9	0.5	0.7	5.2	20.3	Schools for Special Edu- cation
22.1	2.4	4.8	30.1	2.9	10.6	3.5	48.1	<i>Total</i>
18.2	2.9	6.2	41.5	4.5	11.5	5.8	63.3	Grand Total

Table III—Number of Institutions by

Type of Institution	For Boys						
	Managed by						
	Government		District Boards	Municipal Boards	Private Bodies		Total
	Central	State			Aided	Un-aided	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Universities . . . . .	..	1	..	..	36	..	37
Boards of Secondary and or Intermediate Education	..	7	..	..	5	2	11
Research Institutions	12	8	..	1	20	1	42
Colleges for General Education—							
Degree Colleges—							
Arts only { With only Degree Classes	..	..	..	..	10	15	25
{ Others	..	7	..	..	46	11	67
Science only { With only Degree Classes	..	1	..	..	3	3	7
{ Others	..	4	..	..	10	2	16
Arts and Science { With only Degree Classes	..	7	..	..	9	4	20
{ Others	..	96	..	1	311	23	431
Intermediate Colleges—							
With only Intermediate Classes	..	19	..	1	41	21	82
Others	..	24	..	..	23	..	47
Total	..	158	..	2	453	82	695
Colleges for Professional Education—							
Agriculture	1	21	..	..	3	..	25
Applied Art and Archi- tecture	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Commerce . . . . .	..	6	..	..	19	8	33
Engineering	7	19	..	..	17	7	50
Forestry	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
Law . . . . .	..	7	..	..	7	17	31
Medicine	4	53	..	3	34	10	104
Physical Education	..	8	..	..	5	..	13
Teachers' Training—							
Basic { Post-graduate	..	25	..	..	8	..	33
{ Under-graduate	..	17	..	..	4	..	18
Non-Basic { Post-graduate	1	34	..	..	32	1	68
{ Under-graduate	..	7	..	..	8	..	22
Technology . . . . .	..	4	..	..	1	2	7
Veterinary Science . . . . .	..	13	..	..	1	..	14
Others	1	..	..	..	1	..	2
Total	17	215	..	3	137	53	425

Type and Management

For Girls										Grand Total	Type of Institution
Managed by											
Government		Dis- trict Boards	Muni- cipal Boards	Private Bodies		Total					
Gen- eral	State			Aided	Un- aided						
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			
..	..	..	..	1	..	1	38	Universities	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education	
..	1	..	..	..	..	1	43	Research Institutions	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Colleges for General Education—	
..	..	..	..	2	3	5	30	Degree Colleges—	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Arts only	{ With only Degree Classes Others
..	4	..	..	30	3	37	104		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	Science only	{ With Only Degree Classes Others
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	Arts and	{ With only Degree Classes Others
..	15	..	..	49	2	66	497		
..	..	..	..	3	2	5	87	Science { Intermediate Colleges— With only Intermediate Classes	
..	5	..	..	4	..	9	56	Others	
..	24	..	..	88	10	122	817	Total	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Colleges for Professional Education—	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	Agriculture	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	Applied Art and Architecture	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	Commerce	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	Engineering	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	Forestry	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	Law	
1	..	..	..	1	..	2	106	Medicine	
..	1	..	..	..	..	1	14	Physical Education	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Teachers' Training—	
..	..	..	..	1	..	1	34	Basic {	Post-graduate Under-graduate
..	..	..	..	1	..	1	19		
..	5	..	..	11	..	16	84	Non- Basic {	Post-graduate Under-graduate
..	7	..	..	15	21	43	66		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	Technology	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	Veterinary Science	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	Others	
1	13	..	..	29	21	64	489	Total	

Table III—Number of Institutions by

Type of Institution	For Boys						Total
	Managed by						
	Government		District Boards	Municipal Boards	Private Bodies		
	Central	State			Aided	Unaided	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Colleges for Special Education—							
Music . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Dancing . . . . .	..	4	..	..	12	1	17
Other Fine Arts . . . . .	..	5	..	..	1	1	7
Oriental Studies . . . . .	..	27	1	..	53	9	90
Sociology . . . . .	..	1	..	..	5	..	6
Others . . . . .	..	1	..	..	7	1	9
<i>Total</i> . . . . .	..	38	1	..	79	13	131
Schools for General Education—							
Post-Basic . . . . .	..	14	..	..	14	1	29
Higher Secondary	11	248	19	29	1,260	334	1,901
High	25	1,640	883	269	4,867	1,136	8,820
Senior Basic . . . . .	..	1,122	5,019	383	722	3	7,249
Middle/Junior High	28	4,690	4,274	226	5,437	2,237	16,892
Junior Basic/Basic	13	6,687	33,507	2,130	5,490	431	48,258
Primary—							
Single-Teacher	5	36,325	40,328	262	28,108	2,070	1,07,098
Others	72	29,000	60,746	4,549	30,665	1,426	1,26,458
Pre-Primary . . . . .	..	40	17	21	409	142	629
<i>Total</i>	154	79,766	1,44,793	7,869	76,972	7,780	3,17,334

*Includes 10,789 (9,490 for boys and 1,299 for Girls)

Type and Management—(contd.)

For Girls								Type of Institution
Managed by								
Government		District Boards	Municipal Boards	Private Bodies		Grand Total	Total	
Central	State			Aided	Unaided			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
								Colleges for Special Education—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	Music
..	..	..	..	6	..	6	23	Dancing
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	Other Fine Arts
..	..	..	..	7	1	8	98	Oriental Studies
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	Sociology
..	1	..	..	2	..	3	12	Others
..	1	..	..	15	1	17	148	Total
								Schools for General Education—
..	..	..	..	1	..	1	30	Post-Basic
..	84	..	18	274	31	407	2,308	Higher Secondary
3	377	21	40	849	191	1,481	10,301	High
..	53	398	99	20	..	570	7,819	Senior Basic
6	908	409	120	671	190	2,304	19,196	Middle/Junior High
1	417	2,368	677	301	17	3,781	*52,039	Junior Basic/Basic Primary
1	2,213	801	87	2,121	138	5,361	1,12,459	Primary—Single-Teachers
20	2,970	1,666	1,154	1,239	242	7,291	1,33,749	Others
2	16	48	15	169	49	299	928	Pre-Primary
33	7,038	5,711	2,210	5,645	858	21,495	3,38,829	Total

Single Teacher Junior Basic/Basic primary schools.

Table III—Number of Institutions by

Type of Institution	For Boys						Total
	Managed by						
	Government		District Boards	Municipal Boards	Private Bodies		
	Central	State			Aided	Un-aided	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Schools for Vocational Education—							
Agriculture . . . . .	..	91	..	..	10	3	104
Arts and Crafts . . . . .	..	75	..	..	13	22	110
Commerce . . . . .	..	11	..	..	132	726	869
Engineering	3	55	..	..	34	8	100
Forestry . . . . .	..	5	..	..	..	..	5
Industry	3	289	11	5	130	5	443
Marine Training	4	..	..	..	..	..	4
Medicine . . . . .	..	10	..	..	17	7	34
Physical Education . . . . .	..	3	..	1	28	6	38
Teachers' Training—							
Basic . . . . .	..	339	11	..	83	33	466
Non-Basic . . . . .	..	117	..	2	55	17	191
Technology—							
Polytechnic	1	54	..	1	17	1	74
High . . . . .	..	..	..	..	4	1	5
Others	2	22	..	..	9	14	47
Veterinary Science . . . . .	..	11	..	..	..	..	11
Others	1	1	..	..	5	4	11
Total	14	1,083	22	9	537	847	2,512
Schools for Special Education—							
For the Handicapped—							
Mentally Handicapped . . . . .	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Physically Handicapped:	1	31	..	2	70	6	110
Music . . . . .	..	14	..	..	49	17	80
Dancing . . . . .	..	1	..	..	5	..	6
Other Fine Arts . . . . .	..	9	..	1	27	1	38
Oriental Studies . . . . .	..	193	12	8	2,091	1,131	3,435
For Social Workers	1	31	..	..	9	..	41
Social (Adult) Education . . . . .	..	10,257	980	154	28,212	1,275	40,878
Reformatory . . . . .	..	28	..	..	5	..	33
Others . . . . .	..	1,174	16	..	87	3	1,280
Total	2	11,738	1,008	165	30,558	2,433	45,904
Grand Total :	199	93,014	1,45,824	8,049	1,08,797	11,211	3,67,094

Type and Management—(contd.)

For Girls							Grand Total	Type of Institution
Managed by								
Government		District Boards	Municipal Boards	Private Bodies		Total		
Central	State			Aided	Un-aided			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
								Schools for Vocational Education—
..	..	..	..	1	..	1	105	Agriculture
..	17	..	..	127	58	202	312	Arts and Crafts
..	..	..	..	5	3	8	877	Commerce
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	Engineering
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	Forestry
..	56	..	3	110	14	183	626	Industry
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	Marine Training
1	42	..	6	15	17	81	115	Medicine
..	..	..	..	1	..	1	39	Physical Education
								Teachers' Training—
..	56	..	2	67	3	128	594	Basic
..	31	..	..	70	15	116	307	Non-Basic
								Technology—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	Polytechnic
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	High
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	Others
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	Veterinary science
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	Others
1	202	..	11	396	110	720	3,232	Total
								Schools for Special Education—
								For the Handicapped—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	Mentally Handicapped
..	..	..	..	5	..	5	115	Physically Handicapped
..	..	..	..	48	20	68	148	Music
..	..	..	..	5	4	9	15	Dancing
..	1	..	..	1	..	2	40	Other Fine Arts
..	1	..	..	24	2	27	3,462	Oriental Studies
..	5	..	..	1	..	6	47	For Social Workers
..	1,295	111	35	3,537	105	5,083	45,961	Social (Adult) Education
..	6	..	..	2	..	8	41	Reformatory
..	16	..	..	19	3	38	1,318	Others
..	1,324	111	35	3,642	134	5,246	51,150	Total
35	8,603	5,822	2,256	9,816	1,134	27,666	3,94,760	Grand Total

Table IV-A—Distribution of Pupils in Institutions for Boys

Type of Institution	Central Government			State Government			District Boards			Municipal Boards		
	Number of Pupils	Average Daily attendance	Number of Residents in approved Hostels	Number of Pupils	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in approved Hostels	Number of Pupils	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels	Number of Pupils	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
University Teaching Departments	..	..	..	105	99	35	..	..	..	..	..	..
Research Institutions	916	870	681	224	195	141	..	..	..	33	28	33
Colleges for General Education—												
Degree Colleges—												
Art { With only Degree Classes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	..	..	..	3,451	3,029	532	..	..	..	..	..	..
Science { With only Degree Classes	..	..	..	440	388	36	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	..	..	..	4,340	3,579	727	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts and Science { With only Degree Classes	..	..	..	7,475	6,308	1,425	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	..	..	..	82,041	72,817	10,703	..	..	..	756	704	54
Intermediate Colleges—												
With only Intermediate Classes	..	..	..	7,128	6,205	835	..	..	..	155	131	..
Others	..	..	..	12,024	10,425	590	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	1,17,499	1,02,751	14,938	..	..	..	911	835	54

Colleges for Professional Education—											
Agriculture	117	103	81	5,293	4,602	3,719	..	..	..	..	..
Applied Art & Architecture	..	..	..	1,385	1,275	87	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce	..	..	..	4,738	4,001	286	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	3,630	3,328	1,386	10,083	9,025	6,467	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	480	476	480	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	3,783	3,296	606	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	657	623	331	18,454	16,408	9,179	..	..	1,205	1,035	309
Physical Education	..	..	..	492	455	243	..	..	..	..	..
Teachers' Training—											
Basic—											
Post Graduate	..	..	..	2,137	1,962	1,455	..	..	..	..	..
Under Graduate	..	..	..	1,510	1,434	1,371	..	..	..	..	..
Non-Basic—											
Post-Graduate	122	100	41	4,089	3,721	1,900	..	..	..	..	..
Under-Graduate	..	..	..	1,108	1,026	430	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	530	472	139	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	4,461	3,795	2,722	..	..	..	..	..
Others	20*	19	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	5,026	4,649	2,339	58,063	51,412	28,604	..	..	1,205	1,035	309

Colleges for Special Education—											
Music	..	..	..	724	600	13	..	..	..	..	..
Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	767	646	39	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	3,334	2,923	683	197	185	50	..	..
Sociology	..	..	..	47	43	47	..	..	..	..	..
Others	..	..	..	81	81	81	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	4,953	3,993	863	197	185	50	..	..

* These 20 students are studying in Dairy Research.

Table IV-A—Distribution of Pupils in Institutions for Boys—(contd.)

Private Bodies

Type of Institution	Aided			Unaided			Total			Number of Girls included in Col. (21)
	Number of Pupils	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels	Number of Pupils	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels	Number of Pupils	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
University Teaching Department—	56,909	49,487	19,130	..	..	..	(a) 57,014	49,586	19,165	6,913
Research Institutions—	1,211	1,080	451	29	29	..	(b) 2,413	2,302	1,306	138
Colleges for General Education—										
Degree Colleges—										
Arts—										
With only Degree Classes	6,011	4,793	405	2,528	2,241	328	8,539	7,034	733	581
Others	21,314	18,523	1,770	3,119	2,730	268	27,884	24,282	2,370	2,113
Science—										
With only Degree Classes	1,910	1,820	212	304	283	53	2,654	2,491	301	210
Others	5,487	4,792	847	1,008	873	589	10,835	9,244	2,163	629
Arts and Science—										
With only Deg. classes	43,539	11,631	2,235	837	678	159	21,851	18,617	3,819	1,838
Others	3,13,877	2,75,965	42,704	11,501	35,810	2,280	4,38,175	3,85,296	55,831	42,507
Intermediate Colleges—										
With only Intermediate Classes	7,408	6,604	1,171	3,261	2,747	211	17,952	15,687	2,217	1,420
Others	12,567	11,210	1,385	..	..	..	25,191	21,644	2,175	941
Total	3,62,113	3,35,347	50,929	52,558	15,362	3,888	(c) 5,53,081	4,84,205	69,809	50,239

Colleges for Professional Education—									
Agriculture	986	879	704	..	..	..	(d) 6,396	5,584	4,504
Applied Art and Architecture	..	..	..	..	..	..	(e) 1,385	1,275	87
Commerce	7,904	6,877	1,014	8,204	7,302	806	(f) 20,806	18,180	2,106
Engineering	11,361	10,117	6,088	2,618	2,378	1,157	(g) 27,692	24,848	15,098
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	480	476	480
Law	3,686	3,059	318	5,831	4,871	528	(h) 13,303	11,169	1,452
Medicine	6,481	5,915	2,392	1,118	1,915	615	(i) 27,915	24,996	12,856
Physical Education	571	564	560	..	..	..	(j) 1,063	1,019	803
Teachers' Training—									
Basic—									
Post-Graduate	1,508	1,407	1,093	..	..	..	(k) 3,645	3,369	2,548
Under-Graduate	17	17	17	..	..	..	(l) 1,527	1,451	1,388
Non-Basic—									
Post-Graduate	3,724	3,293	1,096	48	47	..	(m) 7,983	7,161	3,937
Under-Graduate	557	502	161	394	366	130	(n) 2,059	1,894	724
Technology	119	110	111	235	230	180	(o) 884	812	430
Veterinary Science	368	301	181	..	..	..	(p) 4,829	4,996	2,903
Others	123	100	118	..	..	..	(q) 143	119	138
<i>Total</i>	37,405	33,141	13,856	18,451	16,212	3,116	1,20,150	1,06,449	48,554
Colleges for Special Education—									
Dancing	..	..	..	129	90	..	(r) 129	90	..
Music	2,980	1,679	42	9	8	..	(s) 2,813	2,287	55
Other Fine Arts	110	90	21	40	22	..	(t) 906	758	63
Oriental Studies	4,212	3,680	1,383	540	447	248	(u) 8,294	6,855	2,364
Sociology	516	502	151	..	..	..	(v) 563	545	198
Others	951	836	686	9	9	..	(w) 1,041	926	767
<i>Total</i>	7,869	6,707	2,286	727	576	248	13,746	11,461	3,447

Table IV-A—Distribution of Pupils in Institutions for Boys—(contd.)

(a) Break-up :—	Boys	Girls	
General Education—			(c) Includes 2,114 boys and 6 girls in Agriculture, 39,487 boys and 101 girls in Commerce and Business Management, 3167 boys and 30 girls in Law, 120 students (87 boys and 33 girls) and 42 students (24 boys and 18 girls) in Teachers' Training (Basic) of Collegiate and School Standards respectively, 2,098 men and 708 women in Teachers' Training (Non-Basic) (Collegiate, 292 boys and 18 girls in Engineering of Collegiate Standard and 56 boys in Engineering of School Standard, 188 boys and 54 girls in Medicine, 15 boys and 16 girls in Oriental Studies (Collegiate and 4 boys in Oriental studies of school standard, 103 boys in Technology, 15 boys in Physical Education, 65 boys and 10 girls in Veterinary Science, 10 boys and 3 girls in Music and Dancing of School Standard, 2 boys and 1 girl in Social Education, 593 boys and 54 girls in others (special) Collegiate and 2 boys in others (special) school standard and 21,360 boys and 950 girls in General Education school standard.
Collegiate	27,094	5,212	
School	290	251	
Agriculture	395	..	
Commerce	4,378	5	
Engineering—			
Collegiate	3,675	6	
School	529	..	
Industry (School)	26	142	
Law	6,759	113	
Medicine	1,963	205	(d) Includes 58 boys of B.Sc. (Agricultural Engineering).
Music/Dancing	211	189	(e) Includes 97 boys in Architecture School standard and 722 boys and 276 girls in other Fine Arts of school standard.
Other Fine Arts	76	68	
Oriental Studies	615	44	
Physical Education	15	..	(f) Includes 1,259 boys and 62 girls in General Education (Collegiate, 50 boys in Commerce (school), 297 boys and 9 girls in Business Accountancy (School), 43 boys and 1 girl in cooperation (Collegiate) and 158 boys and 21 girls in others special school standard.
Teachers' Training—			
Basic (School)	18	10	(g) Includes 130 boys in General education (Collegiate, 398 boys in General education school standard, 319 boys and 6 girls in Architecture, 215 boys in commerce, 397 boys and 1 girl in Technology Collegiate and 28 boys in Technology school standard, 5,540 boys and 2 girls in Engineering school standard, 23 boys in Industry school standard, 160 boys and 21 girls in Music and Dancing Collegiate, 15 boys and 3 girls in Music and Dancing School standard and 68 boys in others (professional).
Non-Basic—			
Collegiate	689	377	
School	29	..	
Technology	1,683	6	

Other Subjects—

Home Science/Home Art	27
Journalism	142
Library Science	163
Languages	510
Sociology	103
Professional	24
Special	65

(b) Break-up :—

	Total	50,101	6,913
General Education	587	77	
Agriculture	320	2	
Engineering	272	2	
Forestry	32	..	
Medicine—			
Collegiate	146	35	
School	133	..	
Oriental Studies	12	..	
Teachers' Training—			
Non-Basic	29	5	
Technology	185	1	
Veterinary Science	174	1	
Other subjects—			
Special	356	15	
Professional	29	..	
Total	2,375	138	

- (h) Includes 574 boys and 200 girls in General education Collegiate.
- (i) Includes 572 boys and 74 girls in Medicine of School standard and 22 boys and 2 girls in Oriental studies (Collegiate).
- (j) Includes 373 boys and 94 girls in Physical Education school standard.
- (k) Includes 424 men and 206 women in Teachers' Training Non-basic (Collegiate) and 174 men and 272 women in Teachers' Training Basic (School standard).
- (l) Includes 161 boys and 10 girls in Teachers' Training Basic School Standard.
- (m) Includes 40 boys and 56 girls in General education, 192 boys and 8 girls in Teachers' Training Non-basic School standard and 56 boys and 19 girls in Teachers' Training Basic School standard.
- (n) Includes 390 boys and 23 girls in Teachers' Training Non-Basic School standard.
- (o) Includes 224 boys and 49 girls in Technology school standard and 20 boys and 9 girls in Industry school standard.
- (p) Includes 247 boys in Veterinary Science School Standard.
- (q) Includes 20 boys of Dairy Research.
- (r) Includes 83 boys and 40 girls in Dancing of school standard.
- (s) Includes 676 boys and 1,023 girls in Music School standard.
- (t) Includes 166 boys and 43 girls in other fine arts school standard, 19 boys and 23 girls in Arts and Crafts school standard, 6 boys and 1 girl in Diploma in Musicology and 4 boys in Teachers' Training Collegiate Non-Basic.
- (u) Includes 34 boys and 3 girls in Medicine and 2,604 boys and 207 girls in Oriental studies (School standard).
- (v) Includes 6 boys of General education (Ph. D.) and 65 boys and 1 girl in Business Management.
- (w) Includes 109 boys in Agriculture Collegiate and 119 boys and 30 boys of Engineering of Collegiate and School standards respectively and 10 boys of Prep. (General education school standard).

Table IV-A—Distribution of Pupils in Institutions for Boys—(contd.)

Type of Institution	Central Government			State Government			District Boards			Municipal Boards		
	Number of Pupils	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels	Number of Pupils	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels	Number of Pupils	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels	Number of Pupils	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Schools for General Education—												
Post-Basic	..	..	..	2,316	1,895	530	..	..	..	..	..	..
Higher Secondary	5,894	5,208	523	1,15,383	1,03,666	4,342	12,707	11,654	450	15,900	14,392	21
High	16,390	14,513	1,319	8,05,115	7,18,993	23,389	3,09,090	2,63,126	7,617	1,71,299	1,53,442	4,975
Senior Basic	..	..	..	2,18,210	1,76,795	1,779	11,92,022	8,61,286	3,801	2,04,960	1,59,644	897
Middle Junior High	6,300	5,472	212	10,50,265	9,08,331	11,187	5,65,161	4,75,195	10,911	54,229	47,926	344
Junior Basic, Basic Primary	2,180	1,577	..	5,57,360	4,59,857	281	30,00,955	24,94,311	166	4,10,817	3,35,984	..
Primary—												
Single Teacher	230	156	..	12,91,182	9,91,277	412	15,68,961	11,22,911	82	10,948	8,543	42
Others	16,925	14,145	..	31,93,363	26,73,785	6,186	62,81,493	46,54,938	680	12,25,970	10,20,685	76
Pre-Primary	..	..	..	2,531	2,077	5	815	600	..	1,356	1,073	..
Total	47,925	41,071	2,051	71,65,755	60,35,529	51,114	1,29,31,137	98,81,621	23,713	20,95,617	17,41,689	6,355
Schools for Vocational Education—												
Agriculture	..	..	..	6,987	6,142	6,148	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts and Crafts	..	..	..	1,615	1,320	162	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce	..	..	..	870	801	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	1,046	998	471	12,780	11,532	3,894	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	201	196	164	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industry	604	565	287	20,443	18,202	3,511	566	495	113	253	228	12

Marine Training	1,785	1,783	1,785	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	1,514	1,467	391	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physical Education	..	..	..	155	146	127	..	..	..	80	69	..
Teachers' Training—												
Basic	..	..	..	36,314	33,114	32,307	482	448	443	..	..	..
Non-Basic	..	..	..	7,842	7,064	3,772	..	..	..	69	64	..
Technology—												
Polytechnic	47	43	13	15,011	13,435	2,415	..	..	..	196	147	37
High	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	100	97	43	2,105	1,906	357	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	1,009	999	781	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	298	166	140	85	70	40	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	<i>3,790</i>	<i>3,632</i>	<i>2,769</i>	<i>1,07,251</i>	<i>96,691</i>	<i>51,263</i>	<i>1,018</i>	<i>913</i>	<i>556</i>	<i>598</i>	<i>508</i>	<i>49</i>

Schools for Special Education—

For the Handicapped—

Mentally Handicapped

Physically Handicapped

Music

Dancing

Other Fine Arts

Oriental Studies

For Social Worker

Social (Adult)

Education

Reformatory

Others

Total

Grand Total

..
146	139	140	1,552	1,358	1,088	..	..	..	82	63	59	..
..	..	..	1,552	1,399	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	49	46	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	777	677	91	..	..	..	64	55	..	..
..	..	..	9,231	7,711	327	685	549	40	230	183	21	..
285	270	250	3,199	2,945	2,859	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	3,21,191	2,34,708	221	24,392	16,890	..	5,733	4,456	..	..
..	..	..	5,158	4,591	4,919	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	51,101	41,029	6,127	1,338	1,117	..	..	..	..	..
431	409	396	3,97,810	2,91,155	16,028	26,415	18,556	10	6,109	4,757	80	..
58,098	50,651	8,239	78,51,630	65,85,133	1,66,022	1,29,62,097	99,04,305	24,359	21,04,473	17,48,852	6,880	..

Table IV-A - Distribution of Pupils in Institutions for Boys --(concl.)

Private Bodies										
Type of Institution	Aided			Unaided			Total		Number of Girls included in Col. (21)	
	Number of Pupils	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels	Number of Pupils	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels	Number of Pupils	Average Daily Attendance		Number of Residents in Approved Hostels
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Schools for General Education—										
Post-Basic	1,508	1,331	335	15	12	15	3,839	3,238	880	114
Higher Secondary	6,65,202	5,90,736	16,930	1,07,754	91,797	2,091	9,22,939	8,16,453	24,357	17,482
High	21,07,693	18,57,261	91,565	3,50,246	2,99,664	9,815	37,59,769	33,07,249	1,38,680	3,84,605
Senior Basic	1,79,192	1,47,794	6,122	235	200	31	17,94,628	13,45,629	12,633	4,12,631
Middle/Junior High	8,15,137	6,87,187	17,355	1,93,381	1,64,365	2,935	26,84,776	22,83,779	45,947	4,00,425
Junior Basic, Basic Primary	4,62,594	3,74,927	1,040	34,766	30,273	48	(a)44,63,702	36,96,929	1,538	7,05,705
Primary—										
Single-Teacher	9,75,727	7,57,851	219	66,291	52,608	43	38,43,339	29,30,346	828	8,60,894
Others	38,88,403	32,11,052	15,915	1,06,611	1,34,073	213	1,47,75,765	1,17,10,678	23,100	45,60,915
Pre-Primary	28,280	21,943	..	11,074	8,433	..	44,056	34,126	5	18,383
Total	91,23,736	76,50,082	1,19,511	9,30,373	7,81,425	15,191	(b)3,22,97,813	2,61,34,427	2,47,968	73,61,154
Schools for Vocational Education—										
Agriculture	790	720	785	397	373	361	8,174	7,535	7,294	20
Arts and Crafts	332	309	133	747	638	..	2,694	2,267	295	635
Commerce	15,890	13,017	100	67,423	56,548	37	84,183	70,396	137	10,817
Engineering	9,392	7,730	2,534	3,214	2,930	906	(c) 26,432	23,190	7,805	93
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	201	196	164	..
Industry	7,283	6,177	3,404	327	281	..	(d) 29,476	26,248	7,327	1,640
Marine Training	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,785	1,783	1,785	..
Medicine	1,281	1,084	118	785	611	46	3,780	3,162	555	373
Physical Education	2,246	2,014	326	99	80	27	2,580	2,309	480	239
Teachers' Training—										
Basic	8,556	8,271	7,499	1,754	1,519	709	(e) 47,236	43,352	41,158	1,687
Non-Basic	3,334	2,942	1,066	477	429	102	11,722	10,490	4,940	600

Technology—										
Polytechnic . . .	4,134	3,654	948	120	115	12	(f) 19,508	17,394	3,455	198
High . . .	1,405	1,184	85	256	247	..	1,661	1,431	85	3
Others . . .	598	504	176	1,003	758	30	(g) 3,804	3,265	606	36
Veterinary Science . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,009	999	781	..
Others . . .	556	470	101	330	260	..	(h) 1,179	966	284	32
Total .	55,895	48,376	17,278	76,932	64,789	2,230	2,45,514	2,14,962	77,151	16,765
Schools for Special Education—										
For the Handicapped--										
Mentally Handicapped . . .	278	242	178	..	..	..	278	242	178	87
Physically Handicapped . . .	3,831	3,328	2,571	148	120	52	(i) 5,759	5,008	3,916	1,250
Music . . .	2,913	2,420	..	870	393	..	5,335	4,412	17	2,910
Dancing . . .	299	273	..	..	..	..	348	319	46	78
Other Fine Arts . . .	2,197	1,723	16	..	..	..	3,038	2,455	107	381
Oriental Studies . . .	98,926	76,811	23,653	22,088	17,132	6,570	(j) 1,30,260	1,02,686	30,611	9,957
For Social Workers . . .	399	361	243	..	..	..	3,883	3,576	3,352	119
Social (Adult) Education . . .	6,94,334	4,54,556	..	32,947	19,017	..	10,78,597	7,29,627	224	19,830
Reformatory . . .	1,331	1,278	1,331	..	..	..	(k) 6,489	5,869	6,280	133
Others . . .	5,128	4,679	2,127	110	70	..	61,677	46,886	8,554	12,580
Total .	898,736	5,45,671	30,119	56,163	37,232	6,622	12,95,664	9,01,080	53,285	47,325
Grand Total .	1,04,73,874	86,69,891	2,83,580	11,35,233	9,45,625	31,625	3,45,85,395	2,79,04,462	5,20,685	74,94,114

(a) Includes 3,23,701 boys and 52,733 girls in Single Teacher Junior Basic Basic Primary Schools.

(b) Includes 46,462 and 45,765 boys in Collegiate classes (V, P, Higher Secondary Classes XI and XII respectively), 1,177 boys and 1,326 girls in Teachers' Training Non-basic school, 1,411 boys and 267 girls in Teachers' Training Basic School Standard, 115 boys in Commerce, 760 boys in Technology and 477 boys in others Special School Standard.

(c) Includes 3,735 boys in Technology, 42 boys in Teachers' Training (Non-basic) School Standard and 81 boys and 45 girls in Industry.

(d) Includes 11 boys in Teachers' Training Non-basic School Standard.

(e) Includes 114 boys in Teachers' Training Non-basic School Standard, 78 boys in Teachers' Training Basic Collegiate and 22 boys in Physical Education.

(f) Includes 11,072 boys and 34 girls in Engineering, 1,721 boys and 149 girls in Industry, 74 boys in Teachers' Training Non-basic Collegiate and 32 boys in Commerce School Standard.

(g) Includes 33 boys and 30 girls in industry.

(h) Includes 300 boys and 30 girls in Typewriting.

(i) Includes 439 boys and 263 girls in Industry.

(j) Includes 2,520 boys and 98 girls in Oriental Studies Collegiate and 96 boys in General education School Standard.

(k) Includes 50 boys in Industry.

Table IV-B—Distribution of Pupils in Institutions for Girls

Type of Institution	Central Government			State Government			District Boards			Municipal Boards		
	Number of Pupils	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels	Number of Pupils	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels	Number of Pupils	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels	Number of Pupils	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
University Teaching Departments
Research Institution	36	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges for General Education—												
Degree Colleges—												
Arts—												
With only Degree Classes
Others	1,155	1,048	93	..	..	..	..	..	..
Science—												
With only Degree Classes
Others
Arts and Science—												
With only Degree Classes
Others	10,751	9,950	1,168	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate Colleges—												
With only Intermediate Classes
Others	2,582	2,265	53	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	11,188	12,263	1,614	..	..	..	..	..	..

Colleges for Professional Education—											
Agriculture . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	142	137	142	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physical Education . . . . .	..	..	..	25	41	12	..	..	..	..	..
Teachers' Training—											
Basic—											
Post-Graduate . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Under-Graduate . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-Basic—											
Post-Graduate . . . . .	..	..	..	611	500	382	..	..	..	..	..
Under-Graduate . . . . .	..	..	..	679	640	483	..	..	..	..	..
Technology . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	142	137	142	1,315	1,254	877	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges for Special Education—											
Music . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dancing . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others . . . . .	..	..	..	373	309	69	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	373	309	69	..	..	..	..	..

Table IV-B—Distribution of Pupils in Institutions for Girls—(contd.)

Type of Institution	Private Bodies									Number of Boys included in col. (21)
	Aided			Unaided						
	Number of Pupils	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels	Number of Pupils	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels	Number of Pupils	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
University Teaching Departments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Research Institutions . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a) 26	22	..	..
Colleges for General Education—										
Degree Colleges—										
Arts { With only Degree										
Classes	638	611	66	170	140	16	808	751	82	..
Others	10,682	9,515	1,349	556	509	11	12,393	11,072	1,453	..
Science { With only Degree										
Classes . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts and Science { With only Degree										
Classes . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	19,393	17,770	4,489	560	523	35	30,704	28,243	5,992	..
Intermediate Colleges—										
With only Intermediate Classes .	301	277	44	200	147	..	501	424	44	..
Others	2,325	1,989	116	..	..	..	4,907	4,254	169	771
<i>Total</i>	33,339	30,162	6,064	1,186	1,319	62	(b) 49,313	44,744	7,740	771
Colleges for Professional Education—										
Agriculture . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Law . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	260	256	198	..	..	(c) 402	393	340	2
Physical Education . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	25	24	12	..
Teacher's Training—										
Basic—										
Post-Graduate	129	120	85	..	..	(d) 129	120	85	..
Under-graduate	120	118	120	..	..	(e) 120	118	120	..
Non-Basic—										
Post-Graduate	927	891	396	..	..	(f) 1,568	1,481	778	..
Under-Graduate	549	520	113	839	750	(g) 2,067	1,910	602	212	
Technology . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	1,985	1,905	912	839	750	6	4,311	4,046	1,937	214
Colleges for Special Education—										
Music	1,664	1,479	..	..	..	(h) 1,664	1,479	..	206
Dancing . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	967	954	26	252	234	(i) 1,219	1,188	26	91	
Others	632	565	230	..	..	(j) 1,005	874	299	..
<i>Total</i>	3,263	2,998	256	252	234	..	3,888	3,541	325	297

(a) Includes 26 girls in Medicine.

(b) Includes 114 girls (Collegiate) and 38 girls (School Standard) in Teachers' Training Basic, 422 girls in Collegiate Non-basic Teachers' Training, 63 girls in Medicine, 8 girls in Commerce, 71 girls in Social Education, 170 girls in Home Science of Collegiate Standard and 771 boys and 4,261 girls in General education of school standard.

(c) Includes 2 boys and 43 girls in Medicine (School Standard).

(d) Includes 80 girls in Teachers' Training Basic School Standard.

(e) Includes 40 girls in Teachers' Training Basic School Standard.

(f) Includes 9 girls in General Education Collegiate, 19 girls in Teachers' Training Non-basic school standard and 220 girls in Teachers' Training Basic School standard.

(g) Includes 50 girls in General Education Collegiate and 136 girls in Teachers' Training Non-basic School standard.

(h) Includes 69 boys and 312 girls in Music School standard.

(i) Includes 12 boys and 652 girls in General education School Standard, 126 girls in Oriental Studies school Standard and 79 boys and 141 girls in Music School standard.

(j) Includes 176 girls in General Education, 759 girls in Home Science and 70 girls in Teachers' Training Non-basic Collegiate.

Table IV-B—Distribution of Pupils in Institutions for Girls—(contd.)

Type of Institution	Central Government			State Government			District Boards			Municipal Boards		
	Number of pupils	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels	Number of pupils	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels	Number of pupils	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels	Number of Pupils	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Schools for General Education—												
Post-Basic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Higher Secondary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High	1,000	829	..	32,756	30,003	339	..	..	..	7,693	7,005	12
Senior Basic	..	..	..	1,98,089	1,77,771	2,665	5,671	4,911	..	17,821	16,197	378
Middle Junior	1,947	1,688	..	10,288	8,787	86	1,16,365	87,016	168	50,177	39,657	32
High	..	..	..	2,00,112	1,76,582	280	28,005	23,305	37	23,101	20,539	..
Junior Basic	303	249	..	42,032	36,018	..	1,58,492	1,29,554	..	1,19,152	97,009	32
Basic Primary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary—												
Single Teacher	18	14	..	79,082	68,478	..	34,136	24,428	..	3,478	2,819	..
Others	2,088	1,780	..	3,61,863	3,17,804	195	2,05,319	1,53,774	..	3,58,587	2,99,933	..
Pre-Primary	83	71	..	1,088	931	..	1,671	1,311	..	1,035	762	27
Total	5,448	4,631	..	9,25,310	8,16,404	3,365	5,50,559	4,24,339	802	5,81,044	4,83,921	681
Schools for Vocational Education—												
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts and Crafts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce	..	..	..	470	401	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	2,937	2,572	67	..	..	..	108	102	..

Medicine	166	166	166	2,291	2,142	1,836	..	..	..	336	342	189
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teachers' Training—												
Basic	..	..	..	5,041	4,702	4,058	..	..	..	150	131	..
Non-Basic	..	..	..	1,876	1,551	838	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology—												
Polytechnic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	166	166	166	12,615	11,571	6,839	..	..	..	594	575	189
Schools for Special Education—												
For the Handicapped—												
Mentally Handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Music	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	63	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	17	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Social Workers	..	..	..	232	222	133	..	..	..	..	..	..
Social (Adult) Education	..	..	..	40,558	28,315	13	2,538	1,737	..	1,396	1,274	..
Reformatory	..	..	..	779	768	779	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	..	..	..	889	733	628	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	42,558	30,113	1,553	2,538	1,737	..	1,396	1,274	..
Grand Total (Girls)	5,756	4,934	308	9,96,715	8,72,936	14,517	5,53,097	4,26,076	802	5,83,034	4,85,770	870
Grand Total (Boys)	58,088	50,651	8,239	78,51,630	65,85,138	1,66,022	1,28,62,097	99,04,305	24,359	21,04,473	17,48,852	6,880
Grand Total (All Persons)	63,844	55,585	8,547	88,48,345	74,58,074	1,80,539	1,35,15,194	1,03,30,381	25,161	26,87,507	22,34,622	7,750

Table IV-B—Distribution of Pupils in Institutions for Girls—(contd.)

Type of Institution	Private					Total					Number of Boys included in col. (21)
	Aided			Unaided							
	Number of Pupils	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels	Number of Pupils	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels	Number of Pupils	Average Daily Attendance	Number of Residents in Approved Hostels		
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
Schools for General Education—											
Post-Basic	60	57	60	..	..	..	60	57	60	..
Higher Secondary	1,36,000	1,20,829	5,211	13,068	10,597	317	1,89,347	1,68,434	5,879	9,948	
High	3,96,826	3,55,182	19,284	66,198	55,383	844	6,85,614	6,10,273	23,883	30,864	
Senior Basic	5,086	4,031	300	..	..	..	1,81,916	1,39,491	586	8,058
Middle/Junior High	1,20,367	1,05,514	4,852	23,979	20,269	288	3,98,411	3,47,897	5,457	22,961	
Junior Basic/Basic Primary .	23,626	20,178	60	1,140	916	..	93,44,745	2,83,954	92	17,253	
Primary—											
Single-Teacher	72,269	58,376	..	4,391	3,491	..	1,93,374	1,57,616	..	27,331	
Others	1,92,745	1,63,920	1,055	41,772	38,843	..	11,62,374	9,71,054	1,362	1,06,450	
Pre-Primary	11,340	8,872	371	3,155	2,487	..	18,372	14,464	371	8,550	
Total	9,58,409	8,36,959	31,193	1,53,643	1,26,986	1,449	63,17,441	26,93,240	37,690	2,31,415	
Schools for Vocational Education—											
Agriculture	10	10	10	..	..	..	10	10	10	..
Arts and Crafts	7,828	6,026	398	1,863	1,662	.. (c)	10,161	8,689	398	193	
Commerce	357	263	3	126	111	..	483	374	3	137	
Engineering . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industry	7,664	6,416	998	729	659	..	11,438	9,649	1,065	583	

Medicine	426	407	319	458	446	309	3,677	3,503	2,839	74
Physical Education	31	25	..	..	..	..	31	25	..	..
Teacher's Training—										
Basic	6,163	5,785	4,465	118	115	108	(d) 11,472	10,733	8,631	200
Non-Basic	4,404	4,164	2,267	632	521	4	6,912	6,439	3,129	328
Technology—										
Polytechnic . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	20,883	23,696	8,460	3,926	3,414	421	44,184	39,422	16,075	1,515

Schools for Special Education—										
For the Handicapped—										
Mentally Handicapped . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped	270	248	268	..	..	..	270	248	268	25
Music	4,104	3,551	51	812	670	..	4,916	4,221	51	767
Dancing	276	237	..	77	60	..	353	297	..	8
Other Fine Arts	20	15	..	..	..	..	83	74	..	13
Oriental Studies	1,832	1,525	216	118	110	40	1,967	1,651	256	134
For Social Workers	69	64	69	..	..	..	321	286	202	..
Social (Adult) Education	80,514	55,274	..	3,027	2,095	..	1,28,033	88,695	13	145
Reformatory	243	214	243	..	..	..	1,022	962	1,022	38
Others	1,695	1,526	1,205	1,087	986	..	3,671	3,245	1,833	221
Total	89,023	62,654	2,052	5,121	3,921	40	1,40,636	99,699	3,645	1,351

Grand Total (Girls)	11,12,902	9,58,374	48,937	1,65,267	1,38,624	1,978	34,16,771	28,84,714	67,412	2,35,563
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Grand Total (Boys)	1,04,738,74	86,69,891	2,83,560	11,35,233	9,45,625	31,625	3,45,85,895	2,79,04,462	5,20,625	74,94,114
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Grand Total (All Persons)	1,15,86,776	96,28,265	3,32,497	13,00,500	10,82,249	33,603	3,80,02,166	3,07,89,176	5,88,097	77,29,677
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(a) Includes 2,614 boys and 52,425 girls in Single Teacher Junior Basic/Basic Primary Schools.

(b) Includes, 5,106 and 4,316 girls in Collegiate Classes (U. P. Higher Secondary Classes XI and XII respectively), 795 girls in Teachers' Training Basic School standard 22 girls in Teachers' Training Non-basic school standard and 254 girls in Others Special school standard.

(c) Includes 62 girls in Teachers' Training Non-basic school Standard.

(d) Includes 120 girls in Teachers' Training Non-basic Collegiate and 542 girls in Teachers' Training Non-basic School Standard.

Table V-A—Expenditure on Institutions for Boys

Type of Institution	Government Institutions							
	Government Funds		District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endowments etc.	Other Sources	Total
	Central	State						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Universities	6,274	..	..	..	14,56,846	..	2,99,251	17,62,371
Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education . . . . .	..	6,00,810	..	..	1,17,16,997	11,062	1,73,581	1,25,02,450
Research Institutions	2,13,52,614	8,56,521	..	..	1,11,921	..	32,706	2,23,53,762
Colleges for general Education—								
Degree Colleges—								
Arts—								
With only Degree Classes . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others . . . . .	..	9,77,834	..	..	1,98,674	..	11,913	11,88,421
Science—								
With only Degree Classes . . . . .	..	5,82,340	..	..	88,945	9,406	779	6,81,470
Others . . . . .	..	14,87,477	..	..	3,34,622	12,773	13,250	18,38,122
Arts and Science—								
With only Degree Classes . . . . .	..	25,74,939	..	..	9,10,159	..	1,836	34,86,934
Others	486	1,63,72,925	..	..	85,79,590	37,736	4,28,428	2,54,19,165
Intermediate Colleges—								
With only Intermediate Classes . . . . .	..	10,46,241	..	..	4,45,533	270	4,114	14,96,158
Others . . . . .	..	17,79,176	..	..	1,85,103	..	537	19,64,816
Total	486	2,48,20,932	..	..	1,07,32,626	60,185	4,60,857	3,60,75,986

Colleges for Professional Education—

Agriculture . . .	1,33,601	50,91,501	..	7,27,629	460	4,51,880	64,05,262
Applied Art and Architecture.	..	4,66,501	..	1,92,000	..	..	6,58,501
Commerce . . .	..	2,48,887	..	5,67,229	2,401	5,164	8,23,681
Engineering . . .	34,22,046	67,41,771	..	25,02,386	12,023	1,35,000	1,28,14,126
Forestry . . .	82,763	81,588	..	6,20,630	..	..	7,85,481
Law . . .	..	71,519	..	5,45,092	..	..	6,17,511
Medicine . . .	26,77,757	1,55,00,134	..	38,19,149	956	3,95,336	2,23,93,902
Physical Education .	..	3,28,463	..	21,315	..	..	3,52,778

Teachers' Training—

Basic							
Post-Graduate	98,332	14,19,511	..	1,35,712	..	13,337	16,96,892
Under-Graduate .	40,749	8,55,476	..	1,904	..	4,872	9,03,001

Non-Basic—

Post-Graduate	2,55,057	28,83,731	8,000	2,16,920	..	31,952	33,95,660
Under-Graduate	12,885	4,95,962	..	868	..	37	5,09,752
Technology . . .	..	6,44,045	..	13,931	..	4,019	6,62,295
Veterinary Science	90,025	32,14,080	..	5,46,858	1,462	17,246	38,69,671
Others . . .	54,950	5,355	..	872	61,177

<i>Total</i>	68,69,065	3,80,73,629	8,000	300	99,21,169	17,302	10,60,315	5,59,49,780
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Colleges for Special Education—

Music	1,92,800	..	8,064	2,00,864
Dancing
Other Fine Arts	3,62,260	..	26,539	..	327	3,89,126
Oriental Studies . .	..	12,95,839	..	12,696	427	6,753	13,15,715
Sociology	42,132	42,132
Others	26,606	26,606

<i>Total</i>	..	19,19,637	47,299	427	7,080	19,74,443
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Table V-A—Expenditure on Institutions for Boys—(contd.)

Government Institutions								
Type of Institution	Government Funds		District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endowments etc.	Other Sources	Total
	Central	State						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Schools for General Education—								
Post Basic	..	3,50,330	..	..	..	..	47,502	4,03,832
Higher Secondary	14,55,240	1,51,24,998	..	..	32,86,908	1,52,552	1,46,297	2,01,66,085
High	20,10,629	4,79,52,192	16,83,697	2,05,728	1,20,78,900	5,60,347	5,32,288	6,51,13,781
Senior Basic	1,04,519	1,02,78,441	1,52,207	2,948	81,327	15,906	2,55,683	1,08,91,221
Middle/Junior High	6,77,867	4,73,88,033	20,36,214	1,48,873	27,52,173	1,48,731	2,63,388	5,34,15,279
Junior Basic/Basic Primary.	6,74,885	1,92,51,417	3,10,807	67,638	39,644	8,462	94,759	2,04,47,702
Primary—								
Single-Teacher	8,50,861	3,26,93,399	8,12,589	1,007	10,954	915	3,978	3,43,73,703
Others	26,81,509	8,87,48,433	38,91,736	10,06,233	2,48,352	39,195	1,33,632	9,67,50,300
Pre-Primary	3,000	2,17,082	..	..	22,811	..	9,509	2,82,402
Total	84,58,870	26,20,40,325	88,87,490	15,22,127	1,85,21,159	9,26,998	14,87,036	30,18,44,305
Schools for Vocational Education—								
Agriculture	99,947	24,49,720	..	..	11,372	..	4,05,689	29,66,728
Arts and Crafts	1,07,542	3,34,333	..	..	3,142	..	32,880	4,77,897
Commerce	..	72,603	..	..	16,016	..	5,584	94,503
Engineering	8,41,483	56,26,644	..	..	5,39,889	..	23,983	70,31,999
Forestry	..	1,52,637	..	..	..	..	..	1,52,637

Industry . . .	16,85,040	67,48,060	5,066	..	86,119	3,134	2,82,218	88,09,637
Marine Training . .	12,29,727	..	..	..	51,920	..	11,858	12,93,505
Medicine . . .	..	4,30,207	..	..	1,34,836	..	3,106	5,68,249
Physical Education . .	..	21,911	..	..	..	..	..	21,911
Teachers' Training . .	2,03,119	1,27,88,000	..	..	8,057	..	1,89,382	1,31,88,648
Basic . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-Basic . . .	6,674	15,79,915	..	..	31,948	..	2,679	16,13,310
Technology—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Polytechnic . . .	4,42,970	58,63,217	..	..	6,39,038	8,000	1,17,938	70,71,172
High . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others . . .	77,550	14,04,541	..	..	49,199	..	42,639	15,73,932
Veterinary Science . .	34,848	2,18,364	..	..	790	..	..	2,54,002
Others . . .	5,05,225	49,902	..	..	5,510	..	38,826	5,99,463
<i>Total</i> . . .	52,34,134	3,77,32,347	5,066	..	15,77,836	11,134	11,57,082	4,57,17,599

Schools for Special Education—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For the Handicapped—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mentally Handicapped . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped . . .	1,38,038	4,82,049	..	..	100	..	13,364	6,44,551
Music . . .	4,000	1,05,845	..	..	17,615	4,158	..	1,91,618
Dancing . . .	..	36,060	..	..	9,425	..	97	45,582
Other Fine Arts . . .	..	2,81,436	..	..	9,978	..	5,279	2,06,693
Oriental Studies . . .	..	8,95,410	1,213	..	2,413	2,411	1,368	9,02,815
For Social Workers . .	3,44,229	9,79,764	..	..	..	9,203	36,011	13,69,207
Social (Adult) Education . .	26,698	28,34,445	125	7,371	480	..	70,051	29,39,170
Reformatory . . .	..	16,16,606	..	..	..	23	1,189	16,17,818
Others . . .	76,035	24,58,122	..	..	478	..	21,663	25,56,298
<i>Total</i> . . .	5,89,000	97,60,737	1,338	7,371	40,489	15,795	1,49,022	1,05,63,752
<i>Total (Direct)</i> . . .	4,25,10,443	37,58,04,938	89,01,694	15,80,098	5,41,26,342	10,42,908	48,26,980	48,87,43,548

Table V-A—Expenditure on Institutions for Boys—(contd.)

District Board Institutions								
Type of Institution	Government Funds			Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endowments etc.	Other Sources	Total
	Central	State	District Board Funds					
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Universities
Boards of Secondary and or Intermediate Education.
Research Institutions
Colleges for General Education—								
Degree Colleges—								
Arts—								
With only Degree Classes
Others
Science—								
With only Degree Classes
Others
Arts and Science—								
With only Degree Classes
Others
Intermediate Colleges—								
With only Intermediate Classes
Others
Total

Colleges for Professional

Education—

Agriculture . . .

Applied Art and Archi-
tecture . . .

Commerce . . .

Engineering . . .

Forestry . . .

Law . . .

Medicine . . .

Physical Education . .

Teachers' Training—

Basic

Post-Graduate . . .

Under-Graduate . . .

Non-Basic—

Post-Graduate . . .

Under-Graduate . . .

Technology . . .

Veterinary Science . .

Others . . .

Total . . .

Colleges for Special

Education—

Music . . .

Dancing . . .

Other Fine Arts . . .

Oriental Studies . . .

Sociology . . .

Others . . .

Total . . .

Table V-A—Expenditure on Institutions for Boys—(contd.)

Type of Institution	District Board Institutions							
	Government Funds		District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endowments etc.	Other Sources	Total
	Central	State						
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Schools for General Education—								
Post Basic . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Higher Secondary . . . . .	..	1,67,991	3,87,808	..	3,50,863	346	8,391	9,15,399
High . . . . .	..	72,95,581	1,02,92,673	..	63,23,806	45,371	85,939	2,40,43,370
Senior Basic	9,47,947	2,68,66,826	44,13,188	1,98,137	6,57,399	3,495	6,22,337	3,37,09,329
Middle/Junior High . . . . .	..	1,28,24,151	46,70,333	131	56,73,186	36,883	1,14,228	2,33,18,912
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	1,04,129	4,74,04,526	1,09,34,375	980	1,77,689	24,472	2,12,351	5,88,58,522
Primary—								
Single-Teacher	27,51,218	2,90,03,314	53,57,596	484	67,006	18,747	2,73,158	3,74,71,523
Others	30,51,971	12,87,96,853	3,29,72,460	759	9,84,252	1,64,593	16,70,398	16,67,41,283
Pre-Primary . . . . .	..	3,668	21,108	..	746	..	354	25,876
<i>Total</i>	68,55,265	25,23,62,910	6,81,49,547	2,00,482	1,42,34,947	2,93,907	29,87,156	34,50,84,214
Schools for Vocational Education—								
Agriculture . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts and Crafts . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Industry	14,011	1,87,013	1,163	1,919	2,04,106
Marine Training . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Physical Education . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Teachers' Training —					
Basic	4,10,841	..	194	929	4,11,964
Non-Basic . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Technology—					
Polytechnic . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
High . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Others . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Others . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	4,24,852	1,87,013	1,357	2,848	6,16,070

Schools for Special Education—					
For the Handicapped					
Mentally Handicapped.	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped.	..	..	..	..	..
Music . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Dancing . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	3,454	52,210	1,000	512	57,386
For Social Workers . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Social (Adult) Education.	1,80,887	5,024	..	416	1,86,327
Reformatory . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Others	120	10,885	..	3,480	14,485
<i>Total</i>	1,84,461	68,119	1,000	512	2,58,198

<i>Total (Direct)</i>	68,55,265	25,29,72,223	6,84,26,779	2,00,482	1,42,38,532	2,94,419	29,94,110	34,59,81,810
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Table V-A—Expenditure on Institutions for Boys—(contd.)

Municipal Board Institutions

Type of Institution	Government Funds		District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endowments etc.	Other Sources	Total
	Central	State						
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Universities
Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.
Research Institutions	4,000	..	..	4,000
Colleges for General Education—								
Degree Colleges—								
Arts—								
With only Degree Classes.
Others
Science—								
With only Degree Classes.
Others
Arts and Science—								
With only Degree Classes.
Others	..	10,324	..	28,208	92,044	..	..	1,30,000
Intermediate Colleges—								
With only Intermediate Classes.	28,334	..	..	28,334
Others
Total	..	10,324	..	28,208	1,20,378	..	..	1,59,000

Colleges for Professional
Education—

Agriculture . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Applied Art & Archi- tecture. . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine . . .	..	..	..	7,80,636	3,84,333	..	13,254	11,78,223
Physical Education .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Teachers' Training—

Basic								
Post-Graduate . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Under-Graduate . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Non-Basic—

Post-Graduate . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Under-Graduate . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology
Veterinary Science
Others

<i>Total</i>	7,80,636	3,84,333	..	13,254	11,78,223
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Colleges for Special
Education—

Music
Dancing
Other Fine Arts
Oriental Studies
Sociology
Others

<i>Total</i>
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Table V-A—Expenditure on Institutions for Boys—(contd.)

Municipal Board Institutions								
Type of Institution	Government Funds		District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endowments etc.	Other Sources	Total
	Central	State						
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Schools for General Education—								
Post Basic	..	..	..	4,96,431	7,45,814	5,466	18,328	15,89,293
Higher Secondary	..	3,23,254	..	44,48,743	42,36,639	9,876	1,81,915	1,29,75,319
High	1,265	40,89,909	6,952	21,98,220	1,96,555	138	75,992	64,10,206
Senior Basic	72,151	37,54,309	1,12,841	11,33,534	5,46,690	3,776	2,93,184	28,30,489
Middle Junior High	..	8,53,305	..	51,51,034	24,538	1,713	2,69,146	1,12,13,198
Junior Basic/Basic Primary.	1,834	57,62,865	2,068					
Primary—								
Single-Teacher	679	3,44,975	5,584	1,55,308	4,515	28	4,207	5,14,396
Others	1,25,279	1,79,48,261	49,002	3,00,28,488	10,22,765	30,623	13,88,864	5,05,93,282
Pre-Primary	..	18,371	..	44,873	26,174	..	3,745	93,163
Total	2,01,208	3,30,94,349	1,76,447	4,36,56,631	68,03,710	51,620	22,35,381	8,62,19,346
Schools for Vocational Education—								
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts and Crafts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Industry	17,143	54,353	3,362	4,151	79,009
Marine Training . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Physical Education . . . . .	..	5,225	..	..	5,225
Teachers' Training—					
Basic . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Non-Basic	5,220	38,468	..	..	43,688
Technology—					
Polytechnic	22,152	1,000	13,051	4,053	40,256
High . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Others . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Others . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	44,515	1,000	1,11,097	7,415	1,68,178

Schools for Special Education—

For the Handicapped—

Mentally Handicapped . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped	7,330	1,804	..	..	9,233
Music . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Dancing . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	2,815	5,489	555	..	8,859
Oriental Studies	3,249	16,963	..	623	20,835
For Social Workers . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Social (Adult) Education	35,846	1,45,196	..	..	1,81,042
Reformatory . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Others . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	49,249	1,69,542	555	623	2,19,969

Total (Direct)	2,01,208	3,31,98,437	1,77,447	4,47,46,204	73,20,991	52,243	22,52,786	8,79,49,516
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Table V-A—Expenditure on Institutions for Boys—(contd.)

Private Institutions

Type of Institution	Aided					
	Government Funds		District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endowments etc.
	Central	State				
	29	30	31	32			33	34
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Universities	1,79,58,946	2,68,64,476	45,948	5,774	3,89,67,447	16,27,643
Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.	..	2,00,000	..	..	39,95,975	..
Research Institutions . . .	55,51,105	5,93,186	..	..	1,42,027	67,016
Colleges for General Education—						
Degree Colleges—						
Arts—						
With only Degree Classes	3,82,637	2,10,672	..	..	7,11,424	21,534
Others	4,00,518	12,46,544	1,000	23,109	21,51,571	2,37,462
Science—						
With only Degree Classes	5,000	1,18,392	..	..	1,62,484	6,007
Others . . . . .	..	5,91,327	..	..	6,60,142	4,29,081
Arts and Science—						
With only Degree Classes	98,709	13,48,510	..	..	17,29,399	67,895
Others	11,20,708	1,23,96,339	1,000	28,882	4,55,26,963	28,17,075
Intermediate Colleges—						
With only Intermediate Classes.	3,500	2,95,503	2,001	27,860	6,82,227	3,23,654
Others	5,000	6,93,953	..	8,800	10,46,351	2,40,203
Total	20,16,072	1,69,01,240	4,001	88,651	5,26,70,561	41,42,911

Colleges for Professional Education—

Agriculture	6,000	4,04,562	..	..	1,42,359	61,560
Applied Art and Architecture	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce	1,05,237	2,66,384	..	950	10,60,480	1,25,606
Engineering	37,66,115	17,11,707	..	5,000	30,62,963	5,05,965
Forestry . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law . . . .	..	31,694	..	..	4,87,526	..
Medicine	4,61,576	23,03,806	3,200	10,563	14,59,155	9,18,522
Physical Education .	1,06,329	25,786	..	..	86,357	61,968

Teachers' Training—

Basic—

Post Graduate . . .	33,412	57,745	..	..	2,33,555	32,956
Under-Graduate . .	..	1,570	..	..	..	..

Non-Basic—

Post-Graduate . . .	768	4,31,378	..	..	7,19,429	2,89,008
Under-Graduate . .	..	8,769	..	..	25,130	..
Technology . . . .	..	50,965	..	..	16,336	64,181
Veterinary Science .	61,430	..	..	..	37,271	..
Others	1,39,770	36,000	..	..	2,325	..
<i>Total</i>	46,80,637	53,30,356	3,200	16,513	73,32,886	20,49,766

Colleges for Special Education—

Music	20,000	2,66,102	..	1,800	1,21,096	87,707
Dancing . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts . .	..	..	..	..	17,660	1,65,914
Oriental Studies . .	21,342	3,01,701	..	1,500	9,748	3,68,453
Sociology	2,30,024	42,088	..	..	1,61,434	2,79,714
Others	5,94,947	1,16,816	..	..	57,791	49,081
<i>Total</i>	8,36,313	7,26,707	..	3,300	3,67,729	9,45,769

Table V-A--Expenditure on Institutions for Boys--(contd.)

Type of Institution	Private Institutions					
	Aided				Fees	Endowments etc.
	Government Funds		District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds		
	Central	State				
28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Schools for General Education—						
Post Basic . . .	..	80,717	..	..	28,115	32,762
Higher Secondary . .	3,40,876	2,27,96,529	10,678	3,82,168	3,51,95,915	16,18,387
High	3,29,064	6,54,21,052	3,21,492	3,10,942	7,47,01,692	78,55,112
Senior Basic	6,093	48,09,049	6,713	10,100	1,74,128	2,48,360
Middle/Junior High . .	1,53,021	2,17,11,756	2,67,088	3,30,339	84,53,399	22,63,058
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	27,477	74,51,941	2,08,437	2,90,732	1,73,327	3,08,627
Primary—						
Single-Teacher . . .	26,651	1,41,19,280	6,43,446	68,950	53,025	2,66,228
Others	94,858	8,67,46,329	5,11,774	21,19,855	82,01,561	32,99,663
Pro-Primary	23,407	3,53,973	10,084	26,971	4,62,417	25,178
<i>Total</i>	10,00,847	22,34,90,626	19,74,712	35,49,057	12,74,33,579	1,59,17,375

Schools for Vocational Education—

Agriculture	46,053	1,93,122	..	..	21,387	..
Arts and Crafts . .	..	39,691	..	960	17,580	11,343
Commerce	500	53,942	..	1,257	5,79,708	1,949

Engineering	56,025	17,07,710	10,000	510	11,74,532	2,09,159
Forestry . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industry	64,896	3,98,381	7,238	13,531	1,23,521	4,38,155
Marine Training . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine . . . .	..	1,03,874	1,110	3,170	1,66,026	33,896
Physical Education . . . .	..	72,417	150	2,051	1,15,455	65,446
Teachers' Training—						
Basic . . . .	..	9,33,160	3,185	250	2,97,376	2,25,527
Non-Basic . . . .	..	2,20,230	..	..	33,442	1,31,150
Technology—						
Polytechnic	10,740	1,96,563	3,400	..	7,26,884	4,16,300
High	94,200	1,18,353	..	..	2,75,255	..
Others	1,200	1,51,053	..	250	33,048	28,626
Others . . . .	..	1,18,991	..	..	10,750	..
<i>Total</i>	2,73,614	43,13,517	25,083	21,979	35,75,184	15,61,551

Schools for Special Education
For the Handicapped—

Mentally Handicapped	4,000	84,613	..	1,000	32,204	..
Physically Handicapped	43,632	5,96,055	3,900	44,837	59,918	2,81,959
Music . . . .	..	1,21,105	660	2,771	1,220,23	22,193
Dancing . . . .	..	12,545	..	100	4,000	5,089
Other Fine Arts	580	67,061	..	1,390	1,41,509	14,617
Oriental Studies	1,961	30,72,032	84,170	85,659	2,11,737	11,51,672
For Social Workers . . . .	..	1,11,844	400	2,000	600	5,196
Social (Adult) Education	10,146	22,18,983	6,971	37,308	..	17,234
Reformatory	203	2,87,084	..	30,500	..	20,097
Others	2,000	6,00,864	..	340	30,186	86,546
<i>Total</i>	63,122	71,72,186	96,101	2,05,905	6,02,186	16,04,597

<i>Total (Direct)</i>	3,23,80,656	28,55,92,284	21,49,045	38,91,179	23,50,87,574	2,79,16,628
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Table V-A—Expenditure on Institutions for Boys—(contd.)

Type of Institution	Private Institutions					
	Aided			Unaided		
	Other Sources	Total	Fees	Endowments etc.	Other Sources	Total
35	36	37	38	39	40	41
Schools for General Education—						
Post Basic	22,485	1,04,079	..	..	3,471	3,471
Higher Secondary	51,72,725	6,55,17,278	85,81,881	3,06,526	(e) 16,08,302	1,04,06,709
High	1,23,25,565	10,12,04,919	1,67,83,832	18,14,271	(f) 56,82,274	2,42,90,377
Senior Basic	2,17,433	54,71,876	1,024	6,350	6,074	13,448
Middle/Junior High	33,29,825	3,65,17,486	40,97,576	12,59,969	(g) 27,55,609	81,13,154
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	5,61,464	90,17,065	1,83,818	35,089	3,91,667	6,10,574
Primary—						
Single-Teacher	9,60,085	1,61,37,665	12,618	2,30,358	(h) 5,54,339	7,97,315
Others	29,21,782	10,38,95,822	21,69,967	10,24,370	(i) 13,47,050	45,41,387
Pre-Primary	2,97,823	11,89,853	4,37,346	8,523	(j) 1,40,967	5,86,836
<i>Total</i>	2,58,09,787	39,91,75,983	3,22,68,062	46,85,456	1,24,89,753	4,94,43,271
Schools for Vocational Education—						
Agriculture	64,945	3,25,507	13,569	1,300	78,069	92,968
Arts and Crafts	19,076	88,650	97,212	..	885	98,097
Commerce	56,128	6,93,484	23,07,724	40,854	(k) 60,720	24,09,298
Engineering	2,38,080	33,90,236	12,01,978	31,575	72,449	13,06,002
Forestry . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industry	6,41,169	16,80,891	5,390	4,697	30,421	40,708
Marine Training . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	1,50,029	4,64,105	75,974	18,181	5,076	99,831
Physical Education	51,292	3,06,841	23,171	..	6,325	29,496
Teachers' Training—						
Basic	3,09,368	17,68,868	2,10,849	21,893	(l) 60,689	2,93,431
Non-Basic	30,341	4,15,163	14,626	11,361	4,783	30,770

Technology—						
Polytechnic . . .	1,89,186	15,43,053	19,340	..	..	19,340
High . . .	13,350	5,01,158	42,628	..	..	42,628
Others . . .	78,639	2,92,816	71,837	..	37,318	1,08,655
Others . . .	625	1,30,366	12,000	..	..	12,000
Total	18,42,208	1,16,13,136	40,95,998	1,20,861	3,57,365	45,83,224
Schools for Special Educa- tion—						
For the Handicapped—						
Mentally Handicapped .	6,047	1,28,464	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped	2,12,620	12,42,915	617	13,354	(m) 35,826	49,797
Music . . .	65,246	3,33,998	41,013	7,011	(n) 18,367	66,391
Dancing . . .	800	22,534	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts . . .	53,490	2,78,647	2,115	..	2,889	5,004
Oriental Studies . . .	20,54,539	66,61,770	48,526	13,35,410	(o) 9,77,246	23,61,182
For Social Workers . . .	1,125	1,21,174	..	..	..	..
Social (Adult) Education .	1,84,398	24,75,040	..	180	62,814	62,994
Reformatory . . .	67,799	4,05,683	..	..	..	..
Others . . .	2,20,083	9,40,019	1,495	200	1,863	3,558
Total	28,66,147	1,26,10,244	93,766	13,56,155	10,99,005	25,48,926
Total (Direct)	5,32,00,240	64,02,17,616	4,59,07,080	72,45,211	1,56,17,502	6,97,69,793

(e) Includes Rs. 2,93,948 from State Government Funds.

(f) Includes Rs. 17,27,924 from State Government Funds.

(g) Includes Rs. 5,94,072 from State Government Funds, Rs. 200 from District Board Funds and Rs. 300 from Municipal Board Funds.

(h) Includes Rs. 56,503 from State Government Funds and Rs. 300 from Municipal Board Funds.

(i) Includes Rs. 1,07,506 from State Government Funds and Rs. 75 from Municipal Board Funds.

(j) Includes Rs. 4,000 from State Government Funds.

(k) Includes Rs. 80 from State Government Funds.

(l) Includes Rs. 15,716 from State Government Funds.

(m) Includes Rs. 2,000 from State Government Funds and Rs. 1,000 from Municipal Board Funds.

(n) Includes Rs. 100 from State Government Funds.

(o) Includes Rs. 1,04,228 from State Government Funds.

Table V-A—Expenditure on Institutions for Boys—(contd.)

Type of Institution	Total Direct Expenditure								Total Expen- diture on Salaries of Teachers [included in col. (50)]
	Government Funds		District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endow- ments etc.	Other Sources	Total	
	Central	State							
42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
Universities . . .	1,79,65,220	2,68,64,476	45,948	5,774	4,04,24,293	16,27,643	1,08,14,524	9,77,47,878	2,49,99,567
Boards of Secondary and/or Intermedi- ate Education.	2,69,03,719	14,49,707	..	..	2,60,228	67,016	7,66,341	2,94,47,011	59,38,913
Research Institutions	..	8,00,810	..	..	1,65,45,019	11,062	2,13,221	1,75,70,112	..
Colleges for General Education--									
Degree Colleges--									
Arts--									
With only Degree Classes.	3,82,637	2,10,672	..	..	10,69,053	1,79,316	9,38,617	27,80,295	18,55,351
Others . . .	4,00,518	22,24,378	1,000	23,109	25,97,690	3,56,552	4,44,908	60,48,155	38,14,061
Science--									
With only Degree Classes.	5,000	7,00,732	..	..	3,03,412	28,562	9,83,450	20,21,156	9,90,044
Others . . .	..	20,78,804	..	..	12,17,209	7,07,494	3,73,984	43,77,491	22,45,152
Arts and Science--									
With only Degree Classes.	98,709	39,23,449	..	..	27,63,057	96,959	4,78,518	73,60,692	45,59,616
Others . . .	11,21,191	2,89,94,582	1,000	57,180	5,85,32,410	28,57,468	58,58,243	9,74,22,077	6,14,50,801
Intermediate Col- leges--									
With only Inter- mediate Classes.	3,500	13,52,221	2,001	27,860	14,78,969	4,02,718	7,52,219	40,19,488	24,82,853
Others . . .	5,000	21,73,129	..	8,800	12,31,454	2,40,203	1,50,449	41,09,035	28,59,586
Total	20,16,558	4,19,57,967	4,001	1,16,949	6,91,93,254	48,69,272	99,80,388	12,81,38,389	8,02,57,464

Colleges for Professional Education—									
Agriculture . . .	1,39,601	54,96,253	..	..	8,69,979	62,029	9,37,123	75,05,275	30,26,908
Applied Art and Architecture.	..	4,66,501	..	..	1,92,000	..	..	6,58,501	2,11,267
Commerce . . .	1,05,237	5,15,271	..	950	30,62,809	1,28,007	1,31,064	39,43,338	22,61,558
Engineering . . .	71,89,061	81,53,478	..	5,000	64,97,646	7,24,043	8,22,543	2,36,91,771	1,20,12,327
Forestry . . .	82,703	81,788	..	..	6,20,030	..	..	7,85,481	2,15,729
Law . . .	..	1,03,213	..	..	18,79,352	568	58,972	20,41,205	11,54,845
Medicine . . .	31,39,333	1,78,97,000	3,200	7,91,199	62,38,064	9,61,892	13,59,136	3,02,99,734	1,62,52,043
Physical Education	1,06,329	3,54,249	..	..	1,10,672	51,968	16,918	6,40,165	3,06,757
Teachers' Training—									
Basic—									
Post-Graduate	1,31,744	15,97,256	..	..	3,69,267	32,956	57,903	20,99,126	11,50,277
Under-Graduate.	40,749	8,57,046	..	..	1,904	..	4,872	9,04,571	2,97,080
Non-Basic—									
Post-Graduate	2,55,825	33,15,109	8,000	..	9,42,849	2,89,008	3,12,649	51,23,440	28,86,136
Under-Graduate.	12,885	5,04,731	..	..	52,846	..	21,756	5,92,218	2,10,669
Technology . . .	..	6,95,910	..	300	1,37,727	1,15,296	2,21,132	11,69,465	5,26,040
Veterinary Science	1,51,455	32,14,980	..	..	5,84,129	1,462	1,62,072	41,13,198	17,04,492
Others . . .	1,94,720	36,600	..	..	7,680	..	872	2,39,272	1,12,054
<i>Total</i> . . .	1,15,49,702	4,34,06,985	11,200	7,97,449	2,15,67,854	23,67,130	41,06,442	8,28,06,792	4,23,28,182
Colleges for Special Education—									
Music . . .	20,000	4,59,902	..	1,800	1,44,732	87,797	59,485	7,73,626	5,17,783
Dancing . . .	..	..	..	..	..	14,223	1,000	15,223	11,557
Other Fine Arts . . .	..	3,62,290	..	..	44,999	1,66,754	3,982	5,77,995	3,43,026
Oriental Studies . . .	21,342	15,97,510	22,100	1,500	23,672	4,58,318	1,72,523	22,96,995	17,19,702
Sociology . . .	2,30,024	84,220	..	..	1,61,434	2,79,714	38,498	7,93,890	3,21,298
Others . . .	5,64,947	1,43,422	..	..	57,791	46,981	14,646	8,27,787	3,37,901
<i>Total</i> . . .	8,36,313	26,47,344	22,100	3,300	4,32,628	10,53,697	2,90,134	52,85,516	32,50,967

Table V-A—Expenditure on Institutions for Boys—(contd.)

Total Direct Expenditure									
Type of Institution	Government Funds		District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endow-ments etc.	Other Sources	Total	Total Ex-penditure on Salaries of Teachers [included in col. (50)]
	Central	State							
42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
Schools for General Education—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Post Basic	..	4,37,047	..	..	28,115	32,762	73,458	5,71,382	4,18,768
Higher Secondary	17,96,116	3,87,96,720	3,98,486	8,78,599	4,81,01,471	20,83,277	66,60,095	9,86,84,764	6,70,81,210
High	23,40,958	12,64,86,658	1,23,04,814	50,55,413	11,41,24,889	1,02,84,977	1,70,80,057	28,76,77,766	21,13,05,573
Senior Basic	11,30,710	4,57,08,625	46,85,040	24,09,405	11,10,433	2,74,339	11,77,519	5,64,96,080	4,97,83,547
Middle/Junior High	8,30,888	8,33,71,317	69,73,835	16,22,177	2,15,23,024	37,12,417	6,16,16,620	12,41,95,320	9,92,38,947
Junior Basic/Basic	8,08,325	7,98,70,749	1,14,50,777	55,10,384	5,99,016	3,78,363	15,29,387	10,01,47,001	8,43,44,014
Primary.									
Primary—									
Single-Teacher	36,28,809	7,62,16,571	68,19,215	2,26,049	1,48,118	5,16,276	17,39,564	8,92,94,602	7,80,50,526
Others	59,53,977	32,23,47,382	3,65,25,028	3,31,55,401	1,26,20,897	45,59,244	73,54,145	42,25,22,074	36,39,44,422
Pre-Primary	26,407	6,27,094	31,192	71,844	9,39,404	33,701	4,48,398	21,78,130	14,06,752
Total	1,65,16,190	77,37,72,163	7,91,88,396	4,80,29,272	19,92,61,457	2,18,75,356	4,22,24,285	1,18,17,67,119	95,55,73,164
Schools for Vocational Education—									
Agriculture	1,46,000	26,42,842	..	..	40,328	1,300	5,48,733	33,85,203	13,70,984
Arts and Crafts	1,07,542	3,74,024	..	960	1,17,934	11,343	52,841	6,64,644	4,55,459
Commerce	500	1,26,025	..	1,257	29,03,448	42,803	1,22,652	31,97,285	18,01,745
Engineering	8,97,508	73,34,354	10,000	510	2916,619	2,40,734	3,34,512	1,17,34,237	50,89,911
Forestry	..	1,52,637	..	..	..	..	..	1,52,637	36,683
Industry	17,49,936	71,77,395	1,98,317	67,884	2,19,755	4,45,986	9,59,878	1,08,20,351	53,26,392
Marine Training	12,29,727	..	..	..	51,920	..	11,858	12,93,505	3,56,168
Medicine	..	5,40,181	1,110	3,170	3,76,836	52,077	1,58,811	11,32,185	6,23,253
Physical Education	..	94,358	150	7,276	1,38,626	65,446	57,617	3,63,473	1,72,504
Teachers' Training—									
Basic	2,03,119	1,41,47,807	3,185	250	5,16,476	2,47,420	5,44,652	1,56,62,909	82,45,141
Non-Basic	6,674	17,97,465	..	38,468	80,016	1,42,511	37,893	21,02,937	12,99,549

Technology—									
Polytechnic	4,53,719	60,81,932	4,400	13,051	13,89,315	4,24,300	3,07,104	86,73,821	37,28,188
High	94,200	1,18,353	..	..	3,17,883	..	13,350	5,43,786	2,81,284
Others	78,750	15,55,597	..	250	1,53,584	28,625	1,58,596	19,75,403	9,93,584
Veterinary Science	34,848	2,18,364	..	..	790	..	..	2,54,002	1,18,846
Others	5,05,225	1,68,893	..	..	28,260	..	39,451	7,41,829	2,96,866
Total	55,07,748	4,25,31,027	2,18,162	1,33,070	92,57,790	17,02,546	33,47,858	6,26,98,207	3,01,36,547
Schools for Special Education—									
For Handicapped—									
Mentally Handicapped	4,600	84,613	..	1,000	32,204	..	6,047	1,28,464	42,254
Physically Handicapped	1,81,670	10,98,443	3,900	47,731	60,635	2,95,307	2,58,810	19,46,496	10,00,528
Music	4,000	2,87,050	660	2,771	1,80,651	33,362	83,513	5,92,007	4,41,241
Dancing	..	48,605	..	100	13,425	5,089	897	68,116	53,024
Other Fine Arts	580	3,51,312	..	6,879	1,54,157	14,617	61,658	5,89,203	3,59,642
Oriental Studies	1,961	40,78,373	1,37,593	1,02,622	2,63,676	24,90,628	29,29,135	1,00,03,988	72,82,231
For Social Workers	3,44,229	10,91,608	400	2,000	609	14,399	37,136	14,90,381	6,80,559
Social (Adult) Edu.	36,844	52,70,161	12,120	1,89,875	480	17,414	3,17,679	58,44,573	32,65,285
Reformatory	203	19,03,690	..	30,500	..	20,120	68,988	20,23,501	6,85,005
Others	78,035	30,50,106	10,885	340	32,159	86,746	2,47,089	35,14,360	20,52,870
Total	6,52,122	1,72,72,961	1,63,558	3,83,818	7,37,906	29,77,682	40,10,952	2,62,01,089	1,58,62,639
Total (Direct)	8,19,47,572	95,07,03,440	7,96,55,365	5,03,89,838	85,78,30,519	3,65,51,404	7,57,54,145	68,26,62,083	1,15,83,47,483
Indirect Expenditure									
Direction and Inspection	44,067	4,36,41,503	8,81,188	9,82,440	88,126	..	1,93,016	4,58,30,400	
Buildings	5,47,43,552	13,33,24,065	88,83,540	51,62,934	69,11,299	1,74,06,513	2,94,97,632	25,59,39,535*	
Scholarships and other financial concessions	2,49,97,274	5,89,89,084	6,36,711	1,57,704	12,92,244	13,07,242	68,32,060	9,42,12,319	
Hostel Charges	4,46,240	98,44,947	91,285	5,26,989	1,29,88,564	25,70,414	43,07,782	3,07,82,221	
Miscellaneous	65,42,216	7,52,04,621	18,28,544	20,02,946	65,47,018	14,26,420	1,49,90,488	10,85,62,253	
Total (Indirect)	8,67,73,349	32,10,14,280	1,23,21,268	88,63,013	2,78,27,251	2,27,16,589	5,58,20,978	53,53,26,728	
GRAND TOTAL (Direct & Indirect)	16,87,20,921	1,27,17,17,720	9,19,76,633	5,92,22,651	88,55,07,770	5,92,67,993	13,15,75,123	2,16,79,88,811	

*Includes Rs. 13,96,06,106 spent by P.W.D.

Table V-B - Expenditure on Institutions for Girls

Type of Institution	Government Institutions							
	Government Funds		District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endowments etc.	Other Sources	Total
	Central	State						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Universities
Boards of Secondary and or Intermediate Education.
Research Institutions	727	..	..	727
Colleges for General Education--								
Degree Colleges--								
Arts--								
With only Degree Classes.
Others	2,72,696	..	..	82,093	..	39,647	3,94,436
Science--								
With only Degree Classes.
Others
Arts and Science--								
With only Degree Classes.
Others	29,86,368	..	..	9,27,922	..	33,226	30,47,516
Intermediate Colleges--								
With only Intermediate Classes
Others	3,52,145	..	..	6,342	3,667	..	3,62,154
Total	27,11,369	..	..	10,16,357	3,667	72,873	38,04,106

Colleges for Professional Education--							
Agriculture . . .							
Commerce . . .							
Engineering . . .							
Forestry . . .							
Law . . .					31,940		4,11,353
Medicine . . .	3,79,413						22,920
Physical Education . .		22,920					
Teachers' Training--							
Basic--							
Post-Graduate . . .							
Under-Graduate . . .							
Non-Basic--					24,565	98	4,28,195
Post-Graduate . . .		1,03,532				414	3,52,214
Under-Graduate . . .	6,513	3,45,287					
Technology . . .							
Veterinary Science . .							
Others . . .							
<i>Total</i> . . .	3,85,926	7,71,739			56,505	512	12,14,682
Colleges for Special Education--							
Music . . .							
Dancing . . .							
Other Fine Arts . . .							
Oriental Studies . . .							
Sociology . . .							
Others . . .		2,03,576			44,274	7,127	2,54,977
<i>Total</i> . . .		2,03,576			44,274	7,127	2,54,977

Table V-B—Expenditure on Institutions for Girls—(contd).

Type of Institution	Government Institutions							
	Government Funds		District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endowments etc.	Other Sources	Total
	Central	State						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Schools for General Education—								
Post Basic . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Higher Secondary . . . . .	..	43,82,980	..	..	9,38,393	849	17,480	33,39,702
High	1,18,506	1,41,58,270	74,087	2,58,729	17,00,330	87,200	30,742	1,64,27,873
Senior Basic	908	4,84,870	20,175	..	13,288	..	3,345	5,22,586
Middle/Junior High	1,48,749	98,10,671	3,14,923	2,00,832	3,74,669	33,122	72,399	1,09,53,365
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	18,305	16,30,054	67,510	16,630	8,588	..	289	17,41,376
Primary—								
Single-Teacher	5,223	24,52,422	1,29,928	30,948	548	202	..	26,19,271
Others	1,67,542	1,19,52,824	8,88,901	2,88,593	58,334	3,433	58,479	1,34,18,106
Pre-Primary	3,161	88,225	..	..	503	..	2,353	94,242
Total	462,394	4,49,09,316	14,95,524	8,04,732	30,74,653	1,24,815	1,85,087	5,11,16,521
Schools for Vocational Education—								
Agriculture . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts and Crafts	24,215	31,277	..	..	..	..	5,657	60,549
Commerce . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industry	20,467	9,15,920	..	13,538	..	7,711	9,57,636
Medicine	1,42,197	8,77,583	..	..	..	366	10,20,151
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teachers' Training—							
Basic	6,066	20,30,897	1,448	1,729	2,070	30,908	20,73,118
Non-Basic	..	4,75,142	..	7,349	..	..	4,82,491
Technology—							
Polytechnic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1,92,945	43,30,824	1,448	22,616	2,070	44,042	45,33,945
Schools for Special Education—							
For the Handicapped—							
Mentally Handicapped.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Music	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	15,586	..	93	..	..	15,679
Oriental Studies	..	1,104	1,044	1,076	..	..	3,224
For Social Workers	8,333	85,848	..	..	..	..	94,181
Social (Adult) Education.	9,944	5,06,651	..	..	..	5,302	5,22,007
Reformatory	..	1,69,106	..	..	..	37	1,69,143
Others	..	3,84,745	..	3,830	318	7,860	3,96,753
Total	18,277	11,63,040	..	1,044	4,909	13,399	12,01,077
TOTAL (DIRECT)	10,59,542	5,41,49,704	14,96,972	8,05,776	42,20,131	1,30,870	3,23,040
							6,21,86,035

Table V-B—Expenditure on Institutions for Girls—(contd.)

District Board Institutions

Type of Institution	Government Funds		District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endowments etc.	Other Sources	Total
	Central	State						
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Universities
Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.
Research Institutions
Colleges for General Education—								
Degree Colleges—								
Arts—								
With only Degree Classes,
Others
Science—								
With only Degree Classes,
Others
Arts and Science—								
With only Degree Classes,
Others
Intermediate Colleges								
With only Intermediate Classes,
Others
Total

Colleges for Professional
Education—

Agriculture . .

Commerce . .

Engineering . .

Forestry . .

Law . .

Medicine . .

Physical Education .

Teachers' Training—

Basic—

Post-Graduate

Under-Graduate

Non-Basic—

Post-Graduate

Under-Graduate

Technology . .

Veterinary Science .

Others . .

Total

Colleges for Special Edu-
cation—

Music . .

Dancing . .

Other Fine Arts . .

Oriental Studies . .

Sociology . .

Others . .

Total

Table V-B—Expenditure on Institutions for Girls (contd.)

District Board Institutions								
Type of Institution	Government Funds		District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endowments etc.	Other Sources	Total
	Central	State						
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Schools for General Education—								
Post Basic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Higher Secondary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High	..	79,726	2,48,600	..	88,153	..	123	4,16,602
Senior Basic	54,752	33,76,472	2,49,920	..	35,578	5,513	44,376	37,66,611
Middle/Junior High	..	9,71,841	4,15,980	..	3,654	4,632	11,947	14,08,054
Junior Basic/Basic Primary.	898	17,52,565	7,06,352	100	1,093	982	13,823	24,76,318
Primary—								
Single-Teacher	6,117	6,07,921	63,100	58	1,195	4,213	4,578	6,87,182
Others	1,30,923	48,27,312	12,03,599	134	50,985	5,904	1,23,654	63,42,601
Pre-Primary	..	20,753	42,012	..	80	..	..	71,847
Total	1,92,690	1,16,45,592	29,30,063	292	1,80,738	21,334	1,98,506	1,51,69,215
Schools for Vocational Education—								
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts and Crafts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Industry . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physical Education .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teachers' Training—								
Basic . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-Basic . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology—								
Polytechnic . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Schools for Special Education—

For the Handicapped—								
Mentally Handicapped.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Music . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dancing . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Social Workers . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Social (Adult) Education.	..	26,765	..	..	..	..	..	26,765
Reformatory . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total . . .	..	26,765	..	..	..	..	..	26,765

Total (Direct) . . .	1,92,690	1,16,72,357	29,30,063	282	1,80,738	21,394	1,98,506	1,51,95,280
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Table V-B—Expenditure on Institutions for Girls—(contd.)

Municipal Board Institutions

Type of Institution	Government Funds		District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endowments etc.	Other Sources	Total
	Central	State						
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Universities
Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.
Research Institutions
Colleges for General Education—								
Degree Colleges—								
Arts—								
With only Degree Classes.
Others
Science—								
With only Degree Classes.
Others
Arts and Science—								
With only Degree Classes.
Others
Intermediate Colleges—								
With only Intermediate Classes.
Others
Total

Colleges for Professional
Education—

Agriculture . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physical Education .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Teachers' Training—

Basic—

Post-Graduate .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Under-Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Non-Basic—

Post-Graduate .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Under-Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Total

Colleges for Special Edu-
cation—

Music . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dancing . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sociology . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Total

Table V-B—Expenditure on Institutions for Girls—(contd.)

Type of Institution	Municipal Board Institutions							
	Government Funds		District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endowments etc.	Other Sources	Total
	Central	State						
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Schools for General Education—								
Post Basic
Higher Secondary	1,98,915	..	2,56,414	3,51,285	300	80	8,06,994
High	3,68,909	..	5,99,127	3,74,696	219	25,951	13,68,902
Senior Basic	10,133	10,51,009	21,167	4,92,443	59,101	134	12,710	16,46,697
Middle/Junior High	2,71,076	..	6,21,820	1,42,581	6,398	1,27,228	11,69,103
Junior Basic / Basic Primary.	13,61,407	216	20,55,969	4,520	5,436	14,001	34,41,549
Primary—								
Single-Teacher	60,269	..	38,157	2,349	15	2,214	1,03,004
Others	96,986	64,64,718	38,724	73,98,229	3,47,220	1,906	3,08,804	1,46,56,587
Pre-Primary	10,674	..	33,086	33,455	..	1,499	78,714
Total	1,07,119	97,86,977	60,107	1,14,95,245	13,15,207	14,408	4,92,487	2,32,71,550
Schools for Vocational Education—								
Agriculture
Arts and Crafts
Commerce
Engineering
Forestry

Industry	10,000	12,487	5,998	1,648	30,133
Medicine	..	1,89,024	..	..	1,89,024
Physical Education	..	..	..	..	..
Teachers' Training	..	..	..	..	..
Basic	11,375	21,061	..	..	32,436
Non-Basic	..	..	..	..	..
Technology—					
Polytechnic	..	..	..	..	..
High	..	..	..	..	..
Others	..	..	..	..	..
Others	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	21,375	2,22,572	5,998	1,648	2,51,093
Schools for Special Education—					
For the Handicapped—	..	..	..	..	..
Mentally Handicapped	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped	..	..	..	..	..
Music	..	..	..	..	..
Dancing	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	..	..
For Social Workers	..	..	..	..	..
Social (Adult) Education	9,510	99,015	..	..	1,08,525
Reformatory	..	..	..	..	..
Others	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	9,510	99,015	..	..	1,08,525
<i>Total (Direct)</i>	1,07,119	98,17,802	62,107	1,18,16,832	13,21,305
				14,408	4,04,135
					2,36,31,668

Table V-B—Expenditure on Institutions for Girls—(contd.)

Private Institutions						
Type of Institution	Aided					
	Government Funds		District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endowments etc.
	Central	State				
	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Universities	..	1,30,967	..	..	1,66,063	..
Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Research Institutions	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges for General Education—	..	..	..	..	..	..
Degree Colleges—						
Arts—						
With only Degree Classes	..	41,446	..	..	86,150	..
Others	31,155	5,38,749	1,000	4,970	13,57,676	75,981
Science—						
With only Degree Classes	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts and Science—						
With only Degree Classes	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	2,57,781	15,81,443	..	..	26,99,389	8,66,072
Intermediate Colleges—						
With only Intermediate Classes	..	14,194	..	..	50,019	30,657
Others	..	82,000	..	500	1,61,657	4,113
Total	3,08,936	22,57,832	1,000	5,470	43,54,891	9,76,823

Colleges of Professional Education--

Agriculture . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Law . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	23,08,598	..	..	57,390	25,211
Physical Education . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..

Teachers' Training--

Basic--

Post-Graduate . . . . .	..	..	..	24,676	..
Under-Graduate . . . . .	..	6,086	..	124	..

Non-Basic--

Post-Graduate . . . . .	..	1,59,913	..	1,38,124	1,95,096
Under-Graduate . . . . .	..	65,710	..	60,408	..
Technology
Veterinary Science
Others

<i>Total</i>	23,08,598	2,30,899	..	2,80,722	2,39,307
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Colleges for Special Education--

Music	12,530	..	1,01,027	5,529
Dancing
Other Fine Arts	26,300	..	5,656	38,487
Oriental Studies . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Sociology	99,037	3,000	..	1,62,364	1,25,127
Others

<i>Total</i>	99,037	41,830	..	2,69,947	1,69,143
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Table V-B—Expenditure on Institutions for Girls—(contd.)

Private Institutions						
Type of Institution	Aided					
	Government Funds		District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endowments etc.
	Central	State				
28	29	30	31	32	33	34
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Schools for General Education—						
Post-Basic . . . . .	..	30,901	..	..	..	8,043
Higher Secondary	17,466	44,80,671	18,640	3,50,316	73,94,558	4,03,110
High	1,56,990	1,21,30,137	3,610	3,10,697	1,42,46,178	20,02,751
Senior Basic . . . . .	..	1,11,068	..	9,316	17,395	6,383
Middle/Junior High	33,287	26,31,440	44,544	2,33,842	14,84,891	6,74,445
Junior Basic/Basic Primary . . . . .	..	1,63,753	17,525	1,46,130	2,21,808	13,579
Primary—						
Single-Teacher	228	9,31,828	41,898	13,126	1,006	10,824
Others	12,832	19,79,648	56,322	6,62,548	21,82,167	3,36,550
Pre-Primary	25,493	1,52,464	3,557	11,674	2,76,300	1,09,075
Total	2,46,305	2,26,12,190	1,86,296	16,77,679	2,58,24,963	37,64,760
Schools for vocational Education—						
Agriculture . . . . .	..	360	..	..	..	..
Arts and Crafts	11,450	1,50,510	3,282	12,967	2,00,838	1,19,484
Commerce	6,340	3,338	..	..	36,072	8,316

Engineering . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industry	16,000	2,99,126	2,120	40,163	1,06,671	96,283
Medicine	31,999	1,01,081	..	39,480	..	..
Physical Education	865	..	..	..	1,745	..
Teachers' Training--						
Basic . . . . .	..	6,07,195	5,000	10,500	2,50,377	2,29,002
Non-Basic	500	3,20,341	..	300	2,02,540	2,23,071
Technology--						
Polytechnic
High
Others
Others

<i>Total</i>	66,377	14,87,381	5,902	1,23,410	7,98,243	6,76,156
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Schools for Special Education--						
For the Handicapped--						
Mentally Handicapped
Physically Handicapped	38,633	39,710	..	3,200	1,208	18,499
Music	3,000	58,394	..	1,667	1,60,877	24,301
Dancing . . . . .	..	7,695	..	..	17,114	4,819
Other Fine Arts . . . . .	..	1,000	..	..	2,043	..
Oriental Studies . . . . .	..	48,666	1,700	540	5,445	89,776
For Social Workers	5,818	4,650	..	..	..	..
Social (Adult) Education	1,280	2,51,450	4,500	18,292	2,048	2,267
Reformatory . . . . .	..	15,585	..	1,230	..	..
Others	3,50,931	..	600	29,608	44,777

<i>Total</i>	48,787	7,78,181	6,200	28,469	2,18,343	1,34,433
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<i>Total (Direct)</i>	30,77,990	2,75,40,090	1,99,398	18,35,028	3,19,12,872	57,41,692
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Table V-B—Expenditure on Institutions for Girls—(contd.)

Private Institutions

Type of Institution	Aided			Unaided		
	Other Sources	Total	Fees	Endowments etc.	Other Sources	Total
35	36	37	38	39	40	41
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Universities . . . . .	..	3,03,630	..	..	..	..
Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Research Institutions . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges for General Educa- tion—						
Degree Colleges—						
Arts—						
With only Degree Classes	2,740	1,30,336	25,361	1,200	24,942	51,503
Others	2,26,326	22,55,857	39,271	..	(a) 37,532	76,803
Science—						
With only Degree Classes	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts and Science—						
With only Degree Classes	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	7,12,900	61,16,685	1,65,797	..	(b) 37,380	2,03,177
Intermediate Colleges—						
With only Intermediate Classes	10,110	1,04,980	15,200	936	4,624	20,760
Others	6,918	2,55,188	..	..	..	..
Total	9,58,694	88,63,016	2,45,629	2,136	1,04,478	3,52,243

Colleges for Professional Education—						
Agriculture . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	1,60,294	25,60,493	..	..	..	..
Physical Education . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teachers' Training—						
Basic—						
Post-Graduate . . .	902	25,578	..	..	..	..
Under-Graduate . . .	8,185	14,395	..	..	..	..
Non-Basic—						
Post-Graduate . . .	47,280	5,30,549	..	..	..	..
Under-Graduate . . .	35,117	1,61,235	87,376	..	11,158	98,534
Technology . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Clinic . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	2,00,784	33,01,220	87,376	..	11,158	98,534

Colleges for Special Education—						
Music	12,150	1,31,236	..	..	..	..
Dancing . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies . . .	16,320	80,772	800	6,580	..	7,380
Sociology . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	308	3,89,836	..	..	..	..
Total	28,787	6,07,844	800	6,580	..	7,380

(a) Includes Rs. 15,000 Spent from State Government.

(b) Includes Rs. 16,352 Spent from State Government.

Table V-B—Expenditure on Institutions for Girls—(contd.)

Type of Institution	Private Institutions					
	Aided		Unaided			
	Other Sources	Total	Fees	Endowments etc.	Other sources	Total
	35	36	37	38	39	40
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Schools for General Education—						
Post-Basic	6,311	45,255	..	..	..	..
Higher Secondary	16,84,236	1,43,49,007	13,86,399	69,274	1,62,529(c)	16,18,202
High	30,74,451	3,19,05,123	10,01,008	1,50,391	10,38,687(d)	54,90,689
Senior Basic	58,084	2,02,846	..	..	..	..
Middle/Junior High	10,63,137	61,65,586	5,09,831	1,56,789	4,78,890(e)	11,45,519
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	1,13,325	6,76,180	3,434	5,862	12,388	21,684
Primary—						
Single-Teacher	40,297	10,39,717	5,341	1,520	49,863(f)	56,724
Others	8,42,614	60,12,681	13,91,316	1,62,677	3,67,091(g)	18,61,084
Pre-Primary	1,14,819	6,93,582	1,00,910	2,295	79,914(h)	1,83,929
Total	69,77,784	6,10,89,977	73,98,212	7,88,721	21,89,368	1,63,76,331
Schools for Vocational Education—						
Agriculture	1,788	2,118	..	..	..	..
Arts and Crafts	1,83,671	6,81,635	92,333	1,695	40,924	1,34,752
Commerce	3,017	57,083	1,291	..	10,491	14,782
Engineering . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industry	2,53,900	8,14,563	8,791	1,933	44,622(i)	57,656
Medicine	1,65,438	2,97,221	..	3,657	2,13,577	2,17,234
Physical Education	1,018	3,628	..	..	..	..
Teachers' Training—						
Basic	2,20,250	13,26,821	9,094	37,358	..	46,452
Non-Basic	1,33,301	8,80,056	48,189	..	4,513	52,702

Technology—						
Polytechnic . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
High . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	9,10,789	40,63,138	1,62,608	47,443	3,13,527	5,23,578
Schools for Special Education—						
the Handicapped—						
Mentally Handicapped			..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped	36,206	1,37,750	..	..	..	..
Music	72,842	3,30,181	32,437	4,933	11,394(j)	47,864
Dancing	11,395	11,023	24,566	..	27,425	51,981
Other Fine Arts . . .	6,399	9,412	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies . . .	40,341	1,30,468	..	50	3,830(k)	3,880
For Social Workers . .	10,928	21,396	..	..	..	..
Social (Adult) Education	64,333	3,44,316	..	1,080	5,776	6,856
Reformatory	10,933	27,748	..	..	..	..
Others	40,393	1,60,309	17,431	1,989	12,611	62,031
<i>Total</i>	2,94,270	15,08,633	1,04,424	7,152	61,036	1,72,612
Total (Direct)	94,30,508	7,97,37,508	79,99,079	8,52,032	26,79,567	1,15,30,678

(c) Includes Rs. 64,938 from State Government funds.

(d) Includes Rs. 3,18,528 from State Government funds.

(e) Includes Rs. 1,03,345 from State Government funds and Rs. 300 from Municipal Board funds.

(f) Includes Rs. 5,594 from State Government funds.

(g) Includes Rs. 1,18,683 from State Government funds.

(h) Includes Rs. 300 from State Government funds.

(i) Includes Rs. 250 from District Board funds and Rs. 500 from Municipal Board funds.

(j) Includes Rs. 1,110 from State Government funds and Rs. 340 from Municipal Board funds.

(k) Includes Rs. 210 from State Government funds.

Table V-B—Expenditure on Institutions for Girls—(contd.)

Total Direct Expenditure

Type of Institution	Government Funds		District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endowments etc.	Other Sources	Total	Total Expenditure on Salaries of Teachers [included in col. (50)]
	Central	State							
42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Universities . . . . .	..	1,36,967	..	..	1,68,663	..	..	3,03,630	..
Boards of Secondary and/or Intermediate Education.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Research Institutions . . . . .	..	..	..	..	727	..	..	727	..
Colleges for General Education—									
Degree Colleges—									
Arts—									
With only Degree Classes.	..	41,446	..	..	1,11,511	1,200	27,632	1,81,839	1,42,781
Others	51,165	8,26,445	1,000	4,970	14,79,640	75,981	2,88,505	27,27,096	17,32,428
Science—									
With only Degree Classes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts and Science—									
With only Degree Classes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	2,57,781	36,84,163	..	..	37,93,108	8,66,972	7,66,254	93,67,378	60,11,043
Intermediate Colleges—									
With only Intermediate Classes.	..	14,194	..	..	65,219	31,593	14,734	1,25,740	81,011
Others . . . . .	..	4,34,145	..	500	1,67,999	7,750	6,918	6,17,342	4,37,094
Total	3,08,936	50,00,393	1,000	5,470	66,16,577	9,82,626	11,04,693	1,30,19,395	84,04,357
Colleges for Professional Education—									
Agriculture . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	26,88,011	..	..	89,330	25,211	1,09,294	29,71,846	6,03,037
Physical Education	..	22,920	..	..	..	..	22,920	12,260
Teachers' Training—								
Basic—								
Post-Graduate	..	..	..	24,676	..	902	25,578	19,347
Under-Graduate	..	6,086	..	124	..	8,185	14,395	8,980
Non-Basic—								
Post-Graduate	..	5,62,545	..	1,02,689	1,95,096	47,384	9,67,714	5,71,286
Under-graduate	6,513	4,10,997	..	1,47,794	..	46,689	6,11,983	3,81,794
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science
Others

<i>Total</i>	26,94,524	10,02,548	..	4,24,803	2,20,307	2,72,454	46,14,436	15,96,704
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Colleges for Special Education—								
Music	..	12,530	..	1,01,027	5,529	12,160	1,31,236	79,117
Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Studies	..	26,300	..	6,456	45,067	16,329	94,152	73,652
Sociology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	99,037	2,06,576	..	2,06,638	1,25,127	7,435	6,44,813	3,06,580

<i>Total</i>	99,037	2,46,466	..	3,14,121	1,75,723	35,914	8,70,201	4,69,349
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Schools for General Education—								
Post-Basic	..	30,901	8,043	6,311	45,255	9,626
Higher Secondary	17,466	91,27,484	18,640	6,06,760	1,00,70,635	4,73,533	17,99,387	2,21,13,905
High	2,75,505	2,70,55,870	3,26,297	11,68,553	2,01,10,365	25,40,573	38,31,426	5,56,08,589
Senior Basic	65,793	50,23,419	2,91,262	5,01,759	1,25,362	12,030	1,19,115	61,38,740
Middle/Junior High	1,82,036	1,37,97,373	7,75,447	10,65,794	24,95,629	8,75,386	16,49,982	2,08,41,627
Junior Basic/Basic	19,203	49,07,779	7,92,103	22,18,829	2,39,503	25,859	1,53,831	83,57,107
Primary								
Single-Teacher	11,568	40,58,034	2,34,926	82,289	11,039	10,774	91,268	45,05,898
Others	4,08,283	2,53,43,185	21,87,546	82,89,504	40,30,922	4,50,580	15,81,959	4,22,91,059
Pre-Primary	28,654	2,81,418	45,769	44,760	4,11,248	1,11,280	1,98,285	11,21,414

<i>Total</i>	10,08,508	8,96,25,463	46,71,990	1,39,78,248	3,77,93,803	45,14,028	94,31,544	16,10,23,594
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Table V-B—Expenditure on Institutions for Girls—(contd.)

Total Direct Expenditure									
Type of Institution	Government Funds		District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endowments etc.	Other Sources	Total	Total Expenditure on Salaries of Teachers [included in col. (50)]
	Central	State							
42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Schools for Vocational Education—									
Agriculture . . . . .	..	360	..	..	..	..	1,788	2,148	420
Arts and Crafts	35,065	1,81,817	3,282	12,967	2,83,171	1,20,879	2,29,055	8,76,930	5,98,012
Commerce	6,340	3,338	..	..	30,303	8,316	13,308	71,865	37,662
Engineering . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industry	36,467	12,25,346	2,370	53,150	1,34,908	1,01,216	3,06,531	18,59,988	9,25,192
Medicine	1,73,419	9,78,069	..	2,48,504	..	3,657	3,19,381	17,23,630	5,70,963
Physical Education	865	..	..	..	1,745	..	1,018	3,628	2,880
Teachers' Training—									
Basic	6,066	26,49,467	1,948	31,561	2,61,200	2,68,420	2,60,158	34,78,830	21,66,076
Non-Basic	500	7,95,483	..	300	2,58,078	2,23,071	1,37,817	14,15,249	8,93,843
Technology—									
Polytechnic . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	2,59,322	58,34,490	7,600	3,16,482	9,89,465	7,25,669	12,69,256	94,32,274	51,82,017
Schools for Special Education—									
For the Handicapped—									
Mentally Handicapped . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Physically Handicapped.	38,633	39,710	..	3,200	1,208	18,493	36,506	1,37,750	44,172
Music	3,000	59,604	..	5,007	1,99,314	28,334	82,786	3,78,045	2,62,574
Dancing . . . . .	..	7,695	..	..	41,670	4,819	38,820	93,004	67,652
Other Fine Arts . . . . .	..	16,586	..	..	2,130	..	6,399	25,121	18,551
Oriental Studies . . . . .	..	49,980	1,700	1,584	6,521	39,826	43,961	143,572	1,08,445
For Social Workers	14,151	90,498	..	..	..	..	10,928	1,15,577	77,602
Social (Adult) Education.	11,230	7,94,376	4,500	1,17,247	2,048	3,347	75,811	10,08,559	5,59,749
Reformatory . . . . .	..	1,84,691	..	1,230	..	..	10,970	1,96,891	78,787
Others . . . . .	..	7,35,676	..	600	74,869	47,084	60,864	9,19,093	3,56,215
Total	67,014	19,78,816	6,200	1,28,888	3,27,766	1,41,903	3,67,045	30,17,612	15,73,747
Total (Direct)	44,37,341	10,38,24,073	46,86,790	1,44,59,063	4,56,34,025	67,60,266	1,24,80,306	19,22,81,869	13,62,23,543
Total Indirect Expenditure									
Direction and Inspection.	..	18,34,178	4,888	61,680	..	..	..	19,00,746	..
Buildings††	15,33,567	1,39,02,929	1,82,918	8,07,873	9,99,260	24,91,738	29,40,289	2,19,58,574††	..
Scholarships and Other Financial (Concessions)	15,04,005	88,43,344	73,746	85,656	61,956	1,80,000	6,07,409	1,13,68,016	..
Hostel Charges	60,610	15,37,077	42	30,269	36,46,046	9,62,633	7,94,521	70,31,198	..
Miscellaneous	1,30,839	18,45,705	37,570	1,74,988	5,45,211	1,12,704	11,20,955	40,17,972	..
Total (Indirect)—Girls	32,28,921	2,70,63,233	3,19,164	11,60,466	52,52,473	37,86,075	54,63,174	4,62,74,506	
Grand Total (Direct and Indirect)—Girls.	76,67,262	13,08,87,306	50,05,954	1,56,19,534	5,08,86,498	1,05,46,341	1,79,43,480	23,85,56,375	
Total (Direct)—Boys	8,67,73,349	32,10,14,280	1,23,21,268	88,53,013	2,78,27,251	2,27,16,589	5,58,20,978	53,53,26,728	
Total (Direct)—All Persons.	9,12,10,690	42,48,38,353	1,70,08,058	2,33,12,081	7,34,61,276	2,94,76,855	6,83,01,284	72,76,08,597	
Grand Total (Direct and Indirect)—Boys.	16,87,20,921	1,27,17,17,720	9,19,76,633	5,92,22,651	38,55,07,770	5,92,67,993	13,15,75,123	2,16,79,83,811	
Grand Total (Direct and Indirect)—All Persons.	17,63,88,183	1,40,26,05,026	9,69,82,597	7,43,42,185	43,63,94,263	6,98,14,334	14,95,18,503	2,40,65,45,186	

††Includes Rs. 44,43,810 spent by P.W.D.

Table VI-A—Distribution of Pupils receiving General Education by Classes and Age-Groups

		School Education												
Age-Group		Number of Pupils in Classes												
	P re-Primary	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Below	Boys 31,915 Girls 28,390	57,433 33,642	956 423	4 4	1 37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90,309 62,496
5-6	Boys 13,009 Girls 11,187	13,27,362 6,95,942	78,999 41,821	3,017 1,382	123 97	36 72	1 25	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,23,347 7,50,626
6-7	Boys 8,800 Girls 5,682	21,60,579 10,24,265	6,97,838 3,50,086	87,500 40,808	12,218 6,921	2,544 1,076	1,066 568	665 129	1,040 866	..	..	..	..	29,72,810 14,29,492
7-8	Boys 3,632 Girls 2,122	18,06,733 9,39,600	10,71,934 5,62,798	5,36,777 2,54,290	79,161 36,845	22,044 7,284	3,559 1,155	907 224	1,163 785	..	..	..	..	35,26,810 17,45,203
8-9	Boys 2,073 Girls 1,180	9,03,350 4,98,139	10,11,050 4,70,088	7,77,153 3,61,534	3,86,444 1,81,607	81,792 32,799	26,013 8,297	8,673 1,343	2,328 1,171	37 ..	18 ..	..	..	32,88,031 15,62,218
9-10	Boys 862 Girls 451	4,92,404 2,58,922	6,44,851 2,92,143	7,92,583 3,41,462	6,01,884 2,66,327	2,83,465 1,26,588	83,640 29,045	27,269 7,451	5,243 2,121	665 66	89 ..	..	..	29,32,995 13,24,576
10-11	Boys 851 Girls 430	2,46,733 1,38,149	3,67,724 1,51,885	5,66,715 2,24,045	6,30,997 2,41,091	4,32,822 1,87,265	2,29,469 81,986	82,638 26,676	26,240 7,869	3,779 832	551 55	9 ..	..	25,91,720 10,67,093
11-12	Boys 66 Girls 28	1,00,378 53,815	1,53,047 72,211	3,02,064 1,14,926	4,36,991 1,58,825	4,73,137 1,64,893	3,24,349 1,11,556	1,90,985 67,281	71,543 22,892	20,873 4,513	4,072 774	489 90	..	20,87,996 7,66,906
12-13	Boys 32 Girls 15	36,371 17,651	70,298 25,861	1,49,361 50,229	2,61,749 85,491	3,30,734 1,07,313	3,44,114 97,810	2,74,087 84,789	1,65,877 53,873	51,821 15,355	20,391 3,983	4,115 548	63 68	17,17,513 5,43,186

13-14	{ Boys Girls	24 2	14,238 4,759	32,949 9,346	67,449 19,436	1,37,765 36,308	1,97,088 55,509	2,41,181 66,452	2,63,923 76,377	2,18,651 68,224	1,23,608 33,205	49,814 11,370	11,293 2,409	639 262	13,57,120 3,91,859
14-15	{ Boys Girls	11 2	4,066 915	10,770 3,112	28,571 6,652	70,037 14,161	1,06,861 24,562	1,41,748 34,124	1,98,219 47,615	2,13,924 57,223	1,61,672 40,999	1,15,187 26,984	28,168 6,879	3,402 822	10,78,429 2,94,060
15-16	{ Boys Girls	16 2	1,938 301	4,027 1,020	11,309 2,116	26,271 4,498	47,976 9,626	78,949 15,793	1,13,043 26,514	1,50,016 31,669	1,84,100 36,926	1,37,502 31,847	60,306 17,024	5,909 1,141	8,09,412 1,80,477
16-17	{ Boys Girls	3 ..	382 90	1,114 332	3,948 599	9,741 1,344	18,495 3,264	35,713 5,695	60,696 12,775	94,190 17,216	1,21,353 21,642	1,36,603 30,120	69,083 18,248	6,778 894	5,50,071 1,12,120
17-18	{ Boys Girls	4 ..	192 26	392 121	1,372 181	3,023 377	8,221 1,066	13,932 1,838	29,696 4,539	40,234 7,402	69,231 11,296	95,933 15,872	69,526 14,950	3,894 311	3,32,470 58,369
18-19	{ Boys Girls	1 2	38 3	119 50	400 68	779 120	2,276 262	5,224 625	13,149 1,611	20,308 2,754	34,827 5,174	59,725 8,441	43,358 9,351	1,512 72	1,82,038 28,533
19-20	{ Boys Girls	.. ..	21 3	36 9	100 23	193 39	723 167	1,588 242	4,840 692	7,290 919	14,373 1,826	26,092 3,553	26,497 4,943	522 23	84,081 12,379
20-21	{ Boys Girls	.. ..	11 ..	18 6	39 11	61 19	315 49	442 85	1,596 264	2,723 352	6,125 688	13,237 1,898	13,234 2,484	147 6	37,948 5,390
21-22	{ Boys Girls	.. ..	3 2	8 3	11 6	10 12	82 15	153 61	331 82	1,005 107	2,503 195	4,412 452	5,772 963	23 ..	14,313 1,888
22-23	{ Boys Girls	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	3 4	6 7	24 12	39 11	136 28	362 42	677 85	1,355 164	2,385 399	8 ..	4,965 754
23-24	{ Boys Girls	.. ..	4 ..	.. 2	7 4	5 7	18 7	12 9	37 23	145 18	282 26	502 74	858 114	2 ..	1,822 284
24-25	{ Boys Girls	.. ..	2 ..	.. ..	1 4	1 7	14 4	11 14	21 17	62 13	106 14	219 38	348 79	.. ..	785 190
Over 25	{ Boys Girls	.. ..	3 3	3 4	6 12	7 28	18 15	11 19	44 45	80 22	147 17	195 41	347 85	.. ..	861 291
Total	{ Boys Girls	61,898 49,498	72,41,569 36,66,227	41,85,543 19,90,323	83,26,869 14,17,767	26,56,920 10,29,428	20,21,615 7,31,845	15,31,825 4,38,412	12,65,875 3,58,899	10,37,434 2,76,598	7,75,522 1,72,969	6,97,897 1,85,164	3,36,383 78,856	22,090 3,509	2,50,94,824 1,02,98,199

College Education

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† Includes 46,462 boys and 5,106 girls in class XI of Higher Secondary Schools in U.P.
 ‡ Includes 46,765 boys and 4,316 girls in class XII of Higher Secondary Schools in U.P.
 * Includes 1,060 boys and 101 girls whose age-wise distribution is not available.
 Note—The enrolment in Intermediate Science in Andhra Pradesh and Madras has been shown in Intermediate Arts as no age figures are not available.

Total	19-20		20-21		21-22		22-23		23-24		24-25		25-26		26-27		27-28		28-29		29-30		30-31		31-32		32-33		33-34		34-35		35-36		36-37		37-38		38-39		39-40		40-41		41-42		42-43		43-44		44-45		45-46		46-47		47-48		48-49		49-50		50-51		51-52		52-53		53-54		54-55		55-56		56-57		57-58		58-59		59-60		60-61		61-62		62-63		63-64		64-65		65-66		66-67		67-68		68-69		69-70		70-71		71-72		72-73		73-74		74-75		75-76		76-77		77-78		78-79		79-80		80-81		81-82		82-83		83-84		84-85		85-86		86-87		87-88		88-89		89-90		90-91		91-92		92-93		93-94		94-95		95-96		96-97		97-98		98-99		99-100		100-101		101-102		102-103		103-104		104-105		105-106		106-107		107-108		108-109		109-110		110-111		111-112		112-113		113-114		114-115		115-116		116-117		117-118		118-119		119-120		120-121		121-122		122-123		123-124		124-125		125-126		126-127		127-128		128-129		129-130		130-131		131-132		132-133		133-134		134-135		135-136		136-137		137-138		138-139		139-140		140-141		141-142		142-143		143-144		144-145		145-146		146-147		147-148		148-149		149-150		150-151		151-152		152-153		153-154		154-155		155-156		156-157		157-158		158-159		159-160		160-161		161-162		162-163		163-164		164-165		165-166		166-167		167-168		168-169		169-170		170-171		171-172		172-173		173-174		174-175		175-176		176-177		177-178		178-179		179-180		180-181		181-182		182-183		183-184		184-185		185-186		186-187		187-188		188-189		189-190		190-191		191-192		192-193		193-194		194-195		195-196		196-197		197-198		198-199		199-200		200-201		201-202		202-203		203-204		204-205		205-206		206-207		207-208		208-209		209-210		210-211		211-212		212-213		213-214		214-215		215-216		216-217		217-218		218-219		219-220		220-221		221-222		222-223		223-224		224-225		225-226		226-227		227-228		228-229		229-230		230-231		231-232		232-233		233-234		234-235		235-236		236-237		237-238		238-239		239-240		240-241		241-242		242-243		243-244		244-245		245-246		246-247		247-248		248-249		249-250		250-251		251-252		252-253		253-254		254-255		255-256		256-257		257-258		258-259		259-260		260-261		261-262		262-263		263-264		264-265		265-266		266-267		267-268		268-269		269-270		270-271		271-272		272-273		273-274		274-275		275-276		276-277		277-278		278-279		279-280		280-281		281-282		282-283		283-284		284-285		285-286		286-287		287-288		288-289		289-290		290-291		291-292		292-293		293-294		294-295		295-296		296-297		297-298		298-299		299-300		300-301		301-302		302-303		303-304		304-305		305-306		306-307		307-308		308-309		309-310		310-311		311-312		312-313		313-314		314-315		315-316		316-317		317-318		318-319		319-320		320-321		321-322		322-323		323-324		324-325		325-326		326-327		327-328		328-329		329-330		330-331		331-332		332-333		333-334		334-335		335-336		336-337		337-338		338-339		339-340		340-341		341-342		342-343		343-344		344-345		345-346		346-347		347-348		348-349		349-350		350-351		351-352		352-353		353-354		354-355		355-356		356-357		357-358		358-359		359-360		360-361		361-362		362-363		363-364		364-365		365-366		366-367		367-368		368-369		369-370		370-371		371-372		372-373		373-374		374-375		375-376		376-377		377-378		378-379		379-380		380-381		381-382		382-383		383-384		384-385		385-386		386-387		387-388		388-389		389-390		390-391		391-392		392-393		393-394		394-395		395-396		396-397		397-398		398-399		399-400		400-401		401-402		402-403		403-404		404-405		405-406		406-407		407-408		408-409		409-410		410-411		411-412		412-413		413-414		414-415		415-416		416-417		417-418		418-419		419-420		420-421		421-422		422-423		423-424		424-425		425-426		426-427		427-428		428-429		429-430		430-431		431-432		432-433		433-434		434-435		435-436		436-437		437-438		438-439		439-440		440-441		441-442		442-443		443-444		444-445		445-446		446-447		447-448		448-449		449-450		450-451		451-452		452-453		453-454		454-455		455-456		456-457		457-458		458-459		459-460		460-461		461-462		462-463		463-464		464-465		465-466		466-467		467-468		468-469		469-470		470-471		471-472		472-473		473-474		474-475		475-476		476-477		477-478		478-479		479-480		480-481		481-482		482-483		483-484		484-485		485-486		486-487		487-488		488-489		489-490		490-491		491-492		492-493		493-494		494-495		495-496		496-497		497-498		498-499		499-500		500-501		501-502		502-503		503-504		504-505		505-506		506-507		507-508		508-509		509-510		510-511		511-512		512-513		513-514		514-515		515-516		516-517		517-518		518-519		519-520		520-521		521-522		522-523		523-524		524-525		525-526		526-527		527-528		528-529		529-530		530-531		531-532		532-533		533-534		534-535		535-536		536-537		537-538		538-539		539-540		540-541		541-542		542-543		543-544		544-545		545-546		546-547		547-548		548-549		549-550		550-551		551-552		552-553		553-554		554-555		555-556		556-557		557-558		558-559		559-560		560-561		561-562		562-563		563-564		564-565		565-566		566-567		567-568		568-569		569-570		570-571		571-572		572-573		573-574		574-575		575-576		576-577		577-578		578-579		579-580		580-581		581-582		582-583		583-584		584-585		585-586		586-587		587-588		588-589		589-590		590-591		591-592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Table VI-B—Distribution of Pupils Receiving Professional and Special Education by Age-Groups

School Education

Age-Group	Teachers' Training				Engineering, Technology and Industry		Medicine and Veterinary Science		Agriculture and Forestry	
	Basic		Non-Basic		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Below 10	..	..	..	..	312	85	..	..	..	..
10-11	..	..	..	..	327	124	..	..	..	..
11-12	..	..	..	..	626	233	..	..	19	..
12-13	..	..	..	..	840	421	..	..	40	..
13-14	..	..	..	..	1,241	629	..	..	41	..
14-15	..	3	8	12	2,137	852	..	..	96	..
15-16	77	53	107	186	3,945	1,063	49	6	125	..
16-17	679	548	294	640	8,609	1,405	132	31	241	..
17-18	1,928	1,737	750	1,244	11,492	1,486	349	158	366	1
18-19	3,698	2,269	1,063	1,308	13,111	1,236	622	343	911	6
19-20	4,670	1,884	1,769	1,309	12,758	1,107	819	443	1,005	9

20-21 .	5,140	1,698	1,734	1,065	9,893	968	777	573	1,045	6
21-22 .	5,107	1,191	1,583	837	7,618	723	686	490	945	8
22-23 .	4,305	892	1,326	683	5,121	639	619	462	827	..
23-24 .	4,153	783	883	509	3,195	477	1-4	351	653	..
24-25 .	3,457	631	729	431	1,990	358	311	363	426	..
25-26 .	2,906	548	646	307	1,522	101	225	256	371	..
26-27 .	2,305	385	335	210	646	255	163	173	225	..
27-28 .	1,601	256	282	168	572	176	75	154	153	..
28-29 .	1,357	231	212	165	359	110	66	92	125	..
29-30 .	1,179	221	218	127	233	143	51	65	137	..
30-31 .	912	194	213	100	168	110	35	32	100	..
31-32 .	694	138	174	82	171	62	26	25	98	..
32-33 .	587	108	136	56	93	92	3	17	67	..
33-34 .	450	90	175	48	41	51	15	16	46	..
34-35 .	388	70	120	37	29	26	6	20	55	..
Over 35 .	1,236	136	225	90	102	34	38	18	228	..
Total .	47,109	14,066	13,313	9,704	(a) 87,157	(a) 13,290	(b) 5,534	(b) 4,093	(c) 8,355	(c) 30

- (a) Includes 39,745 boys and 84 girls in Engineering, 30,801 boys and 13,133 girls in Industry and 16,611 boys and 73 girls in Technology.
 (b) Includes 4,188 boys and 4,093 girls in medicine and 1,346 boys in Veterinary science.
 (c) Includes 8,154 boys and 30 girls in Agriculture and 201 boys in forestry.

Table VI-B--Distribution of Pupils Receiving Professional and Special Education by Age-Groups--(contd.)

School Education

Age-Group	Commerce		Arts and Crafts		Music, Dancing and Other Fine Arts		Oriental Studies		Other Subjects		Total	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Below 10	..	..	22	33	155	1,101	12,582	2,903	30,512	10,065	43,583	14,187
10-11	..	..	28	48	184	903	11,419	1,556	30,161	6,150	42,119	8,781
11-12	..	..	9	66	209	764	13,319	1,545	31,480	5,396	48,662	8,004
12-13	1	..	33	137	316	733	14,105	1,552	26,107	6,088	41,442	8,934
13-14	122	43	49	300	300	744	10,272	1,206	28,651	5,615	40,679	8,528
14-15	865	201	91	360	451	666	9,316	611	37,944	6,226	50,908	8,931
15-16	3,300	604	110	911	506	804	7,882	734	35,038	6,526	50,330	10,887
16-17	7,946	1,535	164	1,018	560	655	7,213	387	45,264	6,122	71,102	12,351
17-18	11,163	1,925	286	962	570	591	6,289	296	50,708	6,548	83,892	14,948
18-19	10,760	1,936	332	914	399	516	5,318	222	56,719	6,765	93,503	15,605

19-20	10,082	1,535	237	888	589	463	4,111	273	54,702	7,515	90,693	15,131
20-21	8,344	1,084	187	824	562	394	3,555	159	61,267	8,010	93,504	14,781
21-22	5,967	717	153	705	528	264	3,124	138	50,980	8,972	85,691	14,045
22-23	4,455	481	113	604	412	191	2,927	118	59,119	7,001	79,568	11,161
23-24	3,082	331	100	551	391	195	1,808	99	56,953	7,591	71,692	10,887
24-25	2,215	227	86	489	395	278	1,589	52	47,597	6,960	58,986	9,789
25-26	1,625	179	74	359	292	186	1,239	78	49,308	6,985	58,209	9,299
26-27	1,004	99	99	233	225	91	869	35	39,382	3,973	45,153	5,444
27-28	774	75	35	196	138	71	726	12	36,253	3,855	40,699	4,963
28-29	501	60	16	161	112	40	652	11	30,003	2,886	33,133	3,786
29-30	322	32	11	158	107	22	410	20	29,560	5,291	32,228	6,079
30-31	312	40	12	174	76	23	385	5	28,234	3,025	30,447	3,703
31-32	215	16	7	111	51	7	351	3	23,639	2,911	25,426	3,355
32-33	245	16	5	99	28	14	268	3	22,960	3,186	24,392	3,591
33-34	150	13	6	87	30	7	215	5	19,747	3,801	20,875	4,118
34-35	128	16	6	57	45	13	218	5	19,479	4,266	20,474	4,510
Over 35	269	17	..	129	69	18	266	7	1,05,922	15,476	1,08,365	15,925
Total	(d) 78,997	(d) 11,172	2,271	10,574	7,960	9,774	1,20,429	12,025	(e) 11,28,989	(e) 1,67,295	14,95,064	2,52,023

(d) Includes 297 boys and 9 girls in Business Accountancy.

(e) Includes 2,736 boys and 364 girls in Physical Education, 4,286 boys and 1,319 girls in the Schools for the Handicapped, 6,344 boys and 1,117 girls in Reformatory Schools, 3,764 boys and 440 girls in Social Education, 10,58,912 boys and 1,47,718 girls in Schools for Adults, 1,750 boys in Marine Training, 1,624 boys and 286 girls in other professional subjects and 49,488 boys and 16,051 girls in other special subjects.

Table VI-B--Distribution of Pupils Receiving Professional and Special Education by Age-Groups--(contd.)

Collegiate Education

Age-Group	Education (Teachers' Training)				Engineering and Technology		Medicine and Veterinary Science		Agriculture and Forestry	
	Basic		Non-Basic		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls						
	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Below 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13-14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
14-15	..	..	1	..	..	..	10	..	14	..
15-16	1	3	4	25	404	2	95	21	209	2
16-17	6	6	35	98	727	4	456	138	488	3
17-18	22	23	167	258	2,189	6	1,772	377	941	7
18-19	114	27	253	505	3,646	11	3,082	687	1,111	6
19-20	147	68	476	628	4,398	9	4,318	809	1,375	5

20-21	295	135	721	722	4,370	10	4,075	769	1,484	8
21-22	353	102	893	712	4,129	7	3,963	600	1,396	10
22-23	391	86	972	647	3,268	8	3,292	497	969	5
23-24	300	56	1,020	566	2,020	1	2,287	401	611	2
24-25	297	65	1,023	551	1,264	1	1,902	321	497	4
25-26	330	77	935	352	559	..	1,323	182	266	2
26-27	210	13	780	299	297	1	926	124	121	..
27-28	219	12	715	243	210	2	654	105	70	..
28-29	167	7	597	231	86	..	479	75	93	..
29-30	103	13	471	200	40	..	302	47	36	1
30-31	80	2	400	142	39	..	264	33	15	2
31-32	120	4	260	106	14	..	165	15	19	1
32-33	86	..	215	73	22	..	102	16	17	1
33-34	78	1	194	75	19	..	82	22	12	..
34-35	60	6	173	56	7	..	73	10	10	1
Over 35	180	11	690	201	11	..	231	25	36	2
Total	3,849	717	10,995	6,690	(a) 27,919	(a) 62	(b) 29,853	(b) 5,274	(c) 9,754	(c) 62

(a) Excludes 410 boys in Engineering whose age-wise distribution is not available and includes 24,970 boys and 53 girls in Engineering and 2,949 boys and 53 girls in Technology.

(b) Excludes 22 boys in Veterinary Science whose age-wise distribution is not available and includes 25,072 boys and 5,245 girls in Medicine and 4,781 boys and 29 girls in Veterinary Science.

(c) Includes 9,242 boys and 62 girls in Agriculture and 512 boys in Forestry.

Table VI-B Distribution of Pupils Receiving Professional and Special Education by Age-Groups—(contd.)

(Collegiate Education)

Age-Group	Commerce		Law		Music, Dancing and Other Fine Arts		Oriental Studies		(Other Subjects)		Total	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Below 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	88
10-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	55	..	..	8	53
11-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	82	104	..	..	41	60
12-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	96	264	..	..	104	86
13-14	17	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	288	114
14-15	377	..	..	..	13	134	389	41	..	11	1,006	216
15-16	2,549	..	..	..	93	249	600	92	8	27	4,113	438
16-17	4,880	7	..	..	86	136	661	92	60	82	7,406	623
17-18	7,983	84	133	2	87	124	632	91	201	182	14,132	1,154
18-19	9,307	33	305	10	108	186	296	84	324	204	19,316	1,773
19-20	9,833	36	1,340	22	181	149	884	84	436	247	23,407	2,077
20-21	8,248	..	1,894	..	38	152	283	66	487	242	22,771	2,235

21-22	6,824	68	3,157	84	197	138	692	34	514	163	22,018	1,918
22-23	4,350	24	3,558	86	144	96	579	27	468	129	17,991	1,695
23-24	2,789	29	2,546	87	110	94	471	21	391	83	12,545	1,331
24-25	1,758	13	2,591	71	98	74	381	26	352	72	10,163	1,198
25-26	1,169	5	1,477	23	93	63	288	3	272	56	6,712	763
26-27	573	2	1,148	10	49	30	187	4	207	44	4,498	527
27-28	434	4	838	9	24	22	124	10	148	26	3,436	433
28-29	285	2	557	4	19	6	96	1	121	11	2,500	337
29-30	197	2	446	2	22	6	68	4	91	10	1,866	285
30-31	185	..	414	2	9	7	54	3	71	9	1,531	200
31-32	169	1	256	2	21	10	27	1	47	8	1,098	148
32-33	106	..	211	2	5	5	10	..	53	4	827	101
33-34	72	..	214	1	7	8	14	3	58	3	750	113
34-35	83	1	111	1	4	5	17	..	45	2	583	82
Over 35	124	..	681	5	21	12	43	2	83	7	2,100	265
Total	(d) 62,712	(d) 494	(e) 22,084	481	1,672	2,100	8,308	721	(f) 4,466	(f) 1,822	1,81,412	18,223

(d) Includes 214 boys and 2 girls in Business Administration.

(e) Excludes 33 boys in Law, whose age-wise distribution is not available.

(f) Includes 535 boys and 116 girls in Physical Education, 480 boys and 200 girls in Social Education, 956 girls in Domestic Science, 551 boys and 90 girls in foreign languages, 100 boys and 33 girls in Library Science, 165 boys and 28 girls in Journalism, 165 boys and 2 girls in Cooperation, 121 boys and 3 girls in other professional subjects and 2,349 boys and 194 girls in other special subjects.

Table VII-A—Teachers in Schools for General Education

Type of Institution	Graduate		Passed Intermediate or Matriculate		Non-Matriculate		Total		Untrained
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	
The Primary Schools	36	123	122	726	81	330	239	1,389	1,628
	4	12	1	70	1	74,938	83,380	94,332	1,03,704
Basic Schools—	338	88	19,016	2,704	74,938	83,380	94,332	1,03,704	1,03,704
	196	98	12,043	2,291	22,309	6,389	31,698	8,881	43,839
Senior Basic	496	98	12,043	2,291	22,309	6,389	31,698	8,881	43,839
Post-Basic	127	4	70	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	981	190	31,188	3,099	97,306	1,07,121	1,29,233	20,290	1,49,793
Primary Schools—	223	70	21,100	6,149	33,183	10,924	34,306	17,119	21,633
	27	2	21,230	1,337	96,239	13,900	1,17,186	13,439	1,33,945
District Board	214	269	3,273	3,009	13,078	11,883	19,163	16,761	33,226
Municipal Board	27	91	134	276	29	13	27	9	27

Private	Aided	193	225	20,386	11,816	59,563	22,862	80,142	34,903	1,15,945	38	25	141	64
	Unaided	41	114	572	573	1,044	536	1,657	1,223	2,880	17	27	51	59
Total		698	686	68,551	23,984	2,04,007	59,805	2,73,256	84,475	3,57,731	161	70	802	191
Middle/Junior High Schools—														
Government		2,572	767	11,165	3,387	7,876	3,408	21,643	7,582	29,205	345	65	1,293	156
District Board		587	11	5,082	176	10,831	756	16,590	946	17,446	97	3	288	4
Municipal Board		83	29	767	294	750	341	1,600	664	2,264	15	4	39	4
Private	Aided	881	526	8,839	4,155	4,398	2,445	12,118	7,146	19,264	450	145	1,084	290
	Unaided	621	148	1,583	334	1,064	223	3,268	765	3,972	221	26	534	117
Total		4,744	1,484	25,466	8,366	24,919	7,173	55,129	17,023	72,152	1,128	243	4,138	571
High/Higer Secondary Schools—														
Government		11,854	3,782	8,915	3,609	3,566	1,780	24,333	9,240	33,573	1,253	332	3,855	509
District Board		4,020	149	6,767	483	2,672	113	13,450	745	14,204	30	..	739	18
Municipal Board		2,232	300	2,176	492	566	141	4,994	1,032	6,026	255	29	704	76
Private	Aided	30,182	7,907	21,704	9,154	5,297	2,163	57,183	18,824	76,007	7,456	1,071	15,821	2,006
	Unaided	4,174	1,116	2,233	796	662	160	7,069	2,672	9,141	1,021	100	4,105	663
Total		52,482	12,053	41,705	14,594	12,763	4,306	1,07,040	31,913	1,38,953	10,915	1,532	25,294	3,270
Grand Total														
Grand Total		58,941	15,436	1,87,122	52,779	3,38,138	88,835	5,85,191	1,55,163	7,20,259	11,422	1,887	30,398	4,170

Table VII-A—Teachers in Schools for General Education- (contd.)

Type of Institutions	Untrained														Grand Total
	Passed Intermediate or Matriculate				Non-Matriculate				Total						
	Certificated		Uncertificated		Certificated		Uncertificated		Men		Women		All Persons		
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	All Persons
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
Pre-Primary Schools	22	50	29	187	20	104	55	287	135	689	824	374	2,078	2,452	
Basic Schools--															
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	2,975	401	4,240	513	7,093	2,100	9,551	2,040	24,033	5,190	20,223	1,18,365	16,562	1,34,927	
Senior Basic	702	143	3,206	741	1,278	338	5,308	1,921	10,822	3,155	13,977	45,810	12,036	57,846	
Post-Basic	3	..	19	2	..	..	8	1	51	3	54	266	10	276	
Total	3,680	544	7,525	1,256	8,371	2,528	14,957	3,962	34,906	8,348	43,254	1,64,141	28,608	1,93,049	
Primary Schools--															
Government	5,307	721	20,708	1,733	9,285	2,131	32,353	1,613	68,210	9,253	77,463	1,22,716	26,404	1,49,120	
District Board	3,157	184	36,279	1,413	8,366	964	46,382	3,498	95,325	6,062	1,01,387	2,12,811	21,501	2,34,312	
Municipal Board	577	224	1,910	673	526	647	1,933	1,650	5,064	2,630	7,694	24,329	18,391	42,920	

Private	Aided	788	477	7,102	1,457	4,348	1,341	25,668	3,260	37,373	6,623	44,106	1,17,715	41,520	1,30,241
	Unaided	147	112	787	491	390	353	2,876	520	4,277	1,362	5,839	6,934	2,785	8,719
Total		9,974	1,718	66,876	5,787	21,234	5,436	1,08,512	12,900	2,10,149	26,132	2,36,381	4,83,705	1,10,607	5,94,312
Middle/Junior High Schools—															
Government		2,910	647	7,133	818	895	401	3,647	989	16,232	3,076	19,308	37,876	10,638	48,513
District Board		1,372	74	3,063	102	586	197	2,285	257	7,601	637	8,328	24,101	1,583	25,774
Municipal Board		91	69	270	62	54	29	85	53	564	221	775	2,134	885	3,039
Private	Aided	2,157	675	8,992	1,057	852	420	2,208	740	16,573	3,227	19,900	28,601	10,473	39,164
	Unaided	1,102	155	3,094	282	344	36	770	83	6,065	609	6,764	9,333	1,404	10,737
Total		7,641	1,820	22,462	2,321	2,731	1,083	8,905	2,122	47,115	7,090	55,075	1,02,244	24,983	1,27,227
High/Higer Secondary Schools—															
Government		1,716	280	3,487	659	715	188	1,106	287	12,132	2,255	14,387	36,467	11,495	47,962
District Board		115	2	264	16	8	...	667	57	1,823	93	1,916	15,282	838	16,120
Municipal Board		468	23	447	51	19	4	128	39	2,051	221	2,272	7,045	1,253	8,298
Private	Aided	5,441	1,176	11,672	1,643	1,774	544	3,182	810	45,356	7,249	52,605	1,02,539	26,073	1,28,612
	Unaided	862	132	3,087	447	230	41	629	79	9,824	1,462	11,286	16,893	3,534	20,427
Total		8,502	1,613	18,957	2,810	2,776	777	5,612	1,272	71,186	11,280	82,466	1,78,226	43,193	2,21,419
Grand Total		20,909	5,554	1,16,849	12,987	38,162	9,928	1,38,121	20,573	3,83,791	54,409	4,16,270	9,38,993	2,08,440	11,38,439

Table VII-B—Teachers in Schools for Vocational and Special Education

Number of Teachers

Type of Institution

Schools For Vocational Education—

	Possessing a Degree		Possessing Diploma/Certificate		Possessing no Degree/ Diploma/Certificate		Total		
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	All Per- sons
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Agriculture									
Arts and Crafts	347	3	165		31				
Commerce	70	40	328				543	3	546
Engineering	454	16	1,632	493	92	73	490	606	1,096
Forestry	634	3	700	87	241	21	2,327	124	2,451
Industry	2		6	1	300	1	1,634	5	1,639
Marine Training	225	47			3		11		11
Medicine	7		7	509	646	131	3,028		3,715
Physical Education	488	107	137		14		28	687	28
	88	5	67	13	2	4	627	248	875
Teachers' Training—					27	2	182	20	202
Basic									
Non-Basic	2,472	541	1,410	384	228	50	4,110	975	5,085
Technology—	468	250	446	201	40	30	954	481	1,435
Polytechnic									
High	410	2	873	1	203				
Others	44	2	44				1,488	3	1,491
Veterinary Science	81		227		8	1	96	3	99
Others	26		13		67		375		375
	26		58	4	1		40		40
					10		94	4	98
Total	5,842	1,016	8,272	1,830	1,913	313	16,027	3,159	19,186

Schools For Special Education—

For the Handicapped—

Mentally Handicapped	3	6	7	13	3	6	13	25	38
Physically Handicapped	106	20	362	144	154	43	622	207	829
Music	136	32	271	70	244	44	651	146	797
Dancing	3	7	15	5	45	12	63	24	87
Other Fine Arts	20	..	183	22	29	5	232	27	259
Oriental Studies	4,004	31	5,409	119	1,171	33	10,584	183	10,767
For Social Workers	126	15	99	20	25	..	250	35	285
Social (Adult) Education	104	11	3,750	675	6,849	839	10,703	1,525	12,228
Reformatory	27	8	191	80	46	1	264	89	353
Others	106	51	864	163	1,711	68	2,683	282	2,965

Total	4,637	181	11,151	1,311	10,277	1,051	26,965	2,543	28,608
Grand Total	10,479	1,197	19,423	3,141	12,190	1,364	42,062	5,702	47,794

Table VIII-A—Examination Results (Annual)

Name of Examination	Boys						Girls					
	No. Appeared			No. Passed			No. Appeared			No. Passed		
	From Recogn- ised Insti- tutions	Private	Total	From Recogn- ised Insti- tutions	Private	Total	From Recogn- ised Insti- tutions	Private	Total	From Recogn- ised Insti- tutions	Private	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Degree and Other Equivalent Examinations—												
Arts and Science—												
D. Litt/D. Sc.	35	1	36	28	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ph. D./D. Phil.	370	29	399	312	19	331	33	6	39	27	4	31
M. Litt. . . . .	..	7	7	..	4	4	..	6	6	..	6	6
M.A.	5,941	4,095	10,036	5,219	2,918	8,137	1,662	1,038	2,700	1,492	834	2,326
M.Sc.	3,098	312	3,410	2,491	167	2,658	338	13	351	313	11	324
M.Sc. (Home Science) . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	5	..	5
Master of Social Work	145	1	146	143	1	144	40	..	40	40	..	40
Master of Theology . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.A. (Hons).	3,878	105	3,983	2,585	69	2,654	840	29	869	721	17	738
B.Sc. (Hons).	1,874	47	1,921	1,224	26	1,250	251	1	252	180	1	181
B.A.	37,870	22,630	60,500	21,029	7,860	28,889	12,288	6,540	18,828	7,169	2,908	10,075
B.Sc.	18,749	6,199	25,948	10,766	1,885	12,651	2,409	597	3,006	1,511	210	1,721
B.A./B.Sc. (Home Arts/Sc.) . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	103	..	103	97	..	97
Bachelor of Theology	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diploma in Social Work/Social Service Administration	27	..	27	27	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..
Post Graduate Diploma in Home Science . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	18	18	..	18
Education—												
Ph. D. (Education)	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.Ed.—												
Basic	29	1	30	17	1	18	4	..	4	3	..	3
Non-Basic	347	14	361	307	11	318	143	23	166	121	17	138

B.Ed./B.T. (Basic)	1,732	290	1,902	1,362	187	1,549	520	86	612	408	52	460
B.Ed./B.T./L.T. (Non-Basic)	7,512	1,170	8,685	5,799	657	6,456	3,628	341	3,969	2,983	195	3,178
Post-Graduate Diploma in Basic Education	484	385	869	463	332	795	46	4	50	43	3	46
Diploma in Non-Basic Education	111	3	114	88	3	91	49	2	51	34	1	35
Engineering—												
M.E./M.Sc.—												
Civil Engineering	47	2	49	41	1	42	•	..	..	..	..	..
Electrical Engineering	17	..	17	11	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mechanical Engineering	21	..	21	21	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..
Structural Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Post-Graduate Diplomas in Engineering	36	..	36	26	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..
Metallurgy	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Geology	3	..	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.E./B.Sc.—												
Civil Engineering	2,067	146	2,213	1,636	90	1,726	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mechanical Engineering	1,634	80	1,714	725	40	765	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electrical Engineering	802	65	867	611	36	647	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.Sc. (Hons.) Applied Geology	12	..	12	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining and Metallurgy	158	3	161	139	3	142	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tele-Communication Engineering	20	2	22	19	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..
Highways Engineering	3	2	5	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aeronautical Engineering	13	..	13	12	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
Final Passing out Diploma in Marine Engineering Training	50	..	50	50	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
Automobile Engineering	28	..	28	25	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electronic Communication	46	..	46	36	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	..
Flying Training Course	68	..	68	68	..	68	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine—												
Ph.D. (Med.)	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.D.	216	83	270	81	5	86	50	23	73	18	6	24
M.S.	260	87	347	81	13	94	13	..	13	10	..	10
M.Sc. (Anatomy)	2	3	5	1	..	1	6	..	5	3	..	3
M.Sc. (Pharmacy)	28	1	29	24	1	25	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.Sc. (Medical)	14	..	14	9	..	9	1	..	1	..	..	..
M. Obstetrics	7	..	7	4	..	4	4	..	4	2	..	2
M.Sc. Physiology	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Post-Graduate Diplomas in Medicine	734	29	763	514	6	620	122	..	122	84	..	84
M.B. (Public Health)	29	..	29	26	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table VIII-A—Examination Results (Annual)—(contd.)

Name of Examination	Boys						Girls					
	No. Appeared			No. Passed			No. Appeared			No. Passed		
	From Recogn- ised Insti- tutions	Private	Total	From Recogn- ised Insti- tutions	Private	Total	From Recogn- ised Insti- tutions	Private	Total	From Recogn- ised Insti- tutions	Private	Total
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
M.B.B.S.	3,156	94	3,250	1,572	51	1,623	589	12	601	343	6	349
B.D.S.	67	..	67	46	..	46	7	..	7	6	..	6
B.Sc. (Med. cal)	5	..	5	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.Sc. (Nursing) . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.Sc. (Sanitary)	5	..	5	3	..	3	48	..	48	39	..	39
Tibbia	15	..	15	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.Sc. (Pharmacy)	75	28	103	61	8	69	2	3	5	1	..	1
Ayurvedacharya	217	7	224	140	3	149	27	..	27	15	..	15
A.M.B.S./B.U.M.S./F.M.B.S./ G.F.A.M.	475	5	480	322	2	324	38	..	38	28	..	28
D. Hyg.	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ayurvedic Diploma . . .	270	4	274	168	2	170	20	..	20	12	..	12
Diploma in Pharmacy . .	3	..	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science—												
M.Sc. (Vet).	3	4	7	3	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.Sc. (Vet).	755	1	756	496	..	496	3	..	3	3	..	3
Post-Graduate Diploma in Vet. Sc.	138	..	138	138	..	138	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ph.D. (Agriculture). . . .	3	..	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dairy Research.	2	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture—												
Master of Agricultural Engine- ering	4	..	4	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Master of Agriculture . . .	215	13	228	206	11	217	..	..	..	..	..	..

Associate of I.A.R.I.	86	..	86	86	..	86	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Agriculture	1,553	44	1,397	1,281	31	1,315	5	..	5	5	5
Bachelor of Agricultural Engineering	35	..	35	29	..	29	..	..	..	..	..
Diploma in Horticulture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diploma in Agriculture (I.C.A. B.)	3	..	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Certificate in Agricultural Statistics.	14	..	14	14	..	14	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry—											
Superior Forest Service	56	..	56	56	..	56	..	..	..	..	..
Technology—											
Ph. D. in Technology	13	..	13	13	..	13	2	..	2	1	1
Master of Technology	112	2	114	112	2	114	..	..	..	..	..
M. Text.	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Technology	298	29	327	266	22	288	..	..	..	..	..
B.E./B.Sc. Chemical Engg. & Chemical Tech.	136	..	136	109	..	109	..	..	..	..	..
B. Text.	141	3	144	124	3	127	..	..	..	..	..
B. Electrical Technology.	21	..	21	21	..	21	..	..	..	..	..
L.T.T. (Leather Tanning Tech.)	21	..	21	19	..	19	..	..	..	..	..
Diploma in Fruit Tech.	10	..	10	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce—											
D. Phil. (Commerce)	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
M.Com.(Hons).	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
National Diploma in Commerce	113	..	113	52	..	52	..	..	..	..	..
M.Com.	1,153	267	1,120	912	161	1,073	7	2	9	6	2
B.Com.(Hons).	159	..	159	133	..	133	..	..	..	..	..
B.Com.	15,008	3,302	18,310	7,485	830	8,315	113	13	126	34	3
Law—											
Master of Laws	68	56	124	28	17	45	2	..	2	..	..
Doctor of Law	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Laws	6,301	1,247	7,548	3,637	509	4,336	132	35	167	90	17
Certificate of Proficiency in Law	205	6	211	82	6	83	5	..	5	3	..
Library Science—											
Master of Library Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Post-Graduate Diploma in Library Science	22	..	22	17	..	17	9	..	9	9	9
Diploma/Certificate in Library Science	199	24	223	155	12	167	61	6	67	56	4

Table VIII-A--Examination Results (Annual)--(contd.)

Name of Examination	Boys						Girls					
	No. Appeared			No. Passed			No. Appeared			No. Passed		
	From Recogn- ised Insti- tutions	Private	Total	From Recogn- ised Insti- tutions	Private	Total	From Recogn- ised Insti- tutions	Private	Total	From Recogn- ised Insti- tutions	Private	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Oriental Learning--												
M.O.L.	20	..	20	14	..	14	1	..	1	1	..	1
B.O.L. (Hons). . . .	1	2	3	1	2	3	..	..	1	..	..	..
B.O.L.	2	14	16	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Titles	3,241	6,241	9,482	1,928	2,129	4,057	156	4,213	4,536	..	1	1
P.O.L.	2	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	108	1,390	1,498
Architecture--												
M. Tech. Architecture	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Architecture	86	..	86	40	..	40	2	..	2	1	..	1
National Diploma in Archi- tecture	47	..	47	16	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous--												
Master of Music	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1
M.A. Fine Arts . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Music	34	40	74	31	25	56	35	61	116	35	31	66
B.A. Fine Arts	7	..	7	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous Diplomas--												
Post-Graduate Diploma in Ban- king	10	..	10	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diploma in Business Manage- ment	119	..	119	102	..	102	5	..	5	4	..	4
Diploma in Physical Education	339	3	392	333	2	335	95	..	95	86	..	86
Diploma in Indology	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diploma in Economic Statistics	11	..	11	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diploma in Town & Country Planning	2	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..

Diploma in Economic Planning	21	..	21	15	..	16	..	..	2	1	..	1
Diploma in Statistics	138	20	158	77	13	90	2	..	..	..	..	..
Diploma in Social Education	27	..	27	27	..	27	1	1	2	..	1	1
Higher Diploma in Co-operation	85	11	96	71	11	82	14	2	16	14	2	16
Post-Graduate Diploma in Dance, Drama, Music etc.	24	8	32	16	6	22	..	..	..	..	..	..
Post-Graduate Diploma in Sculpture.	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
L.S.G.D.	35	2	37	31	2	33	1	..	1	1	..	1
Diploma in Foreign Affairs	10	..	10	10	..	10	16	..	16	14	..	14
Diploma/Certificate in Needle Work etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diploma in Economic/Public Adm.	149	1	150	117	1	118	2	..	2	1	..	1
Diploma in Journalism	79	13	92	49	3	52	4	3	7	6	1	7
Intermediate and Other Equivalent Examinations—												
Intermediate in Arts	88,825	50,228	1,39,153	41,114	18,014	59,128	19,105	13,138	32,243	10,171	5,257	15,428
Intermediate in Science	64,049	13,226	77,275	29,830	3,808	33,638	3,730	1,166	4,896	2,431	391	2,822
Pre-University Course Examination	42,868	3,960	46,828	19,404	1,614	21,018	8,715	989	9,704	4,712	500	5,212
Pre-Professional Course Examination	4,259	105	4,364	2,610	57	2,667	508	..	508	349	..	349
Cambridge Higher Certificate	2	..	2	2	..	2	1	..	1	1	..	1
Intermediate/Diploma in Commerce	23,079	5,475	28,554	11,024	2,050	13,083	1,015	67	1,082	707	39	746
Intermediate/Diploma/Licentiate in Agriculture	1,971	75	2,046	1,277	38	1,315	..	..	1	1	..	1
Intermediate (r) Diploma in Law	28	..	28	21	..	21	1	..	1	1	..	1
Diploma/Licentiate (Certificate in Civil Engineering	1,149	234	1,383	828	55	883	1	..	1	..	..	..
Electrical Engineering	483	155	638	263	33	296	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mechanical Engineering	587	133	720	322	29	351	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diploma/Licentiate/Cert in other Engg. subjects	3,873	484	4,357	2,704	194	2,958	..	..	..	..	..	..
National certificate in Electrical Engineering	36	..	36	24	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..
National Certificate in Mechanical Engineering	50	..	50	44	..	44	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diploma in Sanitary Engineering	35	8	43	24	2	26	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inter/Under Graduate Dip. Licentiate Cert in Medicine	173	..	173	162	..	162	3	..	3	1	..	1
Inter Diploma in Pharmacy	64	..	64	46	..	46	2	..	2	2	..	2
Inter Nursing	2	..	2	2	..	2	93	..	93	46	..	46
Tabeeb-i-Mustanad & Tabeeb-i- Kamil	19	..	19	9	..	9	11	..	11	5	..	5

Table VIII-A—Examination Results (Annual)—(contd.)

Name of Examination	Boys						Girls					
	No. Appeared			No. Passed			No. Appeared			No. Passed		
	From Recogn- ised Insti- tutions	Private	Total	From Recogn- ised Insti- tutions	Private	Total	From Recogn- ised Insti- tutions	Private	Total	From Recogn- ised Insti- tutions	Private	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
L.M.P./L.M.A.S./L.U.M.S./ L.S.M.F.	143	28	171	80	17	97	42	4	46	25	3	28
Diploma/Certificate in Foreign Languages	632	8	640	445	5	450	128	..	128	106	..	106
Diploma in Secretariate Practice	11	..	11	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inter-Diploma/Certificate in Paint- ing.	53	8	61	36	5	41	15	..	15	3	..	3
Diploma in Photography	42	..	42	29	..	29	3	..	..	..	..	..
Draftsmanship	180	..	180	143	..	143	..	..	3	3	..	..
Diploma/Certificate in Dairy Re- search.	63	..	63	45	..	45	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diploma in Arts and Crafts.	10	..	10	9	..	9	6	..	..	..	..	..
National Diploma in Arts	25	..	25	22	..	22	2	..	6	6	..	6
Diploma/Certificate/Licentiate in Teaching—									2	1	..	1
Basic	417	32	449	388	16	404	14	..	14	13	..	13
Non-Basic	2,350	808	3,158	2,205	570	2,775	1,671	250	1,030	1,387	219	1,606
Teachers' Training House Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	..	39	39	..	39
Diploma/Certificate in Technology	500	48	548	470	26	496	1	..	1	1	..	1
Diploma in Indian Music & Dan- cing	238	50	288	172	22	194	159	73	223	123	38	161
Forest Rangers' Course	148	..	148	148	..	148	..	..	..	..	..	..
Certificate in Journalism (1 year after Matric)	17	1	18	8	1	9	5	1	..	..	..	..
Diploma in Co-operation	281	136	417	177	68	245	1	3	4	..	1	1

Diploma/Certificate in Other Fine Arts.	14	..	14	13	..	13	8	..	8	8	..	8
Diploma in Social Work/Diploma in Village Uplift	231	32	263	201	22	223	34	2	36	33	2	35
Under Graduate Diploma in Home Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	234	7	241	215	5	220
Diploma in Banking	48	34	82	24	14	38	..	..	..	..	..	..
Certificate in Physical Education	86	..	86	71	..	71	25	..	25	25	..	25
Diploma/Certificate in Veterinary Science	234	..	234	185	..	185	1	..	1	1	..	1
Diploma in Drawing Teacher/Art Master/Modeling etc.	250	102	352	206	48	254	51	8	59	41	6	47
Diploma/Certificate in Oriental Learning	89	165	254	46	25	71	112	47	159	65	11	76
Inter/Diploma/Cert. in Sculpture	15	..	15	11	..	11	1	..	1	1	..	1
Certificate in applied Psychology	5	..	5	1	..	1	6	..	6	4	..	4
Inter Applied Art & Design Certificate in Architecture	38	6	44	29	3	32	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inter Drawing Grade.	13,442	916	14,358	9,485	626	10,111	1,797	121	1,918	1,237	87	1,324
Inter/Diploma/Certificate in other subjects	673	1,097	1,770	251	387	638	317	426	745	196	175	371

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS—

On Completion of High School Course—

Post-Basic	390	..	390	345	..	345	..	..	..	..	..	..
Higher Secondary	15,613	3,719	19,332	8,314	1,294	9,618	1,873	1,195	3,968	1,394	413	1,717
Matriculation, School Leaving Certificate, etc.	5,74,658	1,82,300	7,56,957	3,11,536	61,410	3,72,955	1,06,329	45,473	1,51,892	62,374	17,870	80,244
Anglo-Indian and European High School, Cambridge Senior, etc.	1,219	1	1,220	1,043	..	1,043	952	1	953	852	..	852

On Completion of Senior Basic or Middle School Course—

Senior Basic	92,526	284	92,810	72,558	198	72,756	25,247	76	25,322	18,594	60	18,654
Middle/Junior High	9,70,801	49,551	10,20,352	7,26,504	25,479	7,51,983	2,50,016	14,240	2,64,256	1,85,665	7,549	1,93,214
Anglo-Indian and European Middle, Cambridge Junior etc.	564	..	564	549	..	549	525	..	525	508	..	508

On Completion of Primary or Junior Basic School Course—

Primary	16,45,363	7,087	16,53,050	14,47,124	5,377	14,52,501	6,72,967	1,552	6,74,519	5,48,251	1,135	5,49,386
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Table VIII-A—Examination Results(Annual)—(contd.)

Name of Examination	Boys						Girls					
	No. Appeared			No. Passed			No. Appeared			No. Passed		
	From Recog- nised Institu- tions	Private	Total	From Recog- nised Institu- tions	Private	Total	From Recog- nised Institu- tions	Private	Total	From Recog- nised Institu- tions	Private	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	5,36,311	775	5,37,086	4,29,368	514	4,29,882	1,43,604	204	1,43,808	1,10,864	115	1,10,979
Nursery	2,572	..	2,572	2,259	..	2,259	1,261	..	1,261	1,177	..	1,177
On Completion of Vocational and Special Education School Course—												
Teacher's Training—												
Basic	30,114	6,992	37,106	26,581	3,714	30,295	6,834	3,098	9,932	5,742	1,598	7,340
Non-Basic	9,546	2,589	12,135	6,238	968	7,206	6,917	1,022	7,939	4,975	463	5,438
Teachers' Diploma/Certificate in Domestic science	..	..	..	..	..	..	67	2	69	37	2	39
Engineering, Technology and In- dustry	25,853	23,496	49,349	21,804	7,672	29,476	6,163	22	6,175	5,216	8	5,224
Agriculture and Forestry	6,305	661	6,966	6,533	331	6,864	21	18	39	21	9	30
Commerce	10,963	13,351	24,314	6,960	5,195	12,155	1,491	2,119	3,610	616	881	1,497

Music and Dancing . . .	1,398	27	1,425	1,111	17	1,128	2,828	116	2,844	2,300	102	2,402
Arts and Crafts . . .	1,650	685	2,344	1,354	154	1,508	4,813	55	4,868	3,556	6	3,562
Industrial Diploma . .	11	..	11	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts . . .	1,030	..	1,030	800	..	800	224	..	224	166	..	166
Oriental Studies . . .	26,101	2,495	28,596	14,586	1,986	15,672	1,084	1,388	2,472	729	621	1,300
Physical Education . .	2,319	21	2,340	2,229	18	2,247	342	5	347	330	5	335
Medicine	457	..	457	279	..	279	897	..	897	761	..	761
Mid-wifery cum-Health Officer Course	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	..	65	32	..	32
Compounders Course . .	45	32	77	43	5	48	22	1	23	22	1	23
Diploma in Domestic Science .	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	7	44	35	5	30
Social Education . . .	2,064	..	2,064	2,042	..	2,042	330	..	330	313	..	313
Veterinary Science . . .	430	..	430	377	..	377	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marine Training . . .	1,713	..	1,713	1,713	..	1,713	..	..	..	..	..	..
Elementary Drawing Grade .	25,679	550	26,235	17,324	396	17,720	3,697	81	3,778	2,471	53	2,524
Diploma in Short Hand Type Writing	2,075	5,316	7,391	922	1,612	2,534	151	182	333	87	58	145
Others	3,92,459	58	3,92,517	2,80,402	47	2,80,449	43,235	22	43,257	32,647	18	32,665

Table VIII (B)—Examination Results (Supplementary)

Name of Examination	Boys						Girls					
	No. Appeared			No. Passed			No. Appeared			No. Passed		
	From Recognised Institutions	Private	Total	From Recognised Institutions	Private	Total	From Recognised Institutions	Private	Total	From Recognised Institutions	Private	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Degree and other Equivalent Examinations—												
Arts and Science—												
D.Litt./D.Sc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ph.D./D.Phil.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.A.	268	870	1,138	232	659	791	115	173	288	111	137	248
M.Sc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Master of Social Work	1	1	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.A.(Hons.)	13	..	18	13	..	13	5	..	..	..	..	..
B.Sc.(Hons.)	7	..	7	6	..	6	1	..	5	..	..	..
B.A.	7,294	14,243	21,537	3,121	6,190	9,311	1,622	3,278	4,900	1	1	1
B.Sc.	1,982	6,053	8,035	1,142	1,042	2,784	161	954	1,115	895	1,616	2,511
B.Sc. (Home Science)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	97	297	394
Post-Graduate Diplomas—												
In Social Work	17	..	17	13	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education—												
M.Ed.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.Ed., B.T. etc., (Basic)	..	276	276	..	141	141	..	90	90	..	50	50
B.Ed., B.T. etc. (Non-Basic)	33	1,300	1,333	25	742	767	9	589	598	6	298	304

Engineering—												
M.E./M.Sc.—												
Civil Engineering	12	..	12	12	..	12	..	..	..	..	..
Electrical Engineering . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.E./B.Sc.—												
Civil Engineering	87	280	367	76	189	265	..	..	..	..	..
Mechanical Engineering . .	9	125	134	5	75	80	..	..	..	..	..
Electrical Engineering . . .	12	90	102	10	58	68	1	..	1	1	1	
Mining and Metallurgy . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tele-Communication Engineer- ing . . . . .	..	6	6	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
Post-Graduate Diploma in Engi- neering	7	..	7	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine—												
M.D.	81	13	94	27	5	32	33	4	37	6	1	7
M.S.	75	8	83	20	1	21	1	..	1	1	..	1
M.Sc. (Pharmacy)	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. Obstetrics . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.Sc. (Medical)	6	1	7	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.Sc. (Anatomy) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.A.S.F.	3	..	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Post-Graduate Diploma in Medicine	93	42	135	54	13	67	26	16	42	13	8	21
M.B.B.S.	1,087	125	1,212	537	54	591	355	16	371	195	7	202
B.D.S.	47	..	47	36	..	36	9	..	9	6	..	6
B. Hygiene	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.Sc. (Medical)	7	..	7	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.Sc. (Nursing) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	1	..	1
B.Sc. (Sanitary) . . . . .	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.Sc. (Pharmacy)	24	7	31	10	7	17	..	3	3	..	2	2
Ayurvedacharya/Unani . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.A.M./G.F.A.M./A.B.M.S. (Ayurvedic Degree)	138	22	160	100	10	110	15	3	18	11	1	12
Veterinary Science—												
B.Sc. (Vet.)	157	44	201	136	36	172	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture—												
Master of Agriculture	6	..	6	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Associate I.A.R.I. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Agriculture . . .	73	186	259	65	145	210	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table VIII-B—Examination Results (Supplementary)—(contd.)

Name of Examination	Boys						Girls					
	No. Appeared			No. Passed			No. Appeared			No. Passed		
	From Recog- nised Institu- tions	Private	Total	From Recog- nised Institu- tions	Private	Total	From Recog- nised Institu- tions	Private	Total	From Recog- nised Institu- tions	Private	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Forestry—												
Superior Forest Service	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology—												
B.E. (Chemical) Technology	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Text. Technology	8	3	11	8	2	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce—												
M. Com.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Com. (Hons.)	12	..	12	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Com.	1,820	3,431	5,251	1,061	1,100	2,251	14	51	65	9	21	30
Law—												
Master of Laws	3	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Laws	1,563	1,021	2,584	863	567	1,430	53	21	74	28	10	38
Certificate of Proficiency in Law.	77	..	77	35	..	35	1	..	1	..	..	..
Library Science—												
Master of Library Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diploma in Library Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Oriental Learning--

M.O.L.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.O.L. (Hons.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.O.L.	..	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental Titles	35	6,675	6,710	3	1,620	1,623	22	5,408	5,430	10	1,435	1,445

Architecture--

B. Architecture	37	..	37	18	..	18
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Miscellaneous Diplomas--

Diploma in Art
Diploma/Certificate in architecture.	1	..	1	1	..	1
Diploma in Business Management.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diploma in Banking	..	14	14	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
L.C.P.S./L.S.M.F./L.M.S./B.M. P./M.C.P.S./F.C.P.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Intermediate and other Equivalent Examinations--

Intermediate in Arts	4,782	23,627	28,409	1,920	6,312	8,232	813	4,424	5,237	454	1,808	2,062
Intermediate in Science	3,920	9,438	13,358	1,745	2,698	4,443	149	808	965	76	283	359
Pre-University Course Examination.	986	11,843	12,829	93	4,340	4,433	274	2,313	2,592	20	970	990
Pre-Professional Course Examination.	96	209	305	42	113	155	4	36	40	4	15	19
Diploma/Licentiate in Medicine	75	154	229	39	104	143	4	55	59	2	29	31
Intermediate/Diploma in Commerce.	1,133	1,511	2,644	515	620	1,135	..	4	4	..	3	3
Intermediate in Nursing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diploma in Pharmacy	18	..	18	16	..	16	..	4	4	..	4	4
Licentiate in Agriculture	32	71	103	29	64	93	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diploma/Licentiate in Engineering.	478	1,622	2,000	298	558	856	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diploma/Certificate/Licentiate in Teaching (Non-Basic).	..	1,355	1,355	..	530	530	..	532	532	..	346	346
Diploma/Certificate in Modern Indian Languages.	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	4	14	7	4	11
Diploma in Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diploma/Certificate in Veterinary Science.	85	..	85	63	..	63	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table VIII-B—Examination Results (Supplementary)—contd.

Name of Examination	Boys						Girls					
	No. Appeared			No. Passed			No. Appeared			No. Passed		
	From Recogn- ised Insti- tutions	Private	Total	From Recogn- ised Insti- tutions	Private	Total	From Recogn- ised Insti- tutions	Private	Total	From Recogn- ised Insti- tutions	Private	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Diploma/Certificate in Domestic Science.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diploma/Certificate in Teaching	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diploma/Certificate in Technol- ogy.	5	5	10	5	4	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diploma in Indian Music . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1
Forest Ranger's Course . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diploma in Social Service . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	28	26	..	26
School Examinations—												
On Completion of High School Course—												
Higher Secondary . . .	574	6,707	7,281	412	2,315	2,727	106	843	949	87	327	414
Matriculation School Leaving Certificate, etc.	45,346	72,499	1,17,845	18,374	25,411	43,785	7,719	12,440	20,159	3,832	4,120	7,952
Anglo-Indian and European High School, Cambridge School, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

On Completion of Senior Basic or Middle School Course—

Senior Basic/Junior High/Middle	1,261	711	1,972	740	213	953	175	25	200	117	1	118
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Anglo-Indian and European Middle, Cambridge, Junior, etc.

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On Completion of Primary or Junior Basic School Course—

Primary/Junior-Basic/Basic Primary.	846	133	979	622	50	681	50	19	60	38	10	48
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On Completion of Vocational and Special Education School Course—

Teachers' Training	Basic	..	820	820	..	263	263	..	61	61	..	21	21
	Non-Basic.	55	2,049	2,104	49	821	870	13	660	673	11	301	312

Engineering, Technology and Industry.	..	315	315	..	194	194	60	..	60	50	..	50
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Agriculture and Forestry	3	..	3	3	..	3
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Commerce	8,774	11,139	19,913	4,437	6,580	9,017	1,511	1,927	3,438	755	918	1,673
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Medicine	75	..	75	52	..	52
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Compounder's Course	18	20	38	18	20	38
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Arts and Crafts
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Other Fine Arts
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Oriental Studies	1	1,988	1,989	1	662	663	31	1,378	1,400	3	517	520
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Physical Education
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Industrial Diploma	1	..	1	1	..	1
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M. I. L.	12	..	12	5	..	5
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Other Diploma School Standard	..	1,907	1,907	..	1,141	1,141	..	3,005	3,005	..	1,620	1,620
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Table IX—Progress of Compulsory Primary Education

Type of Area	Number of Towns/Cities or Villages under Compulsion	Total Estimated Population of the Children of School-going Age in Area(s) under Compulsion	Number of Institutions where Compulsion was in force	Number of Pupils on Rolls under Compulsion	
				Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6
Urban (Towns and Cities)—					
For Boys only	(a) 241	8,36,165	4,135	5,98,927	(c) 1,574
For Girls only . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
For Both Boys and Girls	1,073	27,24,680	9,109	12,24,728	9,01,234
<i>Total</i>	1,314	35,60,845	13,244	18,23,665	9,02,808
Rural (Villages)—					
For Boys only	(b) 8,862	5,30,262	4,239	3,78,938	(d) 471
For Girls only . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
For Both Boys and Girls	46,306	58,51,067	40,584	22,92,060	14,36,185
<i>Total</i>	55,168	63,81,329	50,823	26,70,998	14,36,656
Grand Total	56,482	93,42,174	64,067	44,94,663	23,39,464

- (a) Compulsion was in force for girls in part areas in U.P.
 (b) Compulsion was in force for girls in three villages in U.P.
 (c) Excludes 68,598 girls studying in schools for boys in Compulsory areas.
 (d) Excludes 2,993 girls studying in schools for boys in Compulsory areas.

Table IX—Progress of Compulsory Primary Education—contd.

Type of Area	Coercive Measures Taken					No. of Attendance Officers	Total Expenditure
	No. of Notices Issued	No. of Attendance Orders Passed	Prosecutions				
			For Non-Enrolment	For Non-Attendance	Fines Realised		
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
							Rs.
Urban (Towns and Cities)—							
For Boys only	96,651	41,425	3,582	3,305	2,898	269	1,34,73,830
For Girls only . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Both Boys and Girls	1,54,316	49,788	9,290	12,089	13,603	127	3,65,87,027
Total	2,50,367	91,213	12,782	15,394	16,501	396	5,00,60,857
Rural (Villages)—							
For Boys only	51,728	31,346	3,897	6,290	8,097	157	80,65,206
For Girls only . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Both Boys and Girls	3,66,401	1,29,312	13,294	22,585	7,282	240	7,36,22,221
Total	4,18,129	1,60,658	17,101	28,875	15,379	397	8,16,87,427
Grand Total	6,68,496	2,51,871	29,883	44,269	31,880	793	1,34,13,116*

*Details of expenditure of Rs. 23,89,832 in Madras State is not available.

Table X—Statistics of Education in Rural Areas

Type of Institution	No. of Institutions				No. of Pupils				Expenditure (Direct and In- direct) from Government Funds
	Managed by Govern- ment	Managed by Dis- trict Boards	Managed by Private Bodies	Total	In Govern- ment Institution	In District Board Institu- tions	In Private Institu- tions	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
For Boys—									Rs.
Universities . . . . .	..	..	4	4	..	..	3,642	3,642	44,57,064
Research Institutions	2	..	1	3	64	..	14	78	1,80,454
Colleges for General Education	5	..	37	62	3,234	..	8,210	11,444	27,94,135
Colleges for Professional and Special Education.	24	..	32	56	1,017	..	23,913	24,930	1,67,29,970
Schools for General Education—									
Post-Basic	14	..	15	29	2,316	..	1,523	3,839	5,42,207
High/Higher Secondary	869	531	4,193	5,593	3,52,160	1,40,645	13,11,157	18,03,962	7,64,72,001
Senior Basic	1,065	4,645	515	6,165	1,85,437	10,76,906	98,737	13,61,140	3,79,80,940
Middle/Junior High	3,820	4,060	6,590	14,470	7,53,567	5,31,519	7,80,001	20,65,087	6,63,67,424
Junior-Basic/Basic-Primary	6,161	32,827	4,738	43,726	4,34,468	28,29,074	3,24,789	35,88,311	6,95,68,706
Primary	60,524	98,961	53,870	2,13,355	36,26,148	74,37,032	37,53,563	1,48,16,743	31,41,01,358
Pre-Primary	7	12	89	108	404	454	4,614	5,472	1,19,904
<i>Total</i>	72,400	1,11,036	70,010	2,83,446	53,54,500	1,20,15,670	62,74,384	2,36,44,554	56,51,52,540
Schools for Vocational and Special Education—									
Agriculture	48	..	5	53	3,254	..	272	3,526	23,89,564
Arts and Crafts	37	..	1	38	464	..	16	480	2,16,113
Social (Adult) Education	9,646	893	24,004	35,143	2,84,455	21,908	5,87,468	8,93,931	47,33,745
Music, Dancing and Other Arts.	5	..	11	16	234	..	471	705	1,23,908

Teachers' Training—									
Basic	143	6	50	199	14,342	271	4,039	18,652	85,90,732
Non-Basic	47	..	26	73	2,256	..	1,307	3,563	13,89,051
Others	1,375	25	2,057	3,457	62,939	1,661	75,117	1,30,717	1,35,48,390
<i>Total</i>	1,1301	924	26,754	38,979	3,67,944	23,840	6,68,690	10,60,474	3,09,91,503

For Girls—

Colleges for General Education	..	..	4	4	..	..	477	477	1,44,995
Colleges for Professional and Special Education.	..	..	1	1	..	..	129	129	..
Schools for General Education—									
Post-Basic	..	..	1	1	..	..	60	60	49,039
High/Higher Secondary	31	1	134	166	9,551	217	47,129	56,897	29,75,064
Senior Basic	36	191	7	234	5,763	42,958	963	49,684	16,25,747
Middle/Junior-High	315	286	314	915	40,389	19,673	31,612	97,674	38,81,389
Junior-Basic/Basic-Primary	321	2,163	177	2,066	22,667	1,34,866	7,686	1,65,219	25,60,075
Primary	3,773	2,235	2,518	8,526	2,28,550	2,01,633	1,08,370	5,38,553	1,18,66,009
Pre-Primary	2	41	33	76	104	1,465	1,381	2,950	43,878
<i>Total</i>	4,478	4,922	3,184	12,584	3,13,024	4,00,812	1,97,201	9,11,037	2,30,07,201

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Schools for Vocational and Special Education—

Agriculture	1	1	10	10	2,088
Arts and Crafts	12	..	12	24	219	..	573	792	32,456
Social (Adult) Education	1,068	57	2,205	3,330	31,347	1,069	51,646	84,032	6,05,003
Music, Dancing and Other Fine Arts.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Teachers' Training—

Basic	8	..	10	18	628	..	838	1,406	3,67,079
Non-Basic	..	..	7	7	..	..	292	292	1,05,464
Others	22	..	16	38	757	..	1,081	1,338	4,80,902
<i>Total</i>	1,110	57	2,251	3,418	32,951	1,039	54,440	88,430	15,92,992

Grand Total	89,820	1,46,939	1,02,298	3,38,557	60,72,784	1,24,41,361	72,31,100	2,57,45,195	64,50,56,354
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Table X—Statistics of Education in Rural Areas—contd.

Type of Institution	Expenditure (Direct and Indirect)			No. of Teachers				
	From District Board Funds		From Other Sources	Total	In Govern-ment Institutions	In District Board Institutions	In Private Institutions	Total
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
11	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
For Boys—								
Universities . . . . .	..	9,80,486	15,41,872	69,79,422	..	..	414	414
Research Institutions . . . . .	..	..	19,294	2,05,748	13	..	4	17
Colleges for General Education	2,872	36,13,890	19,24,520	83,35,397	70	..	1,153	1,223
Colleges for Professional and Special Education	33,087	23,89,233	17,82,501	2,09,34,791	364	..	806	1,170
Schools for General Education—								
Post-Basic . . . . .	..	31,764	1,18,478	6,92,449	173	..	96	269
High/Higher Secondary	75,95,851	5,19,50,605	1,91,41,277	15,51,59,734	13,191	7,177	52,123	72,401
Senior-Basic	40,79,811	8,13,557	18,24,153	4,46,98,461	7,902	29,106	4,144	41,152
Middle/Junior-High	73,99,195	1,71,65,740	83,50,851	9,92,83,210	28,908	22,964	36,140	88,012
Junior-Basic/Basic-Primary	1,32,67,999	2,22,644	24,80,755	8,55,40,104	15,548	77,606	10,293	1,03,437
Primary	3,59,47,800	13,41,209	93,89,997	36,97,69,364	1,14,056	2,18,357	1,95,810	4,38,223
Pre-Primary	4,800	46,358	62,994	2,34,056	18	13	156	187
Total	6,82,93,456	7,15,71,877	4,13,59,505	74,63,77,378	1,79,706	3,55,223	2,98,752	7,43,681
Schools for Vocational and Special Education—								
Agriculture . . . . .	..	32,911	2,53,273	26,55,748	242	..	30	272
Arts and Crafts . . . . .	..	..	990	2,17,103	89	..	3	92
Social (Adult) Education	84,754	..	3,50,133	51,58,632	4,334	..	5,614	9,948
Music, Dancing and Other Fine Arts . . . . .	..	3,929	24,921	1,51,858	42	..	26	68

Teachers' Training—								
Basic	..	2,11,569	2,80,234	90,82,505	1,058	24	352	1,434
Non-Basic	..	22,311	99,442	15,10,804	179	..	89	268
Others	1,40,343	4,59,575	34,36,062	1,55,84,370	3,119	58	5,771	8,948
<i>Total</i>	2,25,097	7,30,295	44,44,215	3,63,91,110	9,963	82	11,885	21,030

For Girls—

Colleges for General Education	250	81,447	1,87,718	4,14,410	..	..	58	58
Colleges for Professional and Special Education.	..	24,676	902	25,578	..	..	11	11

Schools for General Education—

Post-Basic	..	..	14,406	63,445	..	..	7	7
High/Higher Secondary	42,663	10,09,120	10,96,674	51,23,521	413	8	1,968	2,389
Senior-Basic	1,18,776	39,271	89,613	18,73,407	235	1,084	38	1,357
Middle/Junior—High	4,86,031	5,10,345	6,31,716	55,09,481	1,724	1,114	1,572	4,410
Junior-Basic/Basic-Primary	7,95,025	506	40,636	34,02,302	725	3,668	235	4,628
Primary	13,49,232	74,435	3,08,788	1,35,98,464	6,904	5,001	3,307	15,302
Pre-Primary	39,168	10,043	29,524	1,22,613	2	41	49	92
<i>Total</i>	28,30,835	16,43,780	22,11,357	2,96,93,233	10,003	10,916	7,266	28,185

Schools for Vocational and Special Education—

Agriculture	..	..	1,788	3,876	..	..	2	2
Arts and Crafts	..	155	81,601	1,14,212	22	..	37	59
Social (Adult) Education	10,702	..	21,731	6,37,436	799	3	425	1,227
Music, Dancing and Other Fine Arts.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Teachers' Training—

Basic	..	20,561	1,30,666	5,18,306	43	..	49	92
Non-Basic	..	5,557	14,560	1,25,581	..	..	21	21
Others	1,700	326	74,895	5,57,823	70	..	65	135
<i>Total</i>	12,402	26,599	3,25,241	19,57,234	934	3	699	1,536

Grand Total	7,13,98,039	8,10,62,283	5,37,97,125	85,13,14,301	2,00,153	3,66,224	2,30,948	7,97,325
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Scholarships and Stipends awarded by

III

Colleges for Professional Education—

Applied Art and Architecture	26	..	9,582	..	68	11	16,827	2,960	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	480	1	3,38,639	623	803	17	2,49,536	3,729	130	..	42,192	..
Commerce	295	1	1,18,564	239	1,089	29	2,60,945	3,343	251	14	27,945	1,630
Engineering	2,618	2	22,97,794	1,396	2,931	1	12,94,354	729	799	..	5,36,463	..
Forestry	26	..	41,906	..	391	..	2,30,715	..	..	..	..	..
Law	285	2	1,55,400	1,462	365	12	72,418	1,956	187	2	12,896	2,548
Medicine	1,569	410	14,66,205	3,52,513	2,048	503	8,42,806	2,22,847	236	50	41,846	15,691
Physical Education	6	6	356	1,389	258	74	47,379	17,336	11	..	2,050	..

Teachers' Training—

Basic—

Post-Graduate	44	19	19,308	7,079	369	103	1,16,163	28,996	18	..	1,593	..
Under-Graduate	..	..	..	..	968	145	2,66,635	34,833	..	..	..	..

Non-Basic—

Post-Graduate	104	64	51,715	33,500	1,576	710	6,72,313	2,13,325	66	13	19,769	6,004
Under-Graduate	51	24	11,619	4,535	623	767	1,32,817	1,66,471	18	19	180	2,460
Technology	23	..	16,850	..	253	21	33,290	2,333	10	..	5,331	..
Veterinary Science	176	1	1,13,491	614	882	..	4,01,071	..	107	..	17,277	..
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	720	..

Total	5,703	629	46,71,480	4,03,410	12,732	2,396	45,47,329	6,98,840	1,836	98	7,08,862	28,323
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Colleges for Special Education—

Music	15	4	19,952	11,226	84	58	16,000	15,969	14	32	3,264	3,993
Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	6	16,031	468	10	2	2,088	960
Other Fine Arts	8	..	6,074	..	130	85	95,854	1,991	243	2	20,886	44
Oriental Studies	52	1	18,585	480	1,131	2	11,105	1,203	13	3	1,692	1,145
Sociology	7	1	3,479	705	11	33	11,352	11,750	..	40	..	3,383
Others	410	48	98,645	24,988	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	492	54	1,46,733	37,390	1,400	184	1,51,342	31,321	280	79	28,440	9,525

Table XI—Statistics of Scholarships, Stipends, Free Studentships and Other Financial Concessions—contd.

Scholarships and Stipends Awarded by

Type of Institution	Local Boards				Other Agencies				Total of All Scholarships and Stipends			
	Number		Total Value per Annum		Number		Total Value per Annum		Number		Total Value per Annum	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
University Teaching Departments.	29	4	Rs. 5,160	Rs. 375	323	48	Rs. 1,77,998	Rs. 22,129	7,712	746	Rs. 35,82,295	Rs. 3,91,788
Research Institutions	..	..	..	..	162	6	2,95,930	7,547	811	48	10,85,572	58,312
Colleges for General Education—												
Degree Colleges—												
Arts—												
With only Degree Classes.	..	..	..	..	218	31	80,558	14,469	854	112	2,41,110	36,010
Others	3	3	500	595	74	97	18,287	11,178	3,318	1,174	8,58,071	2,81,112
Science—												
With only Degree Classes.	..	..	..	..	169	46	64,074	11,646	356	68	1,66,199	25,459
Others	1	..	60	..	244	15	38,944	2,647	1,451	63	4,00,449	17,646
Arts and Science—												
With only Degree Classes	..	..	..	..	389	61	65,339	18,557	2,256	326	6,30,986	1,10,042
Others	128	31	6,901	3,124	4,360	1,103	6,12,561	1,21,512	59,411	7,291	1,66,33,028	17,56,920
Intermediate Colleges—												
With only Intermediate Classes.	8	..	1,980	..	165	21	21,972	2,941	2,368	162	7,32,482	48,121
Others	8	..	280	..	55	1	1,153	20	1,526	52	2,73,539	3,825
Total	148	34	7,921	3,719	5,674	1,375	9,05,888	1,86,170	71,570	9,248	1,99,38,864	22,79,135

Colleges for Professional Education—

Applied Art & Architecture

Agriculture

Commerce

Engineering

Forestry

Law

Medicine

Physical Education

Teachers' Training—

Basic—

Post-Graduate

Under-Graduate

Non-Basic—

Post-Graduate

Under-Graduate

Technology

Veterinary Science

Others

Total

Colleges for Special Education—

Music

Dancing

Other Fine Arts

Oriental Studies

Sociology

Others

Total

				29	1	29,872	4,467	123	12	56,281	7,427
				76	1	31,204	290	1,307	19	6,63,941	4,543
	18		2,370								
			700	276	16	39,217	1,817	1,912	60	4,77,371	7,029
	65		11,269		772	2,49,721		7,185	3	42,99,601	2,116
						2,10,600		444		4,83,221	
			585	117	6	6,811	1,531	868	22	2,48,170	7,497
	3			28							
			21,341	476	234	2,58,220	2,14,188	4,403	1,245	26,30,478	8,23,473
	74	48	12,532	3		340		296	82	63,257	20,469
	18	3									
				13	7	900	945	444	129	1,37,964	37,020
								966	145	2,66,635	34,833
	74	3	32,772	60	50	31,295	12,635	2,080	840	8,07,864	2,66,704
	2		616		3		1,018	694	813	1,45,232	1,74,484
	10		794	13		1,045		309	24	57,310	2,333
	37		10,480	103	1	87,512	270	1,205	2	6,29,831	884
				121	1	85,828	715	124	1	98,548	715
	302	54	93,450	2,087	320	10,32,365	2,37,836	22,600	3,397	1,10,53,704	13,80,527
				17	5	7,547	2,240	130	99	46,763	33,368
								150	8	25,093	1,428
	2		300	167	24	10,454	1,281	1,593	112	1,46,779	3,786
				2	3	720	1,937	33	9	16,906	4,990
								454	121	1,09,997	40,121
	2		300	186	32	18,721	5,458	2,360	349	2,45,338	83,703

Table XI—Statistics of Scholarships, Stipends, Free Studentships and Other Financial Concessions—contd.

Type of Institution	Free Studentships				Other Financial Concessions				No. of Scholars in Institutions where education is free	
	Number		Yearly Amount Foregone		Number		Yearly Amount Spent		Number	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
University Teaching Departments.	5,441	474	Rs. 7,21,853	Rs. 56,552	2,549	258	Rs. 3,60,274	Rs. 28,427	48	10
Research Institutions . . .	14	..	1,812	..	29	5	43,926	9,735	697	32
Colleges for General Education—										
Degree Colleges—										
Arts—										
With only Degree Classes	858	175	1,03,739	23,764	495	7	25,585	460	30	..
Others	2,651	1,522	2,36,950	1,66,998	874	334	54,353	74,812	422	329
Science—										
With only Degree Classes	317	69	34,550	6,794	46	..	5,103	..	..	..
Others	1,623	204	1,44,032	18,610	188	3	12,926	375	1,100	30
Arts and Science—										
With only Degree Classes	2,606	288	3,16,351	41,127	619	24	74,843	1,828	..	..
Others	51,920	8,413	59,05,823	9,59,041	15,000	1,961	13,80,838	1,83,498	2,655	2,028
Intermediate Colleges—										
With only Intermediate Classes.	2,409	328	1,76,630	31,558	317	24	15,926	2,298	604	24
Others	3,136	445	2,07,688	27,848	364	312	69,459	12,135	3,286	2,485
Total	65,420	11,444	71,15,765	12,71,640	17,903	2,365	16,39,033	2,55,316	8,097	4,896

Colleges for Professional Education—

Applied Art and Architecture	61	6	7,380	534	3	..	2,350	..	..	..
Agriculture	731	7	97,528	852	136	..	10,764	..	..	..
Commerce	2,439	34	2,90,607	5,045	350	19	28,320	968	..	..
Engineering	3,523	..	5,36,047	..	475	..	1,38,477	..	..	..
Forestry . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	460	27	55,385	2,584	141	3	12,596	480	6	..
Medicine	2,343	449	4,27,313	58,291	318	124	81,170	21,879	433	21
Physical Education	34	..	3,516	..	..	..	..	..	289	67

Teachers' Training—

Basic—

Post-Graduate	62	14	10,977	2,010	13	1	390	40	1,150	182
Under Graduate . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,273	161

Non-Basic—

Post-Graduate	170	104	23,576	14,101	48	65	9,412	2,353	2,224	842
Under-Graduate	26	131	3,193	13,534	..	2	..	100	1,102	920
Technology	38	..	4,087	..	26	28	4,056	3,898	242	49
Veterinary Science	273	3	31,554	432	218	..	22,914	..	163	2
Others	107	1

<i>Total</i>	10,160	775	14,90,263	97,483	1,728	242	3,10,839	29,718	7,018	2,245
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Colleges for Special Education—

Music	211	177	7,761	9,491	3	9	114	912	105	40
Dancing
Other Fine Arts	126	11	5,546	795	49	3	9,175	604	136	27
Oriental Studios	2	..	9	..	60	..	2,969	..	5,902	1,094
Sociology	11	5	2,525	1,250	2	1	700	373	74	..
Others	16	84	1,820	9,720	27	10	3,240	905	200	6

<i>Total</i>	366	277	17,101	21,250	141	23	16,325	2,704	6,390	1,167
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Table XI—Statistics of Scholarships, Stipends, Free Studentships and Other Financial Concessions—contd.

Scholarships and Stipends Awarded by

Type of Institution	Central Government				State Government				Institution itself			
	Number		Total Value per Annum		Number		Total Value per Annum		Number		Total Value per Annum	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
Schools for General Education—												
Post-Basic	4	..	384	..	148	2	23,381	440	(a)	..	1,360	40
Higher Secondary	5,411	146	13,92,348	20,566	50,292	5,065	37,05,920	4,15,509	6,635	1,013	3,43,697	1,08,597
High	3,678	841	3,99,076	62,414	1,98,175	40,652	1,16,30,381	21,30,645	5,365	1,873	2,17,982	63,161
Senior Basic	1	..	50	..	13,755	4,415	3,55,969	72,894	21	1	992	18
Middle/Junior High	580	170	33,188	10,882	75,337	12,940	32,24,282	4,79,471	1,303	547	62,447	20,950
Junior Basic/Basic Primary.	16	1	516	100	32,250	3,699	5,00,273	64,744	34	12	1,174	300
Primary—												
Single Teacher	335	21	3,692	269	56,815	5,981	3,86,246	42,469	33	..	1,320	..
Others	145	100	4,585	1,434	85,807	21,862	12,00,975	1,98,144	752	539	23,625	34,567
Pre-Primary . . . . .	..	..	..	..	21	2	597	69	..	..	..	..
Total	10,170	1,282	18,33,830	95,605	5,12,608	95,218	2,10,27,124	34,13,585	14,143	3,976	6,52,507	2,27,633

Schools for Professional Education—

Agriculture	606	..	1,48,070	..	4,886	30	1,369,145	9,680	205	..	58,080	..	3,988
Arts and Crafts	101	81	30,635	14,037	508	329	1,00,350	26,214	..	46	..	..	1,991
Commerce	48	1	10,179	132	331	12	64,884	1,513	189	114	4,677	..	..
Engineering	3,448	1	23,31,128	624	3,321	10	9,91,690	2,484	247	..	20,621	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	80	..	4,800	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industry	844	290	2,21,935	30,030	9,217	2,079	20,51,983	3,02,704	..	89	40,185	5,214	..
Marine Training	18	..	3,825	..	28	..	13,620	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	141	327	77,992	1,54,839	338	1,689	1,06,366	9,89,164	44	322	8,561	1,37,007	..
Physical Education	43	1	14,132	400	112	..	35,498	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teachers' Training—													
Basic	84	45	21,403	6,558	29,623	7,405	66,88,851	17,84,139	86	21	18,847	2,812	..
Non-Basic	111	49	34,906	26,284	8,597	4,280	15,85,351	7,24,259	10	93	100	5,221	..
Technology—													
Polytechnic	1,400	..	7,51,985	..	3,813	50	682,342	12,847	307	..	43,766	..	..
High	10	..	6,818	..	20	..	11,072	..	19	..	1,140	..	..
Others	14	..	7,401	..	903	1	3,07,974	175	88	..	6,624	..	..
Veterinary Science	3	..	1,092	..	278	..	96,986	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	223	..	38,000	..	160	..	28,216	..	248	..	62,387	..	..
Total	7,084	795	36,99,731	2,33,804	62,233	15,855	1,40,78,988	38,53,000	1,665	685	2,65,398	1,58,233	125

Schools for Special Education—

For the Handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mentally Handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	..	93,531	15,030	21	9	4,080	1,350	..
Physically Handicapped.	207	10	2,38,537	5,880	301	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Music	3	..	726	..	91	49	13,001	4,933	..	..	..	..	..
Dancing	..	..	..	..	4	4	735	760	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fine Arts	13	..	7,821	..	365	6	60,303	1,618	2	..	87	..	..
Oriental Studies	7	..	1,178	..	1,062	67	1,16,948	8,634	13,007	14	3,04,348	795	..
For Social Workers	860	76	1,79,548	15,000	2,080	163	4,24,429	35,753	34	1	14,655	180	..
Social (Adult) Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory	..	..	..	..	..	207	..	54,321	..	..	..	..	..
Others	..	3	..	903	184	251	16,352	74,862	20	..	8,700	..	..
Total	796	89	4,27,810	21,870	4,177	808	7,34,109	1,95,921	13,993	24	4,21,850	2,325	..
Grand Total	54,845	5,978	2,40,98,486	22,33,402	6,28,066	1,18,035	4,91,96,484	89,76,139	40,466	6,634	33,19,658	7,18,636	..

(a) 22 boys and 1 girl getting scholarships and stipends etc. from both institutions itself and State Govt. have only shown in Columns (6) & (7).

Table XI—Statistics of Scholarships, Stipends, Free Studentships and Other Financial Concessions—(contd.)

Type of Institution	Scholarships and Stipends awarded by						Total of All Scholarships and Stipends					
	Local Boards			Other Agencies								
	Number		Total Value per Annum		Number		Total Value per Annum		Number		Total Value per Annum	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
Schools for General Education—												
Post-Basic . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	152	2	23,125	490
Higher Secondary	526	21	23,833	867	4,342	167	1,74,235	17,154	67,300	7,012	56,40,033	5,62,893
High	3,372	468	1,28,727	22,482	5,299	1,396	3,24,487	71,421	2,15,689	45,233	1,27,00,653	23,58,123
Senior Basic	3,331	779	1,55,961	19,330	380	37	3,904	911	17,488	5,232	5,16,876	93,153
Middle/Junior High	6,879	508	2,13,522	18,150	1,216	181	51,983	7,398	85,314	14,346	35,85,422	5,36,851
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	5,034	1,071	74,246	5,673	48	15	1,016	217	37,368	4,798	5,77,224	70,934
Primary—												
Single-Teacher	1,363	27	9,679	380	68	22	433	137	58,832	6,051	4,01,670	43,355
Others	4,037	954	39,023	14,062	758	176	6,615	5,501	91,497	23,622	12,73,823	2,53,738
Pre-primary . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	2	597	69
Total	24,662	3,628	6,46,291	80,834	12,106	1,984	5,62,572	1,02,799	5,73,687	1,06,298	2,47,21,423	39,20,516

Schools for Vocational

Education—											
Agriculture	14	..	800	..	..	..	..	5,711	20	15,17,155	9,600
Arts and Crafts	..	2	..	195	..	..	..	600	458	1,30,985	44,434
Commerce	..	..	..	..	14	13	1,626	628	582	81,366	4,204
Engineering	95	..	12,738	..	144	..	26,264	..	7,255	11	33,81,811
Forestry	..	..	..	..	35	..	1,750	..	115	..	6,440
Industry	413	15	40,489	2,411	111	50	20,304	2,519	(b) 10,778	(b) 2,418	23,74,926
Marine Training	..	..	..	..	31	..	12,850	..	77	..	30,295
Medicine	11	185	940	73,981	8	68	408	21,387	542	2,591	1,94,267
Physical Education	3	..	2,002	..	..	..	..	..	158	1	52,232
Teachers' Training—											
Basic	11	74	4,401	10,121	9	81	2,160	1,902	29,813	7,626	67,35,662
Non-Basic	44	23	8,767	3,920	5	22	2,460	7,652	8,767	4,449	16,31,644
Technology—											
Polytechnic	139	9	7,738	450	215	2	37,027	323	5,874	61	15,22,906
High	2	..	583	..	4	..	955	..	64	..	20,568
Others	..	..	..	..	12	..	2,820	..	1,017	1	3,21,909
Veterinary Science	2	..	240	..	..	..	..	..	283	..	98,318
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	640	..	1,28,663
Total	734	310	79,406	1,00,078	588	236	1,08,624	34,441	72,285	17,876	1,82,32,147

Schools for Special Edu-

cation—											
For the Handicapped											
Mentally Handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped	19	6	2,652	899	14	6	1,676	542	652	102	3,60,476
Music	..	..	..	..	11	2	780	400	105	51	14,507
Dancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	735
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	6	..	620	..	386	6	77,711
Oriental Studies	72	..	2,147	..	592	14	27,204	499	15,640	95	5,41,825
For Social Workers	..	..	..	..	20	..	7,068	..	(c) 2,896	(c) 229	6,05,700
Social (Adult) Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	207	54,331
Others	..	..	..	..	76	4	13,680	265	289	258	38,732
Total	91	6	4,799	899	719	26	51,928	1,706	19,772	952	16,39,686
Grand Total	25,989	4,296	8,36,396	2,07,623	21,845	4,937	31,58,835	5,98,556	7,70,737	1,38,814	8,65,96,229

(b) Excludes 29 boys and 5 girls receiving stipends both from the State Govt. and Local Boards.

(c) Excludes 4 boys and 1 girl receiving stipends both from the State Govt. and the institution itself.

Table XI—Statistics of Scholarships, Stipends, Free Studentships and Other Financial Concessions—(concl'd.)

Type of Institution	Free Studentships				Other Financial Concessions				No. of Scholars in Institutions where Education is free		
	Number		Yearly Amount Forgone		Number		Yearly Amount Spent		Number		
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Schools for General Education—											
Post-Basic	100	7	5,760	420	46	..	1,721	..	2,886	130	130
Higher Secondary	1,73,893	20,283	72,48,897	11,11,042	49,219	10,031	22,85,830	5,14,794	1,29,799	59,050	59,050
High	5,02,484	1,82,111	2,32,31,826	61,82,412	2,06,593	55,033	73,71,080	22,24,587	4,34,135	2,38,168	2,38,168
Senior Basic	89,099	17,257	6,03,658	1,36,027	1,69,132	22,358	4,43,031	68,940	10,80,249	3,48,513	3,48,513
Middle/Junior High	1,80,087	32,859	43,86,715	7,34,800	1,04,600	29,445	20,55,720	6,15,080	13,53,870	5,53,990	5,53,990
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	4,830	3,244	22,444	12,309	1,12,431	11,846	3,27,794	38,762	37,46,478	9,94,318	9,94,318
Primary—											
Single-Teacher	1,279	489	4,490	2,294	1,30,293	20,344	11,34,412	31,105	29,45,435	9,95,336	9,95,336
(Others	2,01,357	88,069	13,00,909	8,59,185	4,02,856	1,84,199	15,71,794	7,24,428	84,55,011	45,63,977	45,63,977
Pre-Primary	624	491	17,430	13,665	16	19	679	556	4,136	3,995	3,995
Total	12,44,353	3,51,759	3,68,83,129	90,82,454	11,75,236	3,14,296	1,56,92,061	42,08,552	1,91,51,990	77,57,482	77,57,482
Schools for Vocational Education—											
Agriculture	93	..	4,374	..	151	..	3,212	..	7,319	20	20
Arts and Crafts	40	243	3,853	9,887	51	244	4,956	1,10,122	1,512	1,873	1,873
Commerce	335	72	17,541	3,513	557	52	93,571	2,258	131	17	17

Engineering	794	..	63,276	..	735	28	1,79,792	10,115	7,686	38
Forestry . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	301	..
Industry	678	668	33,992	23,674	377	211	44,929	23,009	19,628	4,810
Marine Training . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,076	..
Medicine	76	16	6,290	1,870	31	3	4,212	90	220	3,604
Physical Education	14	4	1,439	500	..	..	..	..	443	41

Teachers' Training—

Basic	66	123	5,274	16,473	470	107	78,317	1,521	36,056	8,630
Non-Basic	87	168	3,625	8,495	96	55	1,820	7,975	7,989	3,335

Technology—

Polytechnic	1,725	17	1,45,910	2,150	273	..	63,625	..	2,870	45
High	15	..	3,077	..	35	..	4,050	..	..	..
Others	142	..	9,379	..	40	..	5,517	..	637	30
Veterinary Science	1	..	36	..	84	1
Others

Total	4,065	1,301	2,98,500	65,562	2,817	700	4,83,737	1,55,000	66,781	22,964
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Schools for Special Education—

For the Handicapped—

Mentally Handicapped	20	11	14,560	7,290	17	8	3,720	2,940	79	31
Physically Handicapped	230	98	29,665	13,901	114	42	27,531	12,208	3,498	1,051
Music	180	207	8,594	8,533	12	4	370	55	259	293
Dancing	2	15	216	1,395	..	..	..	..	11	48
Other Fine Arts	184	22	9,122	1,678	13	..	320	..	487	163
Oriental Studies	1,711	223	36,413	3,101	8,193	108	2,34,760	4,404	75,991	6,467
For Social Workers . . . . .	..	..	..	..	192	24	15,095	440	3,024	429
Social (Adult) Education	14	3	336	72	..	..	..	..	10,58,531	1,44,653
Reformatory . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,338	1,117
Others	46	..	777	19,813	4,659	52,923	16,926	47,894	13,676

Total	2,341	625	98,815	36,785	28,864	4,639	3,35,019	36,971	11,96,802	1,67,929
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Grand Total	13,32,169	3,66,546	4,66,30,296	1,05,35,732	12,28,757	3,22,728	1,88,81,117	47,46,808	2,94,87,832	76,56,715
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Table XII-A—Statistics of Social (Adult) Education

Management	No. of Schools for			No. of Literacy Classes/Centres for			No. of Adults on Rolls				No. of Adults Made Literate			
							In Schools		In Literacy Centres/Classes		During the Previous Years		During the Current Year	
	Men	Women	Both	Men	Women	Both	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Government	552	42	..	9,207	1,253	498	21,249	3,483	2,94,948	42,069	17,42,089	3,30,252	1,72,015	21,004
District Boards	..	..	..	723	111	257	..	..	23,547	3,383	41,388	6,267	8,571	1,048
Municipal Boards.	..	..	..	154	35	..	..	..	5,651	1,478	33,719	6,764	3,832	923
Private Bodies—														
Aided	164	24	46	26,699	3,513	1,303	5,389	1,103	6,75,226	93,130	31,54,902	1,52,651	2,66,191	31,197
Unaided	..	..	1	1,267	105	7	25	..	32,877	3,072	34,023	1,119	13,422	1,015
Total	716	66	47	38,050	5,017	2,063	26,663	4,586	10,32,219	1,43,132	50,06,721	4,97,053	4,64,031	55,187

Table-XII-A—Statistics of Social (Adult) Education—(contd.)

Management	Number of Teachers								Expenditure					Total
	Specially Trained				Others				From Government Funds	From District Board Funds	From Municipal Board Funds	From Other Sources		
	Honorary		Paid		Honorary		Paid							
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women						
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					25		26	27	28	29
16														
									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Government	1,102	91	2,325	498	5,347	530	2,252	445	48,16,081	145	7,371	1,42,476	49,66,073	
District Boards	128	5	2	14	820	107	..	..	2,11,593	5,024	..	416	2,17,033
Municipal Boards	17	..	32	2	5	2	114	55	45,356	..	2,53,607	..	2,98,963	
Private Bodies—														
Aided	3,316	517	1,139	88	17,347	1,828	4,589	411	31,29,356	11,471	55,540	2,87,565	34,83,932	
Unaided	42	6	3	..	1,027	82	247	7	123	..	..	85,411	85,534
Total	4,005	619	3,501	602	24,546	2,549	7,202	918	82,02,509	16,640	3,16,518	5,15,868	90,51,535	

Table XII-B—Statistics of Libraries for Adults

Management	Number of Libraries				No. of Books and Journals (Back Numbers) in the Libraries				No. of Books and Journals added during 1957-58				
					No. of Read- ing Rooms								
	Sta- tionary	Moving	Bran- ches	Total		Stationary	Moving	Branches	Total	Stationary	Moving	Branches	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Government	3,166	280	784	4,230	4,440	20,03,962	57,126	24,531	20,85,619	2,18,590	5,221	9,127	2,32,938
District Boards	107	14	..	121	28	45,834	3,527	..	49,361	7,753	2,677	..	10,430
Municipal Boards	62	..	..	62	79	73,869	..	..	73,869	12,554	..	..	12,554
Private Bodies—													
Aided	11,730	1,454	45	13,238	7,612	72,79,891	2,30,729	37,703	75,48,323	7,22,129	31,158	3,947	7,57,234
Unaided	1,602	1	108	1,711	1,279	13,64,120	351	5,349	13,69,820	1,75,687	101	2,112	1,77,900
Total	16,676	1,749	937	19,362	13,438	1,07,67,676	2,91,733	67,583	1,11,26,992	11,36,713	39,157	15,186	11,91,056

Table XII-B—Statistics of Libraries for Adults—(cont.)

Management	No. of Books, Journals, etc. issued during 1957-58				No. of Special Books and Pamphlets on Adult Education published during 1957-58 by			Average Daily Attendance in the Reading Rooms			Total Expenditure on Libraries and Reading Rooms during 1957-58	
	Stationary	Moving	Branches	Total	State Government	Others in the State	Total	Men	Women	Total		
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Government	16,18,743	74,574	1,33,033	18,26,350	28	..	28	72,326	14,782	87,108	8,46,515	
District Boards	67,909	3,105	..	71,014	..	..	..	7,271	271	7,542	8,576
Municipal Boards	1,32,011	..	..	1,32,011	..	..	..	5,539	261	5,800	95,009
Private Bodies--												
Aided	81,72,314	3,74,520	1,17,405	86,64,239	382	2	384	4,15,214	34,488	4,49,702	34,74,685	
Unaided	20,53,170	301	18,645	20,72,116	67	..	67	35,954	4,482	40,436	5,09,374	
Total	1,20,44,147	4,52,500	2,60,083	1,27,65,730	477	2	479	5,36,304	54,284	5,90,588	40,34,359	

Table XIII-A—Statistics of the Handicapped—Institutions and Teachers

Institution for	Number of Institutions Managed by								Number of Teachers							
	Government				Private Bodies				Total Number of Institutions	Specially Trained		Others		Total		
	For Boys	For Girls	For Boys	For Girls	For Boys	For Girls	For Boys	For Girls	For Boys	For Girls	Men	Wo- men	Men	Wo- men	Men	Wo- men
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Mentally Handicapped					3				3		6	12	7	13	13	25
Physically Handicapped—																
The Blind	20				34	5	5		59	5	216	42	150	35	366	77
The Deaf-Mute	10		2		28		1		41		137	97	98	24	235	121
The Crippled	2				8				10		1	1	20	8	21	9
Total	32		2		70	5	6		110	5	354	140	268	67	622	207
Grand Total	32		2		73	5	6		113	5	360	152	275	80	635	232

Table XIII-B—Statistics of the Handicapped—Pupils

Number of pupils in Institutions Managed by														Total		
Institution for	Government				Local Boards				Private Bodies						Maximum Capacity	No. on Rolls
	Maximum Capacity	No. on Rolls		Maximum Capacity	No. on Rolls		Aided		Unaided							
Maximum Capacity	Maximum Capacity	Maximum Capacity	Maximum Capacity	Maximum Capacity	Maximum Capacity	Maximum Capacity	Maximum Capacity	Maximum Capacity	Maximum Capacity	Maximum Capacity	Maximum Capacity	Maximum Capacity	Maximum Capacity	Maximum Capacity	Maximum Capacity	
No. on Rolls	No. on Rolls	No. on Rolls	No. on Rolls	No. on Rolls	No. on Rolls	No. on Rolls	No. on Rolls	No. on Rolls	No. on Rolls	No. on Rolls	No. on Rolls	No. on Rolls	No. on Rolls	No. on Rolls	No. on Rolls	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Mentally Handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	..	390	191	87	..	..	..	390	191	87
Physically Handicapped—																
The Blind	1,300	876	103	..	..	..	2,318	1,403	450	152	97	13	3,770	2,376	566
The Deaf-Mute	668	393	147	220	68	14	2,168	1,284	666	60	29	9	3,126	1,774	836	
The Crippled	593	149	30	..	..	..	531	235	63	..	..	..	1,124	384	93
Total	2,561	1,418	280	230	68	14	5,017	2,922	1,179	212	126	22	8,020	5,534	1,495	
Grand Total	2,561	1,418	280	230	68	14	5,407	3,113	1,266	212	126	22	8,410	4,725	1,582	

Table XIII-B—Statistics of the Handicapped—Pupils—(concl'd.)

Scholarships and Stipends awarded by

Free Studentships and Other
Financial Concessions

Government

Others

Institution for	Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls	
	Number	Total Value per Annum	Number	Total Value per Annum	Number	Total Value per Annum	Number	Total Value per Annum	Number	Yearly Amount Fore- gone	Number	Yearly Amount Fore- gone
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Mentally Handicapped.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	18,280	19	10,220
Physically Handicapped—												
The Blind	421	3,10,616	1,195	12,659	12	1,220	4	305	128	35,191	46	15,698
The Deaf-Mute	177	40,302	36	8,257	38	5,988	17	2,396	216	22,206	94	10,209
The Crippled	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	598	3,50,918	1,231	20,916	50	7,208	21	2,791	344	57,457	140	26,107
Grand Total	598	3,50,918	1,231	20,916	50	7,208	21	2,791	381	75,737	159	36,327

Table XIII-C—Statistics of the Handicapped—Expenditure

Institution for	Government Institutions						Other Institutions		
	Expenditure from						Expenditure from		
	Govt. Funds	Local Board Funds	Fees	Endow- ments etc.	Other Sources	Total	Govt. Funds	Local Board Funds	Fees
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mentally Handicapped .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,22,378	1,000	66,923
Physically Handicapped—									
The Blind . .	8,21,365	..	100	300	15,135	8,36,900	6,32,005	29,222	13,012
The Deaf-Mute . .	2,16,115	..	..	..	8,096	2,24,211	4,16,734	40,513	52,520
The Crippled . .	19,077	..	..	..	..	19,077	18,392	..	..
<i>Total</i> .	10,56,557	..	100	300	23,231	10,80,188	10,67,161	69,735	65,532
Grand Total .	10,56,557	..	100	300	23,231	10,80,188	11,89,589	70,735	1,39,455

Table XIII-C—Statistics of the Handicapped—Expenditure—(concl'd.)

Institution for	Other Institutions			All Institutions					
	Expenditure from		Total	Expenditure from					Total
	Endow- ments etc.	Other Sources		Govt. Funds	Local Board Funds	Fees	Endow- ments etc.	Other Sources	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mentally Handicapped . . . . .	..	23,364	2,13,665	1,22,378	1,000	66,923	..	23,364	2,13,665
Physically Handicapped—									
The Blind	2,95,355	3,87,949	13,57,533	14,53,460	29,222	13,112	2,95,655	4,03,064	21,94,533
The Deaf-Mute	1,50,067	1,13,514	7,73,348	6,32,849	40,513	52,520	1,50,067	1,21,610	9,97,559
The Crippled	41,712	1,430	61,474	37,409	..	..	41,712	1,430	80,551
Total	4,87,134	5,02,893	21,92,455	21,23,718	69,735	65,632	4,87,434	5,26,124	32,72,643
Grand Total	4,87,134	5,26,257	24,06,120	22,46,086	70,735	1,32,555	4,87,434	5,49,468	34,86,308

Table XIV-A—Statistics of Institutions meant exclusively for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes—Institutions and Expenditure

Type of Institution	Number of Institutions						Expenditure on Institutions		
	For Boys			For Girls			For Boys		
	Government	Non-Government	Total	Government	Non-Government	Total	From Government Funds	From Local Board Funds	From Fees
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Pre-Primary Schools	1	..	1	..	..	..	5,949	..	..
Primary Schools	4,877	7,113	11,990	13	91	104	1,44,82,250	5,88,637	36,719
Junior Basic/Basic Primary Schools	265	693	959	..	63	63	11,75,557	4,05,126	952
Middle/Junior High Schools	195	150	345	2	10	12	23,77,884	40,966	95,321
Senior Basic Schools	12	12	24	1	..	1	3,17,309	4,944	..
High/Higher Secondary Schools	29	35	64	2	1	3	16,49,203	72,283	2,53,089
Technical and Industrial Schools	9	2	11	..	..	..	6,53,435	..	..
Other Institutions	1,489	265	1,754	35	3	38	43,24,560	2,205	..
<i>Total</i>	6,878	8,270	15,148	53	168	221	2,49,86,147	11,14,381	3,86,081

Table XIV-A—Statistics of Institutions meant exclusively for the Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes—Institutions and Expenditure—(concl'd).

Type of Institution	Expenditure on Institutions								
	For Boys			For Girls					
	From Endowments etc.	From Other Sources	Total	From Government Funds	From Local Board Funds	From Fees	From Endowments etc.	From Other Sources	Total
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Pre-Primary Schools . . . . .	..	..	5,949	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools	1,02,358	4,12,765	1,56,22,949	91,686	9,661	..	..	8,084	1,09,431
Junior Basic/Basic Primary Schools	8,877	18,232	16,08,744	74,758	4,368	..	..	3,426	82,552
Middle/Junior High Schools	16,517	1,68,604	26,99,489	95,457	1,866	3,820	100	19,220	1,20,463
Senior Basic Schools	2,733	1,493	3,26,479	20,807	..	..	..	..	20,807
High/Higher Secondary Schools	25,082	1,19,471	21,19,128	1,14,135	..	3,171	..	5,444	1,22,750
Technical and Industrial Schools	513	5,877	6,59,825	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Institutions	771	38,994	43,66,530	1,32,224	..	180	..	2,411	1,34,815
<i>Total</i>	1,57,051	7,65,433	2,74,00,093	1,52,9,067	15,895	7,171	100	38,585	5,90,818

Table XIV-B—Statistics of Education of the Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes—Pupils, Scholarships and Examination Results

Type of Institutions	Number of Pupils						Number of Pupils in Approved Hostels			
	In Institutions for Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes		In Other Institutions		Total		Attached to Institutions for Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes only		Attached to Other Institutions	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Universities . . . . .	..	..	2,882	132	2,882	132	..	..	553	36
Research Institutions . . . . .	..	..	38	..	38	..	8	..	25	..
Arts and Science Colleges . . . . .	..	..	75,122	5,550	75,122	5,550	..	..	16,130	1,407
Schools for General Education—										
Pre-Primary	22	8	3,117	2,831	3,139	2,839	..	..	..	..
Primary	4,16,589	1,61,639	45,95,167	18,98,659	50,11,756	19,70,298	2,678	365	9,165	7,225
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	54,473	16,000	13,18,577	2,35,291	13,73,050	2,51,291	96	..	459	420
Senior Basic	3,090	1,446	3,28,924	1,11,968	3,32,914	1,13,414	538	72	4,799	2,494
Middle/Junior High	20,418	3,909	6,17,645	1,22,908	6,38,063	1,26,817	5,438	656	14,716	2,167
High	8,874	1,052	7,55,585	1,43,186	7,64,459	1,44,238	3,186	286	45,930	10,052
Higher Secondary	318	4	1,74,763	9,623	1,75,081	9,527	100	..	4,161	1,182
Post-Basic . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	5,03,784	1,84,058	77,93,778	24,34,360	82,97,562	26,18,424	12,036	1,379	78,930	23,530

Table XIV-B—Statistics of Education of the Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes—Pupils, Scholarships and Examination Results—(contd.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Institutions for Vocational and Special Education—											
Agriculture and Forestry	..	..	2,132	19	2,132	19	..	..	..	1,736	10
Arts and Crafts	28	..	427	1,069	455	1,069	..	..	..	..	115
Commerce	..	..	9,571	847	9,571	847	..	..	..	150	2
Engineering	93	..	5,515	5	5,608	5	93	..	..	2,829	..
Law	..	..	802	8	802	8	..	..	..	89	3
Medicine & Veterinary Science	..	..	4,750	713	4,750	713	..	..	..	2,430	299
Music and Dancing	63	..	260	144	323	144	..	..	..	5	2
Oriental Studies	1,013	657	9,118	647	10,131	1,204	17	..	..	1,108	20
Teachers Training—											
Basic	209	4	14,906	4,153	15,115	4,157	141	..	..	12,777	3,094
Non-Basic	327	45	4,658	2,666	4,955	2,611	313	45	..	2,021	1,362
Technical and Industrial	441	11	10,161	1,450	10,602	1,461	405	3	..	3,391	378
Others	62,878	12,387	4,57,438	48,201	5,10,336	60,588	3,944	236	..	4,691	711
Total	55,052	13,004	5,19,728	59,842	6,74,780	72,846	4,913	284	..	31,227	5,996
Grand Total	5,58,836	1,97,062	83,91,548	24,99,890	89,50,384	26,96,952	16,957	1,663	..	1,26,865	30,868

Table XIV-B—Statistics of Education of the Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes—Pupils, Scholarships and Examination Results—(contd.)

Type of Institution	Scholarships, Stipends and Other Financial Concessions				Examination Results			
	Number		Total Value Per Annum		Number Appeared		Number Passed	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Universities	1,942	100	9,60,473	50,178	660	43	502	22
Research Institutions	25	..	31,048	..	17	..	18	..
Arts and Science Colleges	43,708	3,449	1,46,39,798	11,54,315	31,288	2,188	11,950	1,000
Schools for General Education—								
Pre-Primary . . . . .	..	..	..	..	71	43	71	43
Primary	5,09,904	1,71,760	22,18,608	5,38,373	5,09,463	160,437	4,03,630	1,18,838
Junior Basic/Basic Primary	55,638	8,866	5,71,790	58,212	1,52,410	25,884	1,21,811	19,384
Senior Basic	58,569	19,215	5,08,244	1,06,688	38,904	9,581	30,552	7,161
Middle/Junior High	1,09,992	23,552	35,07,654	510,630	1,60,836	23,851	1,22,532	16,653
High	1,82,553	30,719	87,34,799	13,50,942	1,66,259	27,771	1,09,811	18,163
Higher Secondary	49,267	3,653	34,17,155	1,99,990	38,987	1,958	22,798	1,212
Post—Basic . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	9,66,013	2,57,765	1,89,58,250	27,64,835	10,66,030	2,49,525	8,02,205	1,81,654

**Table XIV-B—Statistics of Education of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes—Pupils,
Scholarships and Examination Results—(concl'd.)**

	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
<hr/>									
<i>Institutions for Vocational and Special Education—</i>									
Agriculture and Forestry	1,416	5	5,62,432	2,622	1,057	11	958	10	
Arts and Crafts	142	277	2,11,961	84,548	189	694	177	562	
Commerce	913	32	2,49,392	3,796	5,418	361	2,997	285	
Engineering	3,263	2	23,05,491	1,096	2,059	..	1,474	..	
Law	418	5	179,411	1,942	221	1	107	..	
Medicine and Veterinary Science	1,946	496	12,77,663	2,58,710	1,957	157	629	91	
Music and Dancing	39	13	7,475	1,132	46	45	41	35	
Oriental Studies	764	11	53,331	753	2,416	140	1,824	98	
<i>Teachers Training—</i>									
Basic	11,071	3,237	22,23,621	5,87,494	8,989	1,854	7,548	1,572	
Non-Basic	3,863	1,769	6,79,853	2,78,023	3,151	1,115	1,958	874	
Technical and Industrial	5,027	455	13,29,966	73,619	3,842	351	3,262	287	
Others	18,938	4,755	2,82,605	34,243	3,34,958	34,499	2,48,387	26,629	
<i>Total</i>	47,800	10,967	93,62,601	13,27,978	3,63,403	39,228	2,69,362	30,443	
Grand Total	59,488	2,72,281	4,39,52,170	52,97,306	14,61,407	2,90,984	10,84,037	2,13,125	

Table XV—Distribution of Scholars Going Abroad for Further Studies

[illegible]

Table XV--Distribution of Scholars Going Abroad for Further Studies--(contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
New Zealand	4	..	..	..
Netherland	..	9	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
China	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	..	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	3	4	..	..	..	..
Egypt	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgium	1	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden	1	..	..	3	..	1	..	3	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
Denmark	1	..	1	..	..	..
Philippines	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain
Turkey	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iraq	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indonesia	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malaya	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sudan	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bolivia	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Asia
Total	240	69	372	25	39	44	1,428	4	33	..	324	6	554	76	83	1	23	1

Table XV—Distribution of Scholars Going Abroad for Further Studies—(contd.)

Name of the Country	Commerce		Journalism		Banking & Insurance		Fine Arts		Nursing		Library Science		Other Subjects		Total		Number of Stipendiary Students included in Columns (35) & (36)	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
															(a)	(a)		
U.S.A.	97	4	5	2	2	..	3	..	1	8	4	3	63	14	1,394	130	645	77
U.S.S.R. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	144	..	144	..
Canada	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	82	2	45	2
Japan . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	8	2	6	..
Holland . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	1	..
U.K.	182	4	1	..	..	..	7	..	1	3	5	2	58	8	(b) 1,262	(b) 114	230	15
France . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	3	20	1
Germany (West) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	(c) 497	14	241	6
Switzerland . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	10	8	2	..

(a) Subjects of study of 11 men and 2 Women students not known.

(b) Subjects of study of 4 men and 1 woman students not known.

(c) Subjects of study of 2 men students not known.

Table XV—Distribution of Scholars Going Abroad for further Studies—(concl.)

	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Austria	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	2	2	..
Other European Countries,	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	39	..	35	..
Australia	3	..	22	..	14	..
Poland	1	..	..	..
New Zealand	4	..	..	..
Netherland	3	2	19	3	13	2
China	2	..	4	..	3	..
Italy	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	12	5	9	5
Egypt	3	..	3	..
Belgium	1	..	..	..
Sweden .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	13	2	9	1
Denmark	2	..	4	..	1	..
Philippines .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..
Spain
Turkey	2	..	2	..
Iraq	1	..	..	..
Indonesia	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
Malaya	1	..	1	..
Sudan	1	..	..	..
Belivia	1	..	1	..
West Asia	(d) 1	..	..	..
Total .	282	8	6	2	2	..	14	1	2	11	9	5	151	31	3,580*	287	1,429	109	

(d) Subjects of study of 1 man student not known.

*Subjects of study of 18 men and 3 women students not known.

Table XVI—State Educational Service

Branch		Number of Posts filled up by											
		Total Number of Posts				Direct Recruitment				Promoted Officers			
		Class I	Class II and Others	Unclassified	Total	Class I	Class II and Others	Unclassified	Total	Class I	Class II and Others	Unclassified	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Direction				399	22	16	..	38	89	66	..	155	
	Men	118	104	..	12	1	..	3	3	5	..	8	
	Women	5	7	..	24	17	..	41	92	71	..	163	
	All Persons.	123	111	..	234	18	..	44	94	76	..	163	
Inspection				823	13	151	..	164	79	506	..	585	
	Men	100	723	..	106	17	..	19	18	65	..	83	
	Women	20	86	..	15	168	..	183	97	571	..	668	
	All Persons.	120	809	..	920	168	..	183	97	571	..	668	
Teaching—				5,120	215	2,970	..	3,215	231	981	..	1,212	
	Men	568	4,552	..	606	331	..	343	23	150	..	173	
	Women	37	569	..	257	3,301	..	3,558	254	1,131	..	1,385	
	All Persons.	605	5,121	..	5,726	3,632	..	3,558	254	1,131	..	1,385	
Collegiate				1,010	11	135	..	146	24	1,204	..	1,228	
	Men	45	1,565	..	337	43	..	44	2	265	..	267	
	Women	3	334	..	1,947	178	..	190	26	1,489	..	1,495	
	All persons	48	1,899	..	1,947	178	..	190	26	1,489	..	1,495	
School				232	10	76	..	86	18	96	..	114	
	Men	32	200	..	7	5	..	3	..	2	..	2	
	Women . . . . .	..	7	..	239	81	..	91	18	98	..	116	
	All Persons.	32	207	..	239	81	..	91	18	98	..	116	
Others				8,007	301	3,348	..	3,649	441	2,853	..	3,294	
	Men	863	7,144	..	1,063	17	..	414	46	487	..	533	
	Women	65	1,003	..	9,075	318	..	4,063	487	3,340	..	3,827	
	All Persons.	928	8,147	..	9,075	318	..	4,063	487	3,340	..	3,827	
Total				8,007	301	3,348	..	3,649	441	2,853	..	3,294	
	Men	863	7,144	..	1,063	17	..	414	46	487	..	533	
	Women	65	1,003	..	9,075	318	..	4,063	487	3,340	..	3,827	
	All Persons.	928	8,147	..	9,075	318	..	4,063	487	3,340	..	3,827	

Table XVI—State Educational Service—(concl.)

Branch		Number of Posts filled up by				Number of Posts Vacant or held in abeyance			
		Officiating Arrangements							
		Class I	Class II and Others	Unclasi- fied	Total	Class I	Class II and Others	Unclasi- fied	Total
14		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Direction	Men	5	9	..	14	2	13	..	13
	Women	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
	All persons	5	10	..	15	2	13	..	15
Inspection	Men	1	42	..	43	7	24	..	31
	Women	..	3	..	3	..	1	..	1
	All Persons	1	45	..	46	7	25	..	32
Teaching—									
Collegiate	Men	55	312	..	367	37	289	..	326
	Women	2	71	..	73	..	17	..	17
	All Persons	57	383	..	440	37	306	..	343
School	Men	5	143	..	148	5	83	..	88
	Women	..	16	..	16	..	10	..	10
	All Persons	5	159	..	164	5	93	..	98
Others	Men	2	17	..	19	2	11	..	13
	Women	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All Persons	2	17	..	19	2	11	..	13
Total	Men	68	523	..	591	53	420	..	473
	Women	2	91	..	93	..	28	..	28
	All Persons	70	614	..	684	53	448	..	501

APPENDIX A

State Educational Directorate and Inspectorate

Designation	Number of Posts	Prescribed Minimum Educational Qualifications	Pay Scale	Duties
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs.	
ANDHRA				
MEN'S BRANCH				
Director of Public Instruction and Director of Public Libraries.	1	Not proscribed	1,500—150 ¹ / ₂ —1,800	Head of the Education Department and Commissioner for Government Examination. Also incharge of administration of Public Libraries
Director of Technical Education .	1	Engineering degree with 5 year's practical and 10 year's teaching experience.	1,500—75—1,800	Administration
Deputy Director of Public Instruction (Andhra Area).	3	Trained post graduate with 3 years' administrative and inspection experience of Secondary and Elementary Schools.	500—50 ¹ / ₂ —600—100 ¹ / ₂ —1,000 plus special pay of Rs. 50.	Assists the Director in the discharge of his duties
Deputy Director of Public Instruction (Tolungana area).	1	Trained post-graduate for direct recruitment and trained graduate for recruitment by promotion.	600—30—720—EB—40—1,000 .	Assists the Director of Public Instruction and incharge of Secondary Education
Deputy Director of Technical Education.	1	Not proscribed	600—1,000	Administration

APPENDIX A

State Educational Directorate and Inspectorate—(contd.)

Designation	Number of Posts	Prescribed Minimum Educational Qualifications	Pay Scale	Duties
1	2	3	4	5
Rs.				
ANDHRA—(contd.)				
Mrs's BRANCH—(contd.)				
Regional Deputy Director of Public Instruction (Telangana area).	1	Trained post-graduate for direct recruitment and trained graduate for recruitment by transfer.	600-30-720-EB-40-1,000	Inspection of District Educational Offices
Regional Deputy Director of Public Instruction (Andhra area).	3	Do.	500-50-2-600/100-2-1,000	Incharge of Secondary and Elementary Education, Inspection of Secondary and Training Schools and control of inspecting staff
Assistant Director of Public Instruction (Andhra area).	1	Do.	230-30-2-260-40-2-500	Assist the Director, Incharge of Secondary Education, Boarding Homes, Oriental Schools and C.P. P.F. etc
Assistant Director of Public Instruction (Telangana area).	3	Do.	250-15-370-EB-15-430-20-550	Assist the Director in administration, finance and planning
Assistant Director of Technical Education.	3	Not prescribed	300-600	Administration,
Special Officer for the Administration of the Libraries Act and Audio Visual Education.	1	Graduate trained in Library Science and methods of audio-visual education	230-30-2-260-40-2-500	Assist the Director in Administration of libraries and Audio-visual Education and Social Education

Special Officer for Basic Education	1	Trained post-graduate for direct recruitment and trained graduate for recruitment by transfer.	250-15-370-EB-15-430-20-550.	Assists the Director in organisation of Basic Education.
Basic Education Officer	2	Do.	230-30,2-260-40,2-500	Inspection of all basic training schools and control over basic schools.
Spectator of Games and Sports	1	Graduate with diploma in Physical Education.	250-15-370-EB-15-430-20-550.	Incharge of conducting games and sports.
Chief Inspector of Physical Education (Andhra area).	1	Do.	230-30,2-260-40,2-500	Inspection of Physical education in Schools and supervision of Physical education inspecting staff.
Inspector of Physical Education (Telangana area).	1	Do.	250-15-370-EB-15-430-20-550.	Incharge of Physical Education and inspection of secondary schools.
District Education Officer (Telangana area).	10	Trained Graduate	Do.	Inspection, Administration and enquiries of primary and middle schools (Boys).
District Education Officer (Andhra area).	17	Trained post-graduate for a direct recruit and trained graduate in case of promotee.	230-30,2-260-40,2-500	Inspection of Secondary and Training Schools for boys and control over elementary schools.
Hindi Education Officer	1	Trained graduate	Do.	Assists the Director in all matters relating Hindi-Conduct of Seminars etc.
Joint District Educational Officers	2	Trained post-graduate for direct recruitment and trained graduate for recruitment by transfer.	Do.	Inspection of Secondary School.
Deputy Inspector of Schools (Andhra area)—				
Senior Grade	150	Trained Graduate	(i) 165-5-205-10-245 (Grade I) (ii) 85-5-125-10-175 (Grade II)	Inspection of Elementary Schools.

APPENDIX A

State Educational Directorate and Inspectorate—(contd.)

Designation	Number of posts	Prescribed Minimum Educational Qualifications	Pay Scale	Duties
1	2	3	4	5
Rs.				
ANDHRA—(contd.)				
MEN'S BRANCH—(contd.)				
Junior Grade	133	Trained graduate for a direct recruitment and secondary grade teachers' certificate in case of promotees.	65-4-105-5-125	Inspection of Elementary Schools
Propaganda Deputy Inspector	2	Trained graduate	(i) 165-5-205-10-245 (Grade I). (ii) 85-5-125-10-175 (Grade II).	Incharge of adult education and inspection of adult literacy centres
Deputy Inspector of Schools (Telangana area).	120	Do.	(i) 154-275 (ii) 130-190 (iii) 81-130	Inspection of elementary schools
WOMEN'S BRANCH				
Assistant Deputy Director of Public Instruction.	1	Trained graduate.	250-250-15-370-EB-15-430-20-550.	Assists the Director in administration and inspection of girls' secondary schools
Inspectress of Physical Education	1	Graduate with diploma in physical education.	250-15-370-FB-15-430-20-550	Incharge of physical education and inspection of girls' secondary schools
Inspectress of Girls' Schools	2	Trained post-graduate for direct recruitment and trained graduate for recruitment by promotion.	230-30-2-260-40-2-500	Inspection of secondary and training schools for girls

ASSAM

MEN'S BRANCH

Director of Public Instruction	1		1,000-50-1,500	Incharge of Education Department and Educational Adviser to the government
Additional Director of Public Instruction	1			Assists Director in all matters
Deputy Director of Public Instruction (Technical)	1		800-50-1,150	Assists Director in the matter of technical education
Assistant Director of Public Instruction—		Post-graduate degree		
(i) General	1			Assists Director in all matters
(ii) Arts	1		350-25-450-30-480-EB-30-660-35-800 plus special pay Rs. 200	Assists Director in the matter of Tribal Education
(iii) N.C.C.	1			Assists Director in the matter of N.C.C. Education
(iv) Basic Education	1			Assists Director in the matter of Basic Education
Special Officer (Planning)	1	Do.	350-25-450-30-480-EB-30-660-36-800 plus special pay Rs. 150	Assists the Director in planning educational development schemes
Inspector of Schools	4	Do.	Do.	Inspection and supervision of primary and secondary education
Special Officer (Social Education)	1	Graduate with diploma in Social Education.	250-25-400-EB-25-450-30-600-EB-30-750 plus special pay Rs. 200.	Inspection, supervision and organisation of Social Education
Special Officer (Basic Education)	1	Graduate with diploma in Basic Education.	1h.	Inspection, supervision and organisation of Basic Education

APPENDIX A

State Educational and Directorate Inspectorate -(contd.)

Designation	Number of posts	Prescribed Minimum Educational Qualifications	Pay Scale	Duties
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs.	
ASSAM -(contd.)				
MEN'S BRANCH -(contd.)				
Assistant Inspector of Schools—				
(a) General	3			Assists Inspector in all matters
(b) For Plains Tribal Education	2			Assists Inspector in matters of education in Plain Tribal areas
(c) For Hills	1	Graduate	200-20-300-EB-20-400-EB-25-600	Assists Inspector in matter of education in hill areas
(d) For Sanskrit Education	1			Assists Inspector in Connection with Sanskrit Education
(e) For Muslim Education	1			Assists Inspector in connection with Muslim Education
Deputy Inspector of Schools	22	Do.	200-20-300-25-400-EB-25-500.	Inspection of Primary and Middle Schools (both Basic and Non-Basic) and Social Education Centres
Additional Deputy Inspector of Schools.	6	Do.	Do.	Assists Deputy Inspector in all matters

Inspector of Physical Education	4	Graduate with diploma in Physical Education	125-71-155-9-245-EB-10 275.	Inspection and organisation of works of Physical Education
Sub-Inspector of Schools	87	Graduate	Do.	Assists Deputy Inspector of Schools and Inspection of Primary Schools
Assistant Sub-Inspector of Schools	84	Trained Matric	75-3-105-EB-4-125	Assists sub-Inspector in all matters

WOMEN'S BRANCH

Asstt. Inspectress of Schools—				
(i) General	1	} Graduate	200-20-300-25-400-EB- 25-500.	Assists Inspector in respect of female education
(ii) For Hills	1			Assists Inspector in respect of female education in Hill areas
Inspectress of Physical Training	2	Graduate with diploma in Physical Education	125-275	Inspection and Organisation of Physical Education for girls

BIHAR

MEN'S BRANCH

Director of Public Instruction	1	An eminent educationist with experience and administrative ability of Higher order	1,300-100-2,000	Controls Education Department and is immediately responsible to government
Joint Director (Training)	1	Do.	350-25-650-EB-35-1,000 plus Rs 150 as special pay	To control, organise and administer all training institutions
Deputy Director of Education	7	Do.	Do.	Assists the Director in the discharge of his duties
Inspector of Schools	4	Trained graduate with experience and administrative ability	350-25-650-EB-35-1,000	Inspection of all institutions (other than colleges) and specially of High and Senior Training Schools

APPENDIX A

State Educational Directorate and Inspectorate—(contd.)

Designation	Number of Posts	Prescribed Minimum Educational Qualifications	Pay Scale	Duties
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs.	

BIHAR—(contd.)

MEN'S BRANCH—(contd.)

District Inspector of Schools	17	Trained Graduate	} 200-20-240-25-320-EB- 25-670-EB-20-750	Inspection of all kinds of schools including basic schools and social education centres. Supervision of basic schools and social education centres
Superintendent of Basic and Social Education	4	Basic trained graduate		
Assistant Director of Education (Sanskrit)	1	A distinguished Sanskrit scholar having good knowledge of English and administrative ability	Do.	Inspection of Sanskrit Colleges, Tols, and Vidyalyayas. Adviser to the Director relating Sanskrit Education
Assistant Director of Education (Islamic)	1	Alim or Fazil and graduate with Arabic as special subject	Do.	Inspection of Madrasas. Assists the Director in respect of Islamic and Arabic Education
Assistant Director of Education (Planning)	1	Trained graduate	Do.	Assists the Director for Planning of educational development schemes
Assistant Director of Education (Basic)	1	Basic trained graduate	Do.	Assists the Director in respect of Basic Education

Assistant Director of Education (Primary)	1	Trained graduate	Do.	Assists the Director in planning of Primary Education
Inspector of Students' Residence	1	Do.	Do.	Supervises, inspects and controls the approved hostels in Patna and Bankipur
Sub-Divisional Education Officer	37	Do.	Do.	Inspection of High, Middle and J. T. Schools and supervision of subordinate office
Deputy Inspector of Schools	58	Do.	150-10-230-46 1-350	Inspection of Middle, Primary Schools and Social Education Centres in the sub-division
Deputy Superintendent of Physical Education	16	Trained graduate in Physical Education	Do.	Supervision and organisation of Physical Education in Schools
Assistant Superintendent of Sansk- rit Education	1	Post-graduate degree in Sanskrit	Do.	Inspection and supervision of Sansk- rit institutions
Deputy Superintendent of Educa- tion—				
(i) Headquarter	1	Trained Graduate	Do.	Assists Director in Post War Plan- ning
(ii) Basic	22	Basic Trained graduate	Do.	Inspection of Senior and Junior Basic Schools
(iii) Hindi Prachar Scheme	2	Trained graduate	Do.	Inspection and supervision of Hindi training centres
Junior Planning Officer	2	Do.	Do.	Assists the Director in the imple- mentation of development schemes of Five Year Plan
Crafts Inspector	1	Specialist in Basic Crafts of spin- ning etc.	Do.	Inspection of crafts work in all Basic Schools
Assistant Inspector of Basic Schools	2	Basic trained graduate	Do.	Inspection and supervision of Basic Schools

APPENDIX A

State Educational Directorate and Inspectorate—(contd.)

Designation	Number of Posts	Prescribed Minimum Educational Qualifications	Pay Scale	Duties
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs.	
BIHAR—(concl'd.)				
MEN'S BRANCH—(concl'd.)				
Sub-Inspector of Schools . . .	666	Trained graduate . . .	100-5-130 -EB-8-190	Inspection of Primary Schools, Libraries and Social Education Centres
Special Inspecting Officer for Tharu- hat area	1	Matric	75-4-95-EB-5-120-5- 130-150	Inspection of the Education of Tharu- hat pupils
WOMEN'S BRANCH				
Deputy Directress of Education . .	1	Trained graduate	350-25-650-EB-35-1,000 plus special pay of Rs. 150	Inspection of girls' High Schools and adviser to the Director in respect of female education
Inspectress of Schools . . .	1	Do.	350-25-650-EB-35-1,000	Inspection, supervision, administra- tion and organisation of female education
District Inspectress of Schools . .	9	Do.	200-20-220-25-320-EB- 25-670-EB-20-750	Inspection of girls' High and Mid- dle Schools and special classes of needle work for females
Deputy Inspectress of Schools . .	25	Do.	150-10-230-EB-15-350	Inspection of Middle and Primary Schools for girls

BOMBAY

MEN'S BRANCH

Director of Education . . .	1	Post graduate degree with sufficient administrative experience	2,000-100-2,100-200-2,300	Incharge of the Education Department and adviser to the Government in educational matters
Director of Technical Education . .	1	High academic qualification in Technical Education	1,300-50-1,600 . . .	Incharge of the Department of Technical Education
Joint Director of Education . . .	1	Do.	Do.	Assists the Director in respect of administration, policy etc.
Deputy Director of Education . .	7	Post-graduate degree with sufficient administrative experience	350-30-650-EB-45-1,100 plus special pay of Rs. 150	Assists the Director in the discharge of his duties
Regional Deputy Director of Education	3	Do.	Do.	Administrative head of the region
Assistant Director of Training . .	1	Graduate in Engineering . . .	350-30-650-EB-45-1,100	Inspection and control of Industrial Training Institutions and Planning of craftsmen Training Scheme
Officer on Special Duty . . .	1	Do.	Do.	Assists the Director of Technical Education
Officer on Special Duty (Planning)	1	Do.	400-25-600-50-700 . . .	Assists the Director in Planning Technical Education
District Educational Inspector . .	20	High academic qualifications with sufficient administrative experience and preferably a teaching experience	350-30-650-EB-45-1,100	Inspection of Secondary and Special Schools for boys and Primary Training Institutions for Men and supervision of Primary education in general
Divisional Superintendent of Education	4	Do.	Do.	Do.
District Education Inspector . .	4	Do.	220-15-400-EB-20-500-EB-25-650 plus special pay of Rs. 50/40	Do.
Special Officer (Educational) (Kutch).	1	Do.	Do.	Do.

APPENDIX A

State Educational Directorate and Inspectorate—(contd.)

Designation	Number of Posts	Prescribed Minimum Educational Qualifications	Pay Scale	Duties
1	2	3	4	5
BOMBAY—(contd.)				
MEN'S BRANCH—(contd.)				
District Inspector of Schools	18	High academic qualifications with sufficient experience and preferably a teaching experience	220-15-400-EB-20-500- EB-25-650	Inspection of Secondary and Special Schools for boys and Primary Training Institutions for Men and supervision of Primary education in general
Inspectors—				
(a) For Technical Education	3	Graduate in Engineering	350-30-650-EB-45-1,100	Inspection of Technical and Industrial education
(b) For Drawing and Craft work	1	High proficiency certificate Diploma in Drawing with administrative experience	Do.	Inspection of all Secondary education so far as teaching of Drawing and Craft work is concerned
(c) For Visual Education	1	High academic qualifications with a certificate of training in Visual Education	Do.	Incharge of Visual Education in all institutions
(d) For Physical Education	1	Trained Post-graduate degree with diploma in Physical Education	220-15-400-EB-20-500- EB-25-650	Inspection of Physical Education in all institutions
Deputy Educational Inspector	21	Trained graduate with 5 years administrative or inspecting experience	Do.	Inspection of Primary, Middle and Secondary Schools for boys

Deputy Inspector of Technical Education	2	Graduate in Engineering	Do.	Assists Inspector in inspecting technical education
Assistant Educational Inspector	3	Trained graduate with sufficient inspecting experience	Do.	Assists the inspector in inspection of Secondary and Special Schools for boys and training institutions for men
Assistant Inspector—				
(i) For Training	3	Graduate in Engineering with 3 years teaching experience and ability in organisation and administration	Do.	Inspection of Industrial and Training Institutions/Centres
(ii) For Drawing and Craft Work	2	Matric with Art Master's Certificate	Do.	Assists the inspector in inspection of drawing and craft work
(iii) For Commercial Schools	1	Commerce graduate	Do.	Assists Chief Inspector of Commerce Schools in inspection work
Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector	806	(i) Trained graduate (ii) Trained Primary teacher	73-5-130-6-160-8-200 70-5-140	Inspection and supervision of Primary and Basic Schools
Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector for Physical Education	39	Trained graduate with diploma in Physical Education	70-5-130-EB-6-160-8-200	Inspection and supervision of Physical Education in Primary and Secondary Schools

WOMEN'S BRANCH

Inspectress of Girls' Schools	3	Trained post-graduate with sufficient administrative experience and preferably a teaching degree	350-30-650-EB-45-1,100	Inspection of Secondary and Special Schools for girls and training institutions for women
District Inspectress of Schools	3	Do.	220-15-400-EB-20-500 EB-25-650	Inspection of Secondary and Special Schools for girls and primary training institutions and supervision of primary education in general
Assistant Inspectress of Girls' Schools	2	Trained graduate with sufficient teaching experience	Do.	Assists the Inspectress of Girls' Schools in the inspection work
Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectress	74	(i) Trained graduate (ii) Trained Primary teacher	(i) 70-5-130-EB-6-160-8-200 (ii) 70-5-120-EB-5-140	Inspection of Primary and Secondary Schools for girls

APPENDIX A

State Educational Directorate and Inspectorate—(contd.)

Designation	Number of Posts	Prescribed Minimum Educational Qualifications	Pay Scale	Duties
1	2	3	4	5
Ra.				
JAMMU & KASHMIR				
MEN'S BRANCH				
Director of Education . . .	1	Post-graduate degree . . .	1,200—60—1,500 . . .	(i) Over all control and administration of Education Department and adviser to the Government on educational matters (ii) Office work (iii) Inspection of Colleges, High and Higher Secondary Schools
Deputy Director of Education . .	1	Do.	500—25—700/40—800 . . .	Assists the Director in the discharge of his duties
Provincial Deputy Director of Schools (Boys)	2	Post-graduate degree with foreign training in education	Do.	Besides office work Inspection of High and Higher Secondary Schools in the Province
Director of Physical Education	1	Post-graduate/Graduate degree with diploma in Physical Education	200—15—350 . . .	Organisation of Physical Education in Institutions
Tehsil Education Officers . . .	29	Trained graduate . . .	Do.	Inspection and administration of Primary and Middle Schools

WOMEN'S BRANCH

Officer on Special Duty . . .	1	Trained graduate with diploma in education (London)	420—25—600	Assists the Director of Education
Chief Inspectress of Education . .	1	Trained graduate	400—25—600	Over all control of female education and inspection of girls' schools
Inspectress of Schools . . .	4	Do.	200—15—350	Assists the Chief Inspectress

KERALA

MEN'S BRANCH

Director of Public Instruction—				
(a) For Collegiate Education . .	1	Graduate	700—900	Direction of Collegiate Education
(b) For Secondary Education . .	1	Do.	Do.	Direction of Secondary Education
(c) For Text Books and Examination	1	Do.	Do.	Direction for prescription, printing and sales of Text Books and conducting of examination
Additional Director of Public Instruction	1	Do.	Do.	Direction of Primary Education
Deputy Director of Social Education	1	Graduate with training in Social Education	450—30—600	Direction of Social Education
Assistant Director of Finance . .	1	Graduate with department tests	Do.	Assists the Director in financial matters
Basic Education Officer . . .	1	Graduate with training in Basic Education	300—25—500	Incharge of Basic Education
Hindi Education Officer . . .	1	Graduate with knowledge in Hindi	Do.	Incharge of Hindi Education

APPENDIX A

State Educational Directorate and Inspectorate—(contd.)

Designation	Number of Posts	Prescribed Minimum Educational Qualifications	Pay Scale Rs.	Duties
1	2	3	4	5

KERALA—(contd.)

MEN'S BRANCH—(contd.)

District Educational Officer	17	Trained graduate	250—20—350—25—400	Control and Inspection of Secondary Schools
District Social Education Officer	5	Graduate with training in Social Education	Do.	Inspection and supervision of Social Education work
Assistant Educational Officer	119	Trained graduate	150—10—250	Inspection of Middle and Primary Schools
Muslim Education Officer . . .	1	Trained graduate with Arabic . .	Do.	Assists the Director in connection with Muslim education

MADHYA PRADESH

MEN'S BRANCH

Director of Public Instruction . .	1	Trained Post-graduate	1,250—50—1,500	Head of the Education Department Chief controlling officer of all non-collegiate education and training colleges and ex-officio chairman of the Secondary Education Boards in the State
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Joint Director of Public Instruction	1	Degree in Engineering/Technology with teaching/administrative experience	1,000-50-1,250	Direction and administration of all technical and vocational institutions in the State
Deputy Director of Public Instruction	3	Trained post-graduate or Honourary degree	500-30-800	Assists the Director in Secondary and Social Education and integration in the department
Deputy Director of Public Instruction	1	Do	350-350-25-500-500-EB-25-700-700-EB-30-850	Assists the Director in respect of Primary and Basic Education
Deputy Director of Education (Regional)	3	Trained graduate	500-30-800	To inspect, control and administer Secondary and Primary Schools and Libraries etc. in the region
Assistant Director of Public Instruction	4	Do	(i) One in the grade of 350-350-25-500-EB-25-700-700-EB-30-850 (ii) Two in the grade of 300-20-500 (iii) One in the grade of 225-225-15-400	Assists the Director in Vindhya Pradesh Region Assists the Director and Deputy Director in administration of Secondary Education and assembly education Assists the Director and Deputy Director in the matter of Basic Education
Divisional Superintendent of Education	4	Do	350-350-25-500-500-EB-25-700-700-EB-30-850	To inspect, control and administer Secondary and Primary Schools and Libraries etc. in the regions
Officer on Special Duty (Planning)	1	Do	Do	Assists the Director in the matter of planning and implementation, N.C.C., A.C.C. and physical education work
Officer on Special Duty (General)	1	Do	Do	Assists the Director in general matters
Officer on Special Duty (Planning)	1	Do	200-20-400	Assists the officer on Special Duty (Planning)

APPENDIX A

State Educational Directorate and Inspectorate—(contd.)

Designation	Number of Posts	Prescribed Minimum Educational Qualifications	Pay Scale	Duties
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs	

MADHYA PRADESH—(contd.)

MEN'S BRANCH—(contd.)

Inspector of Technical Education	1	Graduate in Engg., with 5 year's practical experience	350—350—25—500—500—EB—25 —700—700—EB—30—850	Assists the Joint Director in the administration of technical education
Senior Medical Inspector (M.B.)	1	M.B.B.S.	225—225—250—15—400	Examines the health of students
Junior Medical Inspector (M.B.) .	1	Do.	150—10—350	Do.
Inspector of Vocational Guidance .	1	Not proscribed	200—10—350	Inspection of Vocational centres
District Inspector of Schools (M.B.)	16	Trained Graduate	250—20—550	To inspect, administer and control the primary and middle schools and libraries
District Inspector of Schools (other region)	28	Do.	225—225—250—15—400	Do.
Community Centre Organiser .	1	Trained Graduate/Matric Trained	Do.	To inspect, administer and control the community centres in Jabalpur district and integration of library schemes

Deputy Inspector of Schools	13	Trained (Graduate)	250-10-350	Assists the District Inspector in primary and social education and libraries in the district
Social Education Officer (V.P.)	4	Graduate	225-225-250-15-400	Incharge and organiser of Adult Education
Superintendent Audio Visual Education	1	Graduate in Science with diploma in Audio Visual Education	250-600	Direction and administration of Audio Visual Education
Assistant District Inspector of Schools (Gazetted M.B.)	103	Trained (Graduate)/Matric Trained	150-10-250	Inspection of Primary Schools
Assistant District Inspector of Schools	191	Do.	100-5-200	Do.
Games Inspector	1	Not proscribed	200-10-300	Direction and guidance in respect of sports and games

Women's Branch

Inspectress of Schools	2	Trained (Graduate)	350-350-25-500-500-EB-25-700-700-EB-30-850	Inspection, administration and control of Secondary and Primary Education
Inspectress of Girls' Schools	5	Do.	250-20-550	Do.
District Inspectress of Schools	5	Do.	225-225-250-15-400	Inspection, administration and control of Primary and Middle Schools and libraries in the district
Assistant District Inspectress of Schools	17	Matric Trained/Trained Graduate	125-150-250	Inspection of Primary Schools
Assistant District Inspectress of Schools (M.B.)	7	Do.	150-10-300	Do.

APPENDIX A

State Educational Directorate and Inspectorate—(contd).

Designation	Number of Posts	Prescribed Minimum Educational Qualifications	Pay Scale	Duties
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs.	
MADRAS				
MEN'S BRANCH				
Director of Public Instruction	1	Trained Post-graduate with administrative experience	1,500—1,500-2—1,800	In-charge of the Education Department, Commissioner for Government Examination and Director of Public Libraries
Deputy Director of Public Instruction	3	Trained Post-graduate with administrative or teaching experience	600—100 2—1,000 plus special pay of Rs. 50	Assists Director in the Administration of the Department
Additional Deputy Director of Public Instruction	1 (Not filled)	Do.	600—100 2—1,000	Do.
Divisional Inspector of Schools	2	Trained Post-graduate with administrative or teaching experience	Do.	Control and Supervision of Inspecting staff
Special Officer for Libraries and Adult Education	1	Trained Post-graduate for direct recruitment and trained graduate for a promotee	230—30 2—260—40 2—500—50/2—700	Assists Director in respect of Social Education and Public Libraries

District Educational Officer	24	Trained Post-graduate with 12 years teaching experience for direct recruit and trained graduate for promotees	230—30 2—260—40 2—500—50 2—700 Revised Scales: I (Grade I) 300—40 2—500—50 2—800 II (Grade II) 230—30 2—260—40 2—500	Inspection of Secondary, Special and Training Schools and control of Elementary Schools in the district
Technical Education Officer	1	Graduate in engineering with 4 years practical experience and teaching experience for not less than one year	230—30 2—260—40 2—500—50 2—700	Assists the Director in respect of Technical Education
Chief Inspector of Physical Education	1	Graduate with a diploma of the Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education, Saidapet	Do.	Inspection of Physical educational activities in Schools and supervision of the work of Regional Physical Inspectors, Adviser to the Govt. in boys physical educational matters
Inspector of Anglo-Indian Schools	1	Trained Post-Graduate for direct recruit and trained graduate for a promotee	Do.	Inspection of Anglo Indian Schools
Special Officer for Audio Visual Education	1	Ad hoc rules not yet prescribed	230—30 2—260—40 2—340	Assists the Director in respect of Audio Visual Education.
Regional Physical Inspector	5	Graduate with diploma in Physical Education	200—10—250 (Grade II) 100—5—140—10—190 (Grade II)	Inspection of Secondary and Training Schools in respect of Physical Education for boys
Deputy Inspector of Schools—				
(a) Senior Grade	160	Trained Graduate	(i) 165—5—205—10—245 (Grade I) (ii) 85—5—125—10—175 (Grade II) plus a personal pay equal to the difference between the grade pay and Rs. 100 where it is less than 100	Inspection of Elementary and Basic Schools
(b) Junior Grade	115	Trained graduate for Direct recruitment and Secondary grade Training certificate in case of a promotee	65—5—105—5—125	Inspection of Elementary and Basic Schools

APPENDIX A

State Educational Directorate and Inspectorate—(contd.)

Designation	Number of Posts	Prescribed Minimum Educational Qualifications	Pay Scale	Duties	
1	2	3	4	5	
			Rs.		
MADRAS—(contd.)					
WOMEN'S BRANCH					
Inspectresses of Girl's schools	4	Trained Post-graduate for a direct recruit and trained graduate in case of promotee	230—30½—260—40½—500½—700 Revised Scales:— Grade I 300—800 Grade II 230—500	Inspection of Secondary and Training Schools for Women	172
Women specialist in Physical Education	1	Graduate with diploma in Physical Education	230—30½—260—40½—500—50½—700	Inspection of Physical Education in institutions for Women and Adviser to the Government on Physical Educational matters	

MYSORE

MEN'S BRANCH

Director of Public Instruction and Director of Technical Education	1	Graduate	1,200—100—1,500	Direction and Administration of the Education Department	
Joint Director of Technical Education	1	Degree in Technical Education	1,000—50—1,200	Direction and Administration of Technical Education	
Senior Deputy Director of Public Instruction	1	Graduate	800—40—1,000—50—1,200	Assists the Director	

Deputy Director of Public Instruction—

Head-Quarters	1	Do.	550—30—700—40—860	Do.	
Divisional	5	Do.	Do.		Administration of all grades of Schools in the respective Divisions and Inspection of High Schools and Training Institutions
Secretary, Regional Social Education	1	Graduate with training in Social Education	200—20—400		Inspection and Administration of Social Education in Bombay Karnataka
Distt. Social Education Organiser .	4	Do.	200—350		Inspection and Administration of Social Education
District Education Officer . . .	11	Graduate	300—25—550—30—700		Administration of Middle and Primary Schools and Inspection of Middle Schools
District Education Officer . . .	1	Do.	200—20—400		General Administration of Primary Education and Inspection of High Schools
Special Officer, Audio-visual Education	1	Do.	Do.		Inspection of Audio Visual Education work in High Schools
Chief Inspector of Commercial Schools	1	Do.	300—25—550—30—700		Inspection of Commercial Schools and conduct of commercial examination Board
Chief Medical Inspector of Schools	1	Medical graduate with foreign qualification	500—800		Medical Inspection of School children in all grades
Medical Inspector of Schools . .	1	Do.	250—400		Do.
Medical Inspector of Schools . .	1	Degree or Diploma of Medicine .	100—5—140—8—180—10—220 .		Medical Inspection of School children in Schools
Educational Inspector (Bombay and Karnataka)	4	Graduate	300—25—550—30—700		Administration and Inspection of Middle Schools in the Districts
Inspector of Schools	3	Do.	250—15—430—20—550		General Administration of Primary Education and Inspection of High Schools

APPENDIX A

State Educational Directorate and Inspectorate—(contd.)

Designation	Number of Posts	Prescribed Minimum Educational Qualifications	Pay Scale	Duties
1	2	3	4	5
			Ra.	
MYSORE—(contd.)				
Men's BRANCH—(contd.)				
Deputy Educational Inspector	4	Graduate	200—20—400	Assists the Educational Inspector and Inspection of Primary Education
Assistant Inspector of Drawing and Crafts	1	Trained Graduate with Diploma in Education and Crafts	Do.	Inspection and Administration of Primary Schools and Inspection of Craft classes Schools
Craft Organiser	1	Trained Graduate with diploma in Basic Education	150—10—250	Administration and Inspection of Primary Schools and craft classes in Schools
Agricultural Inspector	1	L. Agriculture or degree in Agriculture.	100—8—140—10—250	Inspects Agricultural classes in Middle Schools
Inspector of Sanskrit	1	Graduate	75—5—90—6—150—10—200	Inspection of Sanskrit Schools (Elementary grade)
Assistant Deputy Inspector of Physical Education.	4	Graduate with diploma in Physical Education.	75—5—130—EB—6—160—8—200	Inspection of Physical Education in Primary Schools
Inspector of Schools Ex-Mysore for Kanads and Urdu	122	Graduate	75—5—90—6—150—10—200	Administration and Inspection of Middle and Primary Schools

Sub-Divisional Inspector of Schools	3	Do.	Do.	Inspection of Primary Schools.
Deputy Inspector of Schools	38	Do.	Do.	Do.
Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector	152	Do.	150-10-250	Do.
Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector	3	Do.	75-5-90-6-150-10-200 .	Do.
Superintendent	1	Technically qualified	150-10-250	Supervision and Inspection of Practical Classes in Middle Schools
Administrative Officer of Municipal School Boards	5	Graduate	75-5-90-6-150-10-200 .	Inspection and Administration of Primary Schools

WOMEN'S BRANCH

District Educational Officer . .	1	Graduate	300-25-550-30-700 . .	Administration of Middle & Primary Schools and Inspection of Primary Schools
Chief Social Organiser	1	Graduate with Training in Social Education	220-650	Inspection and Administration of Social Education
District Social Educational Organiser	1	Trained graduate in Sociology	230-500	Do. Social Education
Assistant Deputy Inspector of Physical Education	2	Graduate with diploma in Physical Education	75-5-130-EB-6-160-8-200.	Inspection of Physical Education classes in Primary Schools

ORISSA

MEN'S BRANCH

Director of Public Instruction .	1	Trained Post-graduate with foreign degree or diploma	1300-100-1800	Controls Education Department and is immediately responsible to Government and President of the Board of Secondary Education
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APPENDIX A

State Educational Directorate and Inspectorate—(contd.)

Designation	Number of Posts	Prescribed Minimum Educational Qualifications	Pay Scale	Duties
1	2	3	4	5

Ra.

ORISSA—(contd.)

MEX'S BRANCH—(contd.)

Special Officer for Secondary Education	1	Not prescribed	1000—50—1250	Assists the D.P.I. in the matters relating to Secondary Education
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Deputy Director of Public Instruction (Planning)	1	Do.	300—20—320—25—420—30—570—EB—30—690—30—780—EB—40—860 plus special pay of 20 % of the grade pay subject to a maximum of Ra. 150 and subject to further condition that pay plus special pay should not exceed the maximum of Ra. 860	Assists the Director in matters relating to planning and development
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Deputy Director of Instruction (Primary and Basic)	1	Do.	Do.	Assists the Director in respect of Primary and Basic Education
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Deputy Director of Instruction (General)	1	Do.	Do.	Assists the Director in respect of general matters
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Adult (Social) Education Officer	1	Do.	300-860	Assists the Director in development scheme of Social Education and supervision of the work of district Social Education Organisers
District Social Education Organiser	8	Trained graduate in Psychology or Sociology	200-15-260-25-435-EB-25-610-EB-30-700	Incharge of Social Education in the Districts
Organiser of Basic Education	1	Not prescribed	Do.	Assists the Director in connection with Basic Education and inspection of Basic Schools
Inspector of Schools	4	Graduate with degree or Post-graduate diploma in Education and having administrative and teaching experience	300-20-320-25-420-30-570-EB-30-690-30-780-EB-40-860	Incharge of all school educational institutions and supervision of subordinate inspecting staff
District Inspector of Schools	13	Trained graduate with Teaching and Inspecting experience for direct recruitment and 15 years' Teaching and Inspecting Experience in case of promotee	200-15-260-25-435-EB-25-610-EB-30-700	Inspection of Middle and Elementary Schools and supervision of the subordinate inspecting staff
Assistant Inspector of Schools	4	Trained post-graduate/graduate with Teaching and administrative experience	Do.	Assists the Circle Inspectors of Schools
Superintendent of Sanskrit Studies	1	Acharya title or B.L.O.L. degree with administrative experience	Do.	Inspection of Sanskrit tols and schools and aided Sanskrit Colleges
Chief Inspector of Physical Education	1	Not prescribed	Do.	Assists the Director and Organiser Physical Education in High and Middle Schools for boys
Inspector of Physical Education	3	Trained Post-graduate/graduate in Physical Education	120-5-155-EB-5-100-10-220-EB-10/2-250	Organisation of Physical Education in Secondary Schools for boys
Deputy Inspector of Schools	26	Trained post-graduate/graduate .	Do.	Inspection of Elementary Training Schools and Middle Schools and supervision of subordinate staff

APPENDIX A

State Educational Directorate and Inspectorate—(contd.)

Designation	Number of Posts	Prescribed Minimum Educational Qualifications	Pay Scale	Duties
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs.	
ORISSA—(contd.)				
MEN'S BRANCH—(contd.)				
Assistant Superintendent of Sanskrit Studies	1	Post-graduate/graduate with knowledge of Sanskrit	120-5-155-EB-5-160-10-220-EB-10/2-250	Inspection of Sanskrit tols and Primary Sanskrit Schools
Assistant Organiser of Basic Education	1	Trained graduate with training in Basic Education	Do.	Assists the Organiser in the spread of Basic Education
Special Inspecting Officer for Mohamdan Education	1	Trained Graduate	Do.	Inspection of madrasahs, Urdu Primary Schools and Persian classes in Secondary Schools
Sub-Inspector of Schools . . .	30	Do.	Do.	Inspection of Primary and Indigenous schools
Social Education Organiser (Adult Education)	3	Do.	Do.	Responsible for the spread of Adult Education
Sub-Inspector of Schools . . .	45	Intermediate Trained . . .	70-2-80-4-100—with 20% of the graded pay	Inspection of Primary and Indigenous schools
Sub-Inspector of Schools . . .	151	Matriculate Trained . . .	50-2-70-EB-2-90 with 20% of the graded pay, starting pay at 60	Do.
Sub-Inspector of Schools . . .	70	Elementary Trained . . .	40-1-50-2-60	Do.
Inspecting Maulvi	1	Fazil or Alim	50-2-70	Inspection of Urdu primary

WOMEN'S BRANCH

Inspectress of Schools	1	Trained Post-graduate/graduate with administrative or teaching experience	300-20-320-25-420-30-570 -EB-30-690-30-780-EB -40-860	Inspection of girls' institutions Adviser to the Director for girls education
District Inspectress of Schools	3	Trained graduate with teaching and inspecting experience for direct recruit and 15 years' teaching experience in case of promotee	200-15-260-25-435-EB-25 -610-EB-30-700	Incharge of the girls' schools upto middle stage
Inspectress of Physical Education	1	Graduate with training in Physical Education	Do.	Assists the Director and organise Physical Education in Middle and Hig's Schools

PUNJAB

MEN'S BRANCH

Director of Public Instruction	1	Post-graduate with administrative experience	1,800-100-2,000 . . .	Incharge of the education department in the state
Joint Director of Public Instruction	1	Do.	1,250-50-1,500 . . .	Assists the Director in the discharge of his duties
Deputy Director of Public Instruction	3	Do.	350-40-750-EB-40-950-EB-50-1,200	Assists the Director in— (i) Inspection of collegiate education (ii) Inspection of school education and (iii) Planning schemes
Assistant Director of Public Instruction	5	Do.	Do.	(i) Inspection of training institutions (ii) Organisation of N.C.C. training (iii) Organisation of Social Education (iv) Organisation of School Education (v) Nationalization of books

APPENDIX A

State Educational Directorate and Inspectorate—(contd.)

Designation	Num- ber of Posts	Prescribed Minimum Educational Qualifications	Pay Scale	Duties
1	2	3	4	5
Rs.				
PUNJAB—(contd.)				
MEN'S BRANCH—(contd.)				
Divisional Inspector of Schools	2	Post-graduate degree with administrative experience	350—40—750—EB—40—950— EB—50—1,200	Inspection of High and Anglo-vernacular Middle Schools
Divisional Inspector of Schools	2	Do.	250—25—550—EB—25—750	Do.
Deputy Divisional Inspector of schools	8	Do.	Do.	Assists the Divisional Inspector of Schools
Deputy Divisional Inspector of Schools	1	Do.	Do.	Responsible for all work connected with rural science
District Inspector of Schools	17	Trained Graduate	Do.	Inspection of Primary and Vernacular Middle Schools
Assistant District Inspector of Schools	125	Trained Graduate (Those in charge of Physical Education should have diploma in Physical Education)	(i) 250—10—350 (ii) 110—8—190—EB—10—250	Inspection of Primary Schools
WOMEN'S BRANCH				
Deputy Directress of Public Instruction.	1	Post-graduate degree with administrative experience	900—40—1,100	Assists and advises the Director on girls' education
Divisional Inspectress of Schools	2	Do.	400—25—625—EB—650—25—850	Inspection of all schools for girls

Divisional Inspectress of Schools	2	Post-graduate degree with administrative experience	260-20-500-EB-30-650	Do.
Deputy Divisional Inspectress of Schools	1	Do.	Do.	Assists the Inspectress of Schools
District Inspectress of Schools	1	Trained Graduate	Do.	Inspection of Primary and Middle Schools
Assistant Inspectress of Schools for Domestic Science	2	Diploma in Domestic Science	Do.	Incharge of Domestic Science Education
District Inspectress of Schools	11	Trained Graduate	250-10-300	Inspection of Primary and Middle Schools
Assistant Inspectress of Physical Education	1	Trained Graduate with Diploma in Physical Education	Do.	Inspection of Physical Education in girls' school;
Assistant District Inspectress of Schools	15	Trained Graduate	110-8-190-EB-10-250	Supervision and inspection of Primary Schools for girls

RAJASTHAN

Men's Branch

Director of Education	1	Post-graduate/Trained graduate	1,000-50-1,500	Direction, administration and control of the Education Department
Joint Director of Education (Planning)	1	Do.	850-50-1,100	Assists the Director in planning and execution of education development schemes
Deputy Director of Basic Education	1	Post-graduate/Trained graduate with 5 years' administrative experience	500-30-740-EB-30-800-50-900 plus special pay of Rs. 100	Assists the Director in matter of Basic Education
Additional Director of Education	1	Post graduate/Trained graduate	500-25-700 plus special pay of Rs. 100	Direction and general supervision of Education
Physical Education Adviser	1	Post graduate/Trained graduate with 5 years' administrative experience	Do.	Assists the Director in matter of Physical Education

APPENDIX A

State Educational Directorate and Inspectorate—(contd.)

Designation	Number of Posts	Prescribed Minimum Educational Qualifications	Pay Scale	Duties
1	2	3	4	5
RAJASTHAN—(contd.)				
MEN'S BRANCH—(contd.)				
Deputy Director of Social Education	1	Post-graduate/Trained graduate	500—25—750 plus special pay of Rs. 100	Assists the Director in matter of Social Education
Range Deputy Director of Education.	5	Do.	Do.	Assists the Director in discharge of his duties
Assistant Director of Education—				
(a) Planning	1	Post-graduate/Trained graduate with 3 years' administrative experience	300—25—550—EB—30—700 plus Rs. 100 as special pay	(a) Assists the Director of Education in planning of education
(b) Administration	1	Do.	Do.	(b) Assists the Director in matter of administration
Inspector of Schools	23	Do.	Do.	Supervision and Inspection of High, Middle and Primary Schools for boys
Deputy Inspector of Schools	43	Trained graduate with 3 years' teaching experience in high schools or 5 years' headmaster-ship of middle schools	250—15—400—EB—20—500	Supervision of Middle and Primary Schools
Deputy Sub-Inspector of Schools	135	Trained Matric	110—5—135—EB—10—225	Supervision of Primary Schools for boys

WOMEN'S BRANCH

Range Assistant Directress of Education	2	Post-graduate or graduate with 3 years' administrative experience	300-25-600	Assists the Director in Supervision of girls' institutions
Deputy Inspectress of Schools	8	Trained graduate with 3 years' teaching experience in high schools or 5 years' headmistress-ship of middle school	250-15-400-EB-20-500	Supervision of Middle and Primary School for girls
Deputy Sub-Inspectress of Schools	13	Trained Matric	110-5-135-EB-10-225	Supervision of Primary Schools for girls

UTTAR PRADESH

MEN'S BRANCH

Director of Education	1	Trained Post-graduate	1,700-50-2,000	Incharge of Education Department and Adviser to the Government on all educational matters
Joint Director of Education	1	Do.	500-50-1,000-EB-50-1,200 plus 250 as special pay	Do.
Director of Training	1	Do.	500-50-1,000-EB-50-1,200 plus 100 as special pay	Supervision of teachers' training institutions
Deputy Director of Education	5	Do.	Do.	Assists the Director in the discharge of his duties
Regional Deputy Director of Education	7	Do.	Do.	Overall control of Education in the region
Officer on Special Duty (Re-orientation)	1	Do.	500-50-1,000-EB-50-1,200	To look after the reorganisation
Officer on Special Duty (Secondary Education)	1	Do.	Do.	Responsible for implementation of the schemes on reorganisation of secondary education
Director of Military Education and Social Service Training	1	Specialist in Military Science, Social Service and Physical Education	Do.	Direction of Military Education, Social Service Training and Physical Education

APPENDIX A

State Educational Directorate and Inspectorate—(contd.)

Designation	Number of Posts	Prescribed Minimum Educational Qualifications	Pay Scale	Duties
1	2	3	4	5

Rs.

UTTAR PRADESH—(contd.)

MEN'S BRANCH—(contd.)

Assistant Deputy Director of Education	2	Trained Post-graduate	250—25—400—EB—30—700— EB—50—850 plus 50 as special pay	Assists the Director in discharging of his duties
District Inspector of Schools	13	Do.	500—50—1,000—EB—50—1,200	Supervision and control of education in the district
District Inspector of Schools	39	Do.	250—25—400—EB—30—700— EB—50—850	Do.
Associate Inspector of Schools	8	Do.	Do.	Assists the District Inspector of schools
Officer on Special Duty (Primary)	1	Do.	250—25—400—EB—30—700— EB—50—850—plus 50 as special pay	Supervision of Basic Primary edu- cation
Officer on Special Duty (Reorienta- tion)	1	Do.	250—25—400—EB—30—700— EB—50—850	Implementation of orientation sche- mes
Inspector of Arabic Madrasahs	1	Do.	Do.	Supervision of Education in Arabic madrasahs and conduct of exami- nations

Inspector of Sanskrit Pathshalas .	1	Do.	Do.	Supervision and inspection of Sanskrit Pathshalas
Deputy Inspector of Schools .	51	Trained Graduate	250-25-375-EB-25-500	Inspection of Primary, Junior High and Training schools in the district
Deputy Inspector of Mohammedan Schools	5	Do.	Do.	Inspection of Islamia schools and Makhtabs
Assistant Inspector of Sanskrit Schools	5	Do.	Do.	Inspection of Sanskrit Pathshalas
Superintendent of Agriculture .	1	Do.	Do.	Supervision of teaching work of agriculture and horticulture
Assistant Inspector of Arts and Crafts	1	Specialist in Arts and Crafts work .	120-8-200-EB-10-300	Inspection of Arts and Crafts work in Basic Primary, Junior High and Higher secondary schools
Deputy Sub-Inspector of Schools .	438	Trained Graduate . . .	Do.	Inspection of Basic Primary schools in the circle and assists the Deputy Inspector of schools

WOMEN'S BRANCH

Deputy Directress of Education .	1	Trained Post-graduate . .	500-50-1,000-EB-50-1,200 plus 100 as special pay	Assists the Director in the Performance of his duties in respect of girls' education
Regional Inspectress of Schools .	7	Do.	500-50-1,000-EB-50-1,200	Supervision and control of girls' education in the region
Deputy Inspectress of Girls' Schools	15	Trained Graduate . . .	250-25-375-EB-25-500	Inspection and supervision of Basic Primary and Junior High schools and guidance to Higher Secondary schools
Assistant Inspectress of Girls' Schools	36	Do.	120-8-200-EB-10-300	Inspection and supervision of Primary and Junior High schools for girls in the district.

APPENDIX A

State Educational Directorate and Inspectorate—(contd.)

Designation	Number of Posts	Prescribed Minimum Educational Qualifications	Pay Scale	Duties
1	2	3	4	5
WEST BENGAL				
MEN'S BRANCH				
Director of Public Instruction .	1	Not prescribed . . .	1,800—100—2,000 . . .	Incharge of the Education Department and Educational Adviser to the Government.
Director of State Central Library .	1 (not filled up)	Do.	800—40—1,200 . . .	Organisation and Direction of State Central Library and Co-ordinate district Libraries).
Assistant Director of Public Instructions.	3	Post-graduate . . .	350—30—680—40—1200 . . .	Assists the Director of Public Instructions in discharge of his duties.
Assistant Director of Technical training	1	Degree in Engineering, with experience in conducting and dealing with examination work	500—25/2—750 . . .	Overall supervision and conduct examination in respect of Technical Education
Chief Inspector of Schools—				
(a) Primary and Basic Education	1	1st Class Post-graduate degree with teaching and inspecting experience	350—30—680—40—1,200 . . .	Assists the Director in the overall supervision of Primary and Basic Education

(b) Secondary Education	1	Do.	Do.	Assists the Director in the overall supervision of Secondary Education
Technical Education	1	Not proscribed	Do.	Assists the Director in the overall supervision of Technical Education
(d) Social Welfare	1	Do.	Do.	Assists the Director in the overall supervision of Social Welfare
(e) Social (Adult) Education	1	Do.	Do.	Assists the Director in organisation and expansion of Adult Education
(f) Physical Education	1	Do.	Do.	Assists the Director in organisation and expansion of Physical Education
Deputy Chief Inspector of Schools—				
(a) Primary Education	1	1st Class Post-graduate degree with teaching and inspecting experience	Do.	Assists the Chief Inspector of Schools (Primary and Basic Education)
(b) Basic Education	1	Do.	Do.	Assists the Chief inspector of schools (Primary and Basic Education)
(c) Secondary Education	1	Do.	Do.	Assists the Chief Inspector of Schools
Officer on special duty (secondary Planning)	1	Do.	Do.	Assists the teaching Inspector of Secondary Education and also work relating to planning for Secondary Education
Officer on Special Duty (Technical Education Planning).	1	Diploma in Engg., with experience of technical education and workshop	Do.	To advise and assists the Director of Public Instruction in development scheme of Technical Education

APPENDIX A

State Educational Directorate and Inspectorate—(contd.)

Designation	Number of Posts	Prescribed Minimum Educational Qualifications	Pay Scale	Duties
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs.	
WEST BENGAL—(contd.)				
MEN'S BRANCH—(contd.)				
Secretary, Vangya Sanskrit Parishad	1	1st Class Post-graduate with Hons. in Sanskrit or equivalent foreign qualifications.	350—30—680—40—1,200	Administration and organisation of the work and other Sanskrit institutions
Inspector of Anglo-Indian Schools	1	1st Class Post-graduate with teaching and inspecting experience.	Do.	Inspection of Anglo-Indian Schools
Asstt. Chief Inspector of Technical Education.	1	Graduate in Engineering	500—50—750	Assists the Chief Inspector of Technical Education in his work
Project Officer	1	Do.	Do.	Assists the chief Inspector of Technical Education
Inspector of Social Welfare	1	Not prescribed	250—20—650—25—750	Assists the Chief Inspector of Social Welfare
District Inspector of Schools	24	Trained Post-graduate	Do.	Inspection of High, middle and training institutions and supervision of other inspecting staff
Adult Education Officer	2	Not prescribed	Do.	Not prescribed (Both posts vacant)

Asstt. Chief Social Education Officer.	1	Post-graduate with experience of teaching or social work.	Do.	Assists the Chief Inspector of Social Work.
District Social Education Officer	19	Trained graduate with experience in Social Education.	Do.	Planning, organization and supervision of social education.
Assistant Inspector on Special Duty	1	Trained Post-graduate	Do.	Attached to head quarter for special duties connected with enquiries to be made from time to time.
Inspector of Tols	2	Not proscribed	200-10-420-15-450	Inspection of Sanskrit tols.
Assistant Inspector of Social Welfare.	1	Do.	Do.	Assists the Chief Inspector of Social Welfare in his work.
Assistant Inspector of Schools	48	Trained Post-graduate for direct recruit and trained graduate for a promotee.	200-5-250	Inspection of primary and middle schools.
Sub-Inspector of Schools	229	Trained Graduate	100-5-215-10-225	Inspection of primary schools.
Sub-Inspector of Schools	8	Not known	100-190	Do.
District Officer for Physical Education and Youth Welfare.	16	Graduate with diploma in Physical Education.	200-10-420-15-450	Administration and inspection of Youth Welfare and physical education in the district.
District Organiser for Physical Education.	17	Do.	125-5-240-10-250	Assists the district officer for physical education and youth welfare in his work.
Circle Assistant of Social (Adult) Education.	8	Graduate with special knowledge of social work.	90-4-130	Assists the District Social Education Officer.
Social Education Organiser	120	(i) Graduate with special knowledge of social work.	100-5-215-10-225	Assists the District Social Education Officer.
		(ii) Under graduate with special knowledge of social work.	80-4-160-5-180	Do.

APPENDIX A

State Educational Directorate and Inspectorate—(contd.)

Designation	Number of Posts	Prescribed Minimum Educational Qualifications	Pay Scale Rs.	Duties
1	2	3	4	5
WEST BENGAL—(concl'd.)				
WOMEN'S BRANCH				
Chief Inspectress of Schools	1	1st Class post-graduate with teaching experience.	350—30—680—40—1,200	Assists the Director in the overall supervision of girls' education.
District Inspectress of Schools	8	Trained post-graduate	250—20—650—25—750	Inspection of high, middle and training schools and supervision of other staff.
Inspectress of Physical Education	1	(i) Master of Science in Health, Physical Education and recreation of foreign university. (ii) Diploma in Physical Education	Do.	To supervise and guide physical girls' education and part time instruction.
Assistant Inspectress of Schools	3	Trained Post-graduate for a direct recruit and trained graduate for a promotee.	200—5—250	Inspection of primary and middle schools.
Social Education Organiser	102	Graduate with special knowledge of social work.	100—5—215—10—225 . .	Assists the District Social Education Officer in discharge of his duties.

A. & N. ISLANDS

Education Officer	1	Not prescribed	400—25—500—30—800 . .	In-charge of the Education Department (post not filled yet).
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DELHI

MEN'S BRANCH

Director of Education . . .	1	Post-graduate with 5 years' administrative experience.	1,000—50—1,400 . . .	Entire supervision and control of the Department.
Deputy Director of Education .	1	Post-graduate with 3 years' administrative experience.	600—40—1,000—50—1,150	Administration and supervision of all high and higher secondary schools.
Assistant Director of Education	1	Post-graduate with 3 years' teaching or administrative experience.	400—25—500—EB—30—800	Do.
Assistant Director of Education (Planning).	1	Trained post-graduate with knowledge of statistics and planning.	Do.	Assists the Director in general planning and development schemes
Assistant Director of Education (Social).	1	(i) Post-graduate with 3 years' teaching or administrative experience. (ii) Plus experience of organising dramatic shows.	Do.	Organisation and supervision of Social Education.
District Inspector of Schools (Urban and Rural).	2	Trained graduate with 5 years' experience in Inspection.	Do.	Inspection and supervision of schools in Urban and Rural areas upto middle stage.
Enforcement Assistant . . .	1	Trained Graduate	200—10—300 . . .	Enforcement of compulsory education in the rural areas.
Assistant District Inspector of Schools.	13	Trained graduate with teaching or administrative experience.	180—10—320—15—350 . . .	Inspection of Primary Schools for boys.
Supervisor of Physical Education .	1	Trained graduate with diploma and experience in physical education.	Do.	Organisation and supervision of physical education in schools for boys.

APPENDIX A

State Educational Directorate and Inspectorate—(contd.)

Designation	Number of Posts	Prescribed Minimum Educational Qualifications	Pay Scale Rs.	Duties
1	2	3	4	5

DELHI—(contd.)

Men's Branch—(contd.)

Assistant Social Education Officer .	5	Graduate	180—10—320—15—350	Assists the Social Education Officer in the discharge of his duties.
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Women's Branch

Assistant Directress of Education .	1	Post-graduate with three years' teaching or administrative experience.	400—25—500—EB—30—800	Administration and supervision of all Girls' Schools.
Assistant District Inspectress of Schools.	2	Trained graduate with administrative and teaching experience.	180—10—320—15—350	Inspection of girls' schools upto middle stage.
Lady Supervisor of Physical Education.	1	Trained graduate with diploma and experience in physical education.	Do.	Organisation and supervision of physical education for girls.
Inspectress of Domestic Science .	1	Graduate with diploma in Domestic Science.	Do.	Supervision and Inspection of Domestic Science work in girls' schools.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

MEN'S BRANCH

Director of Education . . .	1	Post-graduate . . .	650-40-1,150 . . .	Head of the Education department and educational adviser to the Government.
Principal Education Officer Territorial Council.	1	Do.	600-40-1,000 . . .	Head of the education department of Territorial Council.
Planning and Development Officer	1	Graduate . . .	250-25-750 . . .	Planning and execution of Plan.
Audio Visual Officer . . .	1	Trained Graduate . . .	Do.	Incharge of the audio-visual education in all the institutions.
Education Officer, Territorial Council.	2	Do.	Do.	Assists the Principal Education Officer.
District Inspector of Schools	5	Do.	Do.	Inspection of Schools upto middle Standard.
Assistant District Inspector of Schools.	13	Do.	(i) 150-10-250 . . . (ii) 200-10-250	Inspection of Primary Schools.
Inspector of Physical Education .	1	Graduate with diploma in Physical Education.	250-10-350 . . .	Organisation and Inspection of physical education in the schools.
Assistant Physical Instructor .	1	Matriculate with diploma in physical education.	105-7-140 . . .	Physical Training Instructor.

WOMEN'S BRANCH

Lady Supervisor of Schools . .	1	Trained graduate . . .	250-20-500-30-650 . .	Inspection of Primary middle and high schools for girls.
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L. M. & A. ISLANDS

Assistant Educational Officer .	1	Trained graduate . . .	150-10-230 . . .	Supervision and Inspection of all Schools, Adviser to the Government.
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APPENDIX A

State Educational Directorate and Inspectorate—(contd.)

Designation	Number of Posts	Prescribed Minimum Educational Qualifications	Pay Scale Rs.	Duties
1	2	3	4	5
MANIPUR				
MEX's BRANCH				
Inspector of Schools	1	Trained Graduate	175-15-250-FB-20-350-EB-25-400.	Administration and Inspection of Schools.
Director of Youth Welfare	1	Graduate with diploma in Physical Education.	100-10-130-EB-6-190-EB-10-250-plus special pay of Rs. 50.	Supervision and organisation of physical education activities in the schools.
District Social Education Organiser	1	Graduate and trained in Social Education.	Do.	Organisation of Social Education.
Audio-Visual Education Officer	1	Graduate and trained in Audio-visual Education.	100-10-130-EB-6-190-EB-10-250.	Incharge of Audio-Visual Education.
Deputy Inspector of Schools	4	Trained Graduate	100-10-130-EB-6-190-EB-10-250 plus 50 as special pay.	Inspection of primary and middle schools.
Assistant Inspector of Schools	10	Trained Matriculate or Intermediate.	75-24-100-EB-4-120	Inspection of primary schools.
Desi Kasrat Demonstrator	1	Not prescribed	50-3-80-EB-4-100	Demonstration of Desi Kasrat.
Inspecting Maulvi	1	Do.	40-1-45-2-55	Inspection of Madrasas.

NORTH EAST FRONTIER AGENCIES

Director of Education . . .	1	Trained Post-graduate . . .	600-40-1,000-1,050-1,050-1,100-1,100-1,150.	Head of the education department Direction, Inspection and genera control of all schools and training institutions.
Assistant Director of Education . . .	1	Trained graduate . . .	350-25-450-30-480-EB-30- -600-EB-35-800.	Assists the Director of Education.
Assistant Education Officer . . .	11	Do.	225-15-360-EB-20-500	Supervision and Inspection of middle and primary schools.
Assistant Education Officer . . .	1	Do.	175-15-265-EB-15-340-EB -20-500.	Do.
Sub-Inspector of Schools . . .	7	Do.	125-7½-155-0-245-EB-10- 275.	Organisation, Inspection of Lower Primary Schools only and to look after their development.

TRIPURA MEN'S BRANCH

Director of Education . . .	1	Graduate with 10 years' teaching and 8 years' administrative ex- perience.	600-40-1,000-1,050-1,050- 1,100-1,150.	Head of the Education Department.
Principal Education Officer . . .	1	Trained post-graduate with admini- strative experience.	400-25-500-30-800	Head of the education department of Territorial Council.
Deputy Director of Education . . . (Vacant)	3	Trained Post-Graduate . . .	Do.	Assists the Director of Education.
Deputy Director of Youth Welfare (Social).	1	Do.	Do.	Do.
Special Officer (Primary and Basic Education).	1 (Vacant)	Trained graduate . . .	200-10-420-15-450	Organisation of primary and basic education.
Special Officer, Technical Education	1	Do.	Do.	Organisation of technical education.

APPENDIX A

State Educational Directorate and Inspectorate—(contd.)

Designation	Number of Posts	Prescribed Minimum Educational Qualifications	Pay Scale Rs.	Duties
1	2	3	4	5

TRIPURA—(contd.)

Inspector of Schools	4 (1 vacant)	Trained graduate	200—10—420—15—450	Organisation, supervision inspection and administration of all schools upto middle.
Inspector of Schools (Secondary Education).	(1 vacant)	Do.	Do.	Organisation and Inspection of Secondary Schools other than Government Schools.
Subject Inspector for Schools of General Education.	(2 vacant)	Do.	Do.	Inspection of subjectwise teaching in schools for general Education.
Social Education Organiser	17	Do.	(i) 100—5—160—EB—5—215—10—225 for trained, (ii) 80—4—160—5—180 for untrained.	Organisation and Inspection of Social Education.
Inspector of Social Education	(1 vacant)	Do.	200—10—420—15—450	Organisation and Inspection of Social Education.
Assistant Inspector of Schools	4	Do.	100—5—160—EB—5—215—10—225 plus 30 as special pay.	Assists the inspector of schools,

Assistant Inspector of Social Education.	1	Do. (Relaxable in case of Scheduled tribes).	Do.	Organisation and Inspection of Schools.
Assistant Inspector of Physical Education.	1	Trained Graduate	Do.	Organisation and Inspection of Physical Education.
Assistant Crafts Inspector	1	Do.	Do.	Organisation and Inspection of craft work in primary middle and basic schools.
Sub-Inspector of Schools	20	Do.	100-5-100	Organisation and Inspection of primary schools.

(1 vacant)

WOMEN'S BRANCH

Inspectress of Schools	1	Trained graduate	200-10-420-15-450	Supervision and inspection of girls' education.
Chief Social Education Organiser	1	Do.	Do.	Organisation and Inspection of Social Education.
Social Education Organiser	5	Do.	(i) 100-5-160-EB-5-215-10-225 for trained. (ii) 80-4-160-5-180 for untrained.	Do.
Assistant Inspectress of Schools	1	Do.	100-5-160-EB-5-215-10-225 plus Rs. 30 as special pay.	Organisation and Inspection of general education.

(4 vacant)

PONDICHERY

Director of Public Instruction	1	Licence-e's lettre or Licence-e's Science.	550-110/3-660-82/3-906-83/3-989-109/3-1,099-110/3-1318	Incharge of the education Department and commissioner for the Government Examinations.
Deputy Director of Public Instruction.	1	Do.	Do.	Assists the Director on the administration of the department.

APPENDIX A

State Educational Directorate and Inspectorate—(contd.)

Designation	Number of Posts	Prescribed Minimum Educational Qualifications	Pay Scale Rs.	Duties
1	2	3	4	5
PONDICHERRY—(contd.)				
Permanent Delegate to the Director of Public Instruction.	1	Baccalauriat	180-44 3-356-60 3-536	Inspection of Secondary Special Central and Elementary Schools.
Delegate to the Director of Public Instruction.	3	Graduate	148-32 3-276-36 3-348-38 3-386.	Do.
Inspector of Schools	1	Do.	Do.	Do.
Inspector of Canteens	1	Brevet Elementaire	102-20 3-182-32 3-278	Inspection of government schools' canteens.
Inspector of Physical Education	1	Graduate with Diploma in Physical Education.	100-5-140-10-190	Organisation, supervision and inspection of physical education in schools.
Head Masters' of Central Schools	27	Brevet Elementaire	102-20 3-182-32 3-278	Direction of a Central School and inspection of attached elementary schools.

APPENDIX B

Scales of Pay of Teachers in Primary Schools

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay Rs.	Allowances		Remarks
				Dearness	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ANDHRA						
Government	Head Master	Passed Matric or Equivalent Examination and Trained.	45-3-60-2-90	Rs. 18 for pay upto Rs. 20; Rs. 19 for pay between Rs. 21 and Rs. 39; Rs. 21 for pay of Rs. 40; Rs. 22 for pay between Rs. 41 and Rs. 60 and Rs. 24 for pay between Rs. 61 and Rs. 100.	Headmaster's allowance.	Existing employees of the merged areas permitted to retain their own grades.
		Passed Middle or Equivalent Examination and Trained.	30-1-50			
		Passed Lower Elementary and Trained.	23-1-35			
	Asstt. Teacher	Passed Matric or Equivalent Examination and Trained.	45-3-60-2-90	Plus an ad hoc D.A. of Rs. 6 for all teachers.	House Rent Allowance.	
		Passed Middle or Equivalent Examination and Trained.	30-1-50	Additional D.A. of Rs. 6 in Hyderabad and Secunderabad.	In towns with population of 50,000 or above. Rs. 5 for pay upto Rs. 40, Rs. 7 for pay between Rs. 41 and Rs. 80; Rs. 9 for pay between Rs. 81 and Rs. 100.	
		Passed Lower Elementary and Trained.	23-1-35		In other municipal taluka towns— Rs. 3 for pay upto Rs. 150.	

APPENDIX B

Scales of Pay of Teachers in Primary Schools—(contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay		Allowances		Remarks
			Ra.	Dearness	Others		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	

ANDHRA—(contd.)

Local Boards	Head Master/Asstt. Teacher.	Passed Matric or Equivalent and Trained.	40-14-55-2-75	As in Government Schools,	Headmaster's Allowance
		Passed Middle or Equivalent Examination and Trained.	30-1-45		Ra. 2 in schools with 4 or more teachers and Ra. 5 if in addition the strength of the school exceeds 300.
		Passed Lower Elementary and Trained.	23-1-35		
		Pre-Vocational Instructor.	30-1-45		
		Music Teachers	30-1-45		
Private Bodies	Head Master	Passed Matric or Equivalent Examination and Trained.	37-1-45	As in Government Schools,	

Passed Middle or
Equivalent Exami-
nation and Train-
ed. 27-1-30

Passed Lower Ele-
mentary Examina-
tion and Trained. 20 fixed.

Asstt. Teacher

Passed Matric or
Equivalent Exami-
nation and Trained. 37-1-45

As in Government
Schools.

Pre-Vocational In-
structor.

.. 25-1-30

Passed Middle or
Equivalent Exami-
nation and Trained. 27-1-30

Passed Lower Ele-
mentary and Train-
ed. 20 fixed.

ASSAM

Government/
Basic Educa-
tion Board
Schools.

Head Master/Asstt.
Teacher.

Passed Matric and
Guru Trained or
passed Middle and
Normal Trained. 55-1-70-21-75

40 per cent (50 per
cent in Hills) of pay
upto pay of Rs. 30
and 20 per cent (25
per cent in Hills) of
pay for pay between
Rs. 31 and Rs. 60.
Additional pay Rs. 6
plus Rs. 13½ in lieu
of free ration or
rice concession.
*Headmaster's allow-
ance*
Rs. 3.

Passed Middle . 40-1-60
(Revised).

Rs. 6 as special D.A.
for pay upto Rs.
100.

Passed Matric and
Guru Trained or
Basic Trained. 50-1-65

APPENDIX B

Scales of Pay of Teachers in Primary Schools—(contd.)

Management	Head Masters/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay Rs.	Allowances		Remarks
				Dearness	Others	
1	2	2	4	5	6	7

ASSAM—(contd.)

State Basic Primary) Education Board (Local Board & Mu- nicipalities).	Head Master/Asstt. Teacher.	Passed Middle and Trained.	35-1-40-EB-1- 45.	<i>Local Boards Only</i> Rs. 10 as city allow- ance for teachers residing in cities.	
		Passed Middle	30-1-35-EB-1- 40		
		Passed Matric	55-2-75-EB-3- 90.		
	Junior Teachers	Non-Matriculates	40-1-50-EB-2½ -65.		
Private Bodies	Head Master/Asstt. Teacher.	Passed Middle	30 fixed.		

B I H A R

Government	Head Master	Passed Matric and Trained.	50-2-70-EB-2-90.	40 per cent of pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 17½ and a maximum of Rs. 25.	Additional Pay—Rs. 5 for pay upto Rs. 250.
	Asstt. Teacher	Passed Matric and Trained.	Do.		
		Passed Middle and Trained.	45-2-55-EB-2-75.		

Loca. Boards, Private Bodies.	Head Master	Passed Matric and Trained.	50-2-70-EB-2-90	Local Board Schools	Headmaster's Allowance
	Asstt. Teacher	Passed Matric and Trained.	Do.	Rs. 15 upto the stage where total emoluments become Rs. 100.	(i) In K. P. Schools—Rs. 2. (ii) In L. P. Schools—Rs. 1.
		Passed Matric	40-2-50-EB-1-00.	Private Schools	
		Passed Middle and Trained.	40-2-50-EB-1-61-2-75.	Rs. 15	
		Passed Upper Primary and Trained.	30-1-(hi)-40		
		Passed Upper Primary.	Do.		

BOMBAY

Government	Head Master/Asstt. Teacher.	Passed Primary and Trained.	(i) 65-2½-90 (Selection Grade). (ii) 40-1-50-EB-14-65. (iii) 35-1-40	Rs. 40 for pay upto Rs. 50; Rs. 45 for pay between Rs. 51 and Rs. 100 and Rs. 50 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 150.	Rs. 10 for passed Matric or three years trained from erstwhile Bombay.	Existing incumbents of merged areas are permitted to retain their own scale or to choose Bombay scale.
Local Bodies	Head Master	Passed Primary and Trained.	(i) 65-2½-90 (Selection Grade). (ii) 40-1-50-EB-14-65	As in Government Schools.	Headmaster's of practising Schools Rs. 15 and Asstt. Teachers with ten year's service Rs. 5, as special pay.	
	Asstt. Teacher	Passed Primary and Trained.	(i) 65-2½-90 (Selection Grade). (ii) 40-1-50-EB-14-65. (iii) 35-1-40.		City Compensatory Allowance	

APPENDIX B

Scales of Pay of Teachers in Primary Schools—(contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay Rs.	Allowances		Remarks
				Dearness	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

BOMBAY—(contd.)

Private Bodies	Head Master	Passed Matric and Trained.	81—34—130 (Hyderabad). 40—1—50—EB—1 —60 (Madhya Pradesh) 54—2—56—24—81 —EB—34—98½ (Hyderabad).	Bombay At least 2 3rd of the rates prevalent in Government schools Madhya Pradesh Rs. 15 minimum.	City Compensatory allowance
					Bombay Rs. 5 for pay upto Rs. 35; Rs. 7-50 for pay between Rs. 36 and Rs. 60; Rs. 10 for pay between Rs. 61 and Rs. 80 and Rs. 12-50 for pay above Rs. 80.
		Passed Primary and Trained.	25—1—30—2—40 (Bombay).	Hyderabad As in Govt. Schools.	Ahmedabad, Nagpur, Poona Rs. 3 for pay upto Rs. 55 and Rs. 5 for pay above Rs. 55.
		Passed Primary	20—1—30 (Bombay).		
	Asstt. Teacher	Passed Middle and Trained.	40—1—50—EB—1 —60 (Madhya Pradesh). 54—2—56—24—81 —EB—34—98½ (Hyderabad).		

Passed Middle	42-2-54 (Hyderabad).		
Passed Primary and Trained.	25-1-30-2-40 (Bombay).	House Rent Allowance Bombay City—Rs. 10 for pay up to Rs. 54 and Rs. 15 for pay above Rs. 54.	Incumbents of the merged State are allowed to opt for either their own pay scale or the Bombay scale.
Passed Primary	20-1-30 (Bombay) 30-11-42 (Hyderabad).	Poona, Sholapur, Baroda, Surat, Kohlapur, Jamnagar, Bhavnagar and Rajkot Rs. 5 for pay up to Rs. 54 and Rs. 7 for pay above Rs. 54.	

Scales not regular in erstwhile Kutch State.

JAMMU & KASHMIR

Government	Head Master	Passed Matric and Trained.	50-5-90-EB-6-120 (Starting pay Rs. 55).	Rs. 10 for pay between Rs. 51 and Rs. 75; Rs. 12 for pay between Rs. 76 and Rs. 100; Rs. 15 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 200.
		Passed Inter	50-5-90 (Starting pay Rs. 55).	
		Passed Matric	50-5-90-EB-6-120.	
	Asstt. Teacher	Passed Middle and Trained or Passed Matric.	Do.	
Local Boards		There are no schools under these managements.		
Private Bodies		There are no regular scales of pay.		

APPENDIX B

Scales of Pay of Teachers in Primary Schools—(contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay			Allowances		Remarks
			Rs.	Dearness	Others			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		

KERALA

Government/ Local Boards.	Head Master .	Passed S.S.L.C. or Equivalent Examination and Trained.	40-3-55-4-75- 5-120.	Rs. 27+Rs. 7 special D.A. up to Rs. 45; Rs. 33+Rs. 7 special D.A. up to Rs. 55; Rs. 33+Rs. 5 special D.A. up to Rs. 120.	Rs. 3 Headmaster's allowance.	The management of the Local Boards Schools has been taken over by the Govt. w.e.f. 1-10-57.
	Asstt. Teacher	Do.	Do.			
	Untrained Teacher .		40 fixed.			
Private Bodies/ T.C. Areas.	Head Master/Asstt. Teacher.	Passed S.S.L.C. or Equivalent Examination and Trained.	40-3-55-4-75- 5-120.	}	Rs. 3 Headmaster's allowance.	*Without allowances.
	Asstt. Teacher	Untrained	40 fixed*.			
Malabar Area .	Head Master/Asstt. Teacher.	Secondary Grade Trained.	40-3-55-4-75- 5-120.	}		
		Lower Elementary or Higher Elementary and Trained.	35-3-63-3-80			
		Lower Elementary or Higher Elementary or Secondary and Untrained.	40 fixed.			

MADHYA PRADESH

(Government) Head Master

Passed Matric or Equivalent Examination and Trained.	60-3-75 (Vindhya Pradesh). 45-24-50-2-60 -EB-65-3-80 -EB-2-100 (Bhopal).	Madhya Pradesh Rs. 26 (Rs. 28 in Jabalpur) for pay up to Rs. 45; and Rs. 33 (Rs. 35 in Jabalpur) for pay above Rs. 45.	Headmaster's Allowance Madhya Pradesh Rs. 10 if enrolment exceeds 100 and Rs. 5 if enrolment exceeds 50.
Passed Middle and Trained.	Men 45-24-50-2-60 -EB-2-80. Women 50-3-80-EB-24-100 (Madhya Pradesh). 50-3-95 (Madhya Bharat). 45-24-50-2-60 -EB-65-3-80-2-100. (Vindhya Pradesh) 80 fixed. 50-2-60-EB-3-75 (Rajasthan).	Madhya Bharat Rs. 21 (Rs. 25 in Indore, Gwalior, Ratlam and Ujjain) for pay up to Rs. 39 and Rs. 24 (Rs. 31 in Indore, Gwalior, Ratlam and Ujjain) for pay between Rs. 40 and Rs. 150.	Madhya Bharat Rs. 5 for enrolment upto 100 & Rs. 10 if the enrolment is 100 or more. Bhopal Rs. 15. Rajasthan Rs. 5 for Schools with 5 or more teachers.
Passed Middle	40-1-50 (Madhya Bharat). 40-1-50 (Rajasthan). 40 fixed (Rajasthan).	Vindhya Pradesh Rs. 21 for pay up to Rs. 27, Rs. 26 for pay between Rs. 28 and Rs. 44 and Rs. 33 for pay between Rs. 45 and Rs. 150.	House Rent Allowance Madhya Pradesh Rs. 5 in Jabalpur for Headmasters and women Asstt. Teachers and Rs. ; as house rent allowance in Jabalpur for

In erstwhile State of Vindhya Pradesh, Matric Passed and Basic Trained Teachers are eligible for the scale of Rs. 60-3-75 provided they are posted in Basic Model Schools.

APPENDIX B

Scales of Pay of Teachers in Primary Schools—(contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay Rs.	Allowances		Remarks
				Dearness	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

MADHYA PRADESH—(contd.)

Asstt. Teacher	Passed Matric or Equivalent Examination and Trained with 3 years' experience.	40-24-50-2-60 —EB-65-3-3— 80-EB-2— 100 (Bhopal).	<i>Bhopal</i> Rs. 26 for pay between Rs. 30 and Rs. 44 and Rs. 33 for pay between Rs. 45 and Rs. 150.	men Asstt. Teachers Rs. 1½ as D.D.A. to all teachers in places declared clear by Government.	Untrained Matriculates who joined service before 1-4-50 are also eligible for the scale of Rs. 45-24-50-2-60-EB-65-3-80-2-100.
		45 fixed (Bhopal).	<i>Rajasthan</i> Rs. 15 for pay up to Rs. 39, Rs. 20 for pay between Rs. 40 and Rs. 59 and Rs. 25 for pay between Rs. 60 and Rs. 99.		
	Passed Matric or Equivalent Examination with less than 3 years' experience.				
	Passed Middle and Trained.	Men 31-1-40-EB-2—00 (Old). (Starting pay Rs. 32). 40-1-50-1-60 (Revised).			In erstwhile Bhopal, existing Teachers who are Matric Passed or Vernacular Middle Passed and trained or with 10 years' experience are

also eligible for the
scale of Rs. 45-2½-
50-2-60-EB-65
-3-80-EB-2-
100.

Women

40-2-60-EB-2
-70-2½-75,
(Starting pay Rs.
44). (Madhya Pra-
desh).

50-3-95
(Madhya Bharat).
45-2½-50-2-60-
EB-65-3-80-2
-100.
(Vindhya Pradesh).
80 fixed.
50-2-60-EB-3
-75
(Rajasthan).

Passed Hindi Middle
and Basic Trained.

35-3-75
40-4-80.
(Vindhya Pradesh).

Men

Passed Middle

30-1-35 (Old).
40-1-50-1-60
(Revised).

Women

40-2-50
(Madhya Pradesh).
40-1-50 (Madhya
Bharat).
40-1-50
(Rajasthan).

Passed Hindi Middle

30-1-40-2-60
(Vindhya Pradesh).

With Lower Quali-
fications.

30-1-40-EB-2
-60 (Bhopal).
40 fixed
(Rajasthan).

APPENDIX B

Scales of Teachers in Primary Schools—(contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay			Allowances		Remarks
			Rs.	Dearness	Others			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		

MADHYA PRADESH—(concl'd.)

Local Boards	Head Master/Asstt. Teacher.	Passed Middle and Trained.	30—1—50 (Madhya Pradesh), 80 fixed. 50—2—60—EB—3 —75 (Rajasthan).	Madhya Pradesh Rs. 15 to Rs. 23 in schools opened under development sche- mes and schools situated in non- scheduled areas transferred to Jana- pada Sabha.	Rajasthan As in Government Schools.
		Passed Middle	40—1—50 (Rajasthan).		
		With less qualifica- tion.	40 fixed (Rajasthan)	Rajasthan As in Government Schools.	
There are no schools under these managements in erstwhile States of Madhya Bharat Vindhya Pradesh and Bhopal.					

Private Bodies	Head Master/Asstt. Teacher.	Passed Inter or Metric and Trained.	40 to 60 (Madhya Bharat).	Madhya Pradesh Rs. 15 minimum	
		Passed Inter or Metric.	30 to 50 (Madhya Bharat).	Madhya Bharat As in Government Schools.	

Passed Middle and Trained.	30 Minimum (Madhya Pradesh). 30 to 40 (Madhya Bharat). 80 fixed. 50—2—60—EB—7 —75 (Rajasthan).	Rajasthan As in Government Schools.	Rajasthan As in Government Schools.
Passed Middle	15 to 30 (Madhya Bharat). 40—1—50 (Rajasthan).		
With less qualification.	40 fixed. (Rajasthan)		

There are no regular scales of pay in erstwhile Vindhya Pradesh and Bhopal.

MADRAS

Government	Head Master/Asstt. Teacher.		Madras	Headmaster's Allowance Travancore-Cochin Honor Rent Allowance Madras City	Senior Basic Trained Asstt. Teachers or Head Masters of Madras got the scale of pay admissible for Secondary Grade Teachers.
	Passed S.S.L.C. and Trained.	42—3—40—2—40 (Madras). 33—3—65—3—80 (Travancore-Cochin)	Rs. 18 for pay up to Rs. 20; Rs. 19 for pay between Rs. 21 and Rs. 30; Rs. 21 for pay of Rs. 40; Rs. 22 for pay between Rs. 41 and Rs. 60; and Rs. 24 for pay between Rs. 61 and Rs. 100.	Rs. 3	
	Passed VIII Standard and Higher Elementary or Junior Basic Trained.	30—1—50—(Madras)		Rs. 7 for pay up to Rs. 89, Rs. 9 for pay between Rs. 40 and Rs. 80 and Rs. 12 for pay between Rs. 81 and Rs. 90.	
	Passed V Standard and Lower Elementary Trained.	23—1—37 (Madras)	Travancore-Cochin Rs. 27 for pay between Rs. 31 and Rs. 45; Rs. 33 for pay between Rs. 46 and Rs. 140.	In Towns with population of 50,000 or above, Rs. 5 for pay up to Rs. 30; Rs. 7 for pay	

APPENDIX B

Scales of Pay of Teachers in Primary Schools—(contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay		Allowances		Remarks
			Rs.		Dearness	Others	
1	2	3	4		5	6	7

MADRAS—(contd.)

between Rs. 40 and
Rs. 80; Rs. 9 for
pay between Rs. 81
and Rs. 150. In
other Municipal or
Taluka Towns,
Rs. 3 for pay up to
Rs. 150.

Special Pay
In erstwhile Tra-
vancore-Cochin,
Rs. 7 for pay up to
Rs. 60 and Rs. 5 for
pay up to Rs. 200.

Madras

Rs. 7 for Lower
Elementary Grade
Teachers in aided
schools only, Rs. 6
for teachers draw-
ing pay up to Rs. 39

Local Boards	Head Master/Asstt. Teacher.	Passed S.S.L.C. and Trained.	45-2-85 (Madras).	or less and Rs. 5 for teachers drawing Rs. 40 or above.	
		Passed VIII Standard and Higher Elementary or Junior Basic Trained.	30-1-45 (Madras)	As in Government Schools.	Headmaster's Allowance Rs. 2 in schools with 4 or more teachers and Rs. 5 if in addition the strength of the school exceeds 300.
		Passed V Standard and Lower Elementary Trained.	23-1-33 (Madras).	As in Government Schools.	Senior Basic Trained Asstt. Teachers and Headmasters get the scale admissible to Secondary Grade Teachers.

There are no schools under these managements in erstwhile Travancore-Cochin.

Private Bodies	Headmaster Asstt. Teacher.	Passed S.S.L.C. or Equivalent Examination and Trained.	45-2-85 and Special pay of Rs. 5 (Madras). 35-3-63-3-80 (Travancore-Cochin).	Madras As in Government Schools less special additional pay. Travancore-Cochin As in Government Schools.	Headmaster's Allowance Travancore-Cochin Rs. 3. Special Additional Pay Madras As in Government Schools.	In erstwhile Madras Senior Basic Trained Asstt. Teachers and Headmasters get the scale admissible to Secondary Grade Teachers.
		Passed VIII Standard and Higher Elementary or Junior Basic Trained.	30-1-33 (Madras).		Travancore-Cochin Rs. 7 for pay up to Rs. 60 and Rs. 5 for pay up to Rs. 200.	
		Passed V Standard and Lower Elementary Trained.	Rs. 20 (fixed) (Madras).			

APPENDIX B

Scales of Pay of Teachers in Primary Schools—(contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay Rs.	Allowances		Remarks
				Dearness	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

MYSORE

Government/ Local Boards/ Private Bodies.	Head Master	Passed Matric and Trained.	50-3-80-4-100	Cities with a population of 1 lakh and above Rs. 30 for pay below Rs. 80; Rs. 35 for pay between Rs. 81 and Rs. 100.	
	Asstt. Teacher	Passed Matric and Trained.	50-3-80-4-100		
		Passed Middle and Trained.	40-2-50-3-80		
		Passed Middle	40-1-50-2-60	Other places Rs. 25 for pay below Rs. 80; Rs. 30 for pay between Rs. 81 and Rs. 100.	

ORISSA

Government	Head Master Asstt. Teacher.	Passed Middle and Senior Trained.	40-1-50-2-60	Ra. 24 for pay up to Ra. 35-45 p.m. Ra. 30 for pay up to Ra. 45-50 p.m. Ra. 28 for pay up to Ra. 51-72 p.m.	A duty allowance of Rs. 2 p.m. for Head Teacher in Schools having more than 2 teachers.
		Passed Middle and Higher Elementary Trained.	40-1-50		

Passed Middle and Junior Trained (Women).	40-1-50	Rs. 27 for pay Rs. 73 p.m. Rs. 26 for pay Rs. 74.
Passed Middle and Lower Elementary Trained.	30-1-39 (starting pay Rs. 35).	
Passed Matric .	50-2-70-EB-2-90.	

NON-PENSIONABLE POSTS

Local Boards/ Private Bodies.	Head Master	Passed Middle and Higher Elementary/ Senior Trained.	40-1-50	No dearness allowance.	A duty allowance of Rs. 2 p.m. for Head Teacher in Schools having more than 2 teachers.
		Passed Middle and Untrained.	30-1-39 (fixed pay Rs. 35).		A flat rate increase of Rs. 5 p.m. to each.
		Passed Matric .	40-2-60-EB-2-80.		
Local Boards/ Private Bodies.	Head Master, Asstt. Teacher.	Passed Middle and Trained.	40-1-50	As in Government Schools.	A duty allowance of Rs. 2 to Head-masters in schools having more than 2 teachers.
		Passed Upper Primary and Trained or Passed Middle.	30-1-39 (fixed pay Rs. 35).		A flat rate increment of Rs. 5 a month.
					Flat rate increase of Rs. 12 in the case of employees of Gram Panchayat.

APPENDIX B

Scales of Pay of Teachers in Primary Schools—(contd.)

Management	Head Master/Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay Rs.	Allowances		Remarks
				Dearness	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

PUNJAB

Government/ Local Boards.	Head Master	Passed Matric J.V., J.T. and J.B.T.	60-4-80 4- 100 5-120.	Rs. 40 p.m.	Temporary allow- ance equal to two increments for those whose pay exceeds Rs. 100.
	Asstt. Teacher	Passed Middle J.V. J.T. J.B.T.	Do.		
Private			Scales are not uniform		

RAJASTHAN

Government	Head Master	Passed Matric and Trained.	68-4-120 EB- 5-170 (Ajmer).	Rajasthan	Headmaster's Allow- ance
		Passed Middle and Trained.	80 fixed 50-2-60-EB-3- 75. (Rajasthan). 50-3-95 (Madhya Bharat).	Rs. 15 for pay upto Rs. 39, Rs. 20 for pay between Rs. 40 and Rs. 59 and Rs. 25 for pay between Rs. 60 and Rs. 99.	Rajasthan Rs. 5 as Headmaster's allowance for schools with 5 or more teachers.

	Passed Middle	40-1-50 (Rajasthan and Madhya Bharat).			
	Passed Primary and Trained.	65-2½-90 (Selection Grade). 40-1-50-EB- 1½-65 (Bombay).	<i>Ajmer</i> Rs. 40 for pay up to Rs. 50, Rs. 50 for pay between Rs. 51 and Rs. 100; Rs. 55 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 150 and Rs. 60 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 200.	<i>Ajmer</i> Rs. 15. <i>Madhya Bharat</i> Rs. 5 for enrolment up to Rs. 100 and Rs. 10 if the enrol- ment is 100 or more.	In erstwhile Ajmer, S.V. Trained Asstt. Teachers are eligible for the scale of Rs. 68-4-12½-EB- 5-170 and J. V. Trained for Rs. 55 -3-85-EB-4- 125.
Asstt. Teacher	Passed Primary	40 fixed (Rajasthan). 35-1-40 (Bombay).			
	Passed Middle and Trained.	80 fixed. 50-2-60-EB-3 -75 (Rajasthan). 68-4-12½-EB- 5-170 55-3-85-EB-4 -125-5-130 (Ajmer). 50-3-95 (Madhya Bharat).	<i>Bombay</i> As shown under Bombay. <i>Madhya Bharat</i> Rs. 21 for pay up to Rs. 30 and Rs. 24 for pay between Rs. 40 and Rs. 200.	<i>Special Pay</i> <i>Bombay</i> As shown under Bombay.	
	Passed Middle	40-1-50 (Rajasthan and Madhya Bharat). 35-1-40-2-60 (Ajmer).			
	Passed Primary/ Lower Middle and Trained.	50-2-60-3-90 (Ajmer). 65-2½-90 (Selection Grade). 40-1-50-EB- 1½-65 (Bombay).			

APPENDIX B

Scales of Pay of Teachers in Primary Schools—(contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scale of Pay	Allowances		Remarks
			Rs.	Dearness	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

RAJASTHAN—(contd.)

Local Boards	Head Master/Asstt. Teacher.	Passed Primary	40 fixed (Rajasthan). 35-1-40 (Bombay).			
		Passed Middle and Trained.	80 fixed. 50-2-60-EB-3 -75 (Rajasthan).	As in Government Schools.	As in Government Schools.	
		Passed Middle	40-1-50 (Rajasthan).			
		Passed Primary and Trained.	65-2½-90 (Selection Grade). 40-1-50-EB-1½ -65 (Bombay).			
		Passed Primary	40 fixed (Rajasthan). 35-1-40 (Bombay).			

There are no schools under these managements in erstwhile States of Ajmer and Madhya Bharat

Private Bodies Head Master

Passed Matric and Trained.	68-4-120-EB-5-170 (Ajmer). 40 to 60 (Madhya Bharat).	
Passed Matric	30 to 50 (Madhya Bharat).	
Passed Middle and Trained.	80 fixed. 50-2-60-EB-3-75. (Rajasthan). 30 to 40 (Madhya Bharat).	
Passed Middle	40-1-50 (Rajasthan). 15 to 30 (Madhya Bharat).	Rajasthan As in Government Schools.
Passed Primary and Trained.	25-1-30-2-40 (Bombay).	
Passed Primary	40 fixed. (Rajasthan). 20-1-30 (Bombay).	Ajmer As in Government Schools.

Asstt. Teacher	Passed Matric and Trained.	40-2-60 (Madhya Bharat).	Bombay At least 2/3 of the rates prevalent in Government Schools.	Rajasthan As in Government Schools. Ajmer As in Government Schools.	In erstwhile Ajmer, S.V. Trained Asstt. Teachers are eligible for the scale of Rs. 68-4-120-EB-5-170 and J.V. Trained for Rs. 55-3-85-EB-4-125.
	Passed Matric	30 to 50 (Madhya Bharat).			
	Passed Middle and Trained.	80 fixed 50-2-60-EB-3-75 (Rajasthan). 68-4-120-EB-5-170 55-3-85-EB-4-125 (Ajmer). 30 to 40 (Madhya Bharat).	Madhya Bharat Rs. 21 for pay up to Rs. 39 and Rs. 24 for pay between Rs. 40 and Rs. 150.		

APPENDIX B

Scales of Pay of Teachers in Primary Schools—(contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay Rs.	Allowances		Remarks
				Dearness	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

RAJASTHAN—(concl'd.)

Passed Middle	40-1-50 (Rajasthan)
	35-1-40-2-60 (Ajmer).
	15 to 30 (Madhya Bharat).
Passed Primary	50-2-60-3-90
Lower Middle and Trained.	(Ajmer).
	25-1-30-2-40 (Bombay).
Passed Primary	40 fixed (Rajasthan).
	20-1-30 (Bombay).

UTTAR PRADESH

Government	Head Master	Junior High School and H.T.C.	40-1-45—EB-1 —50—EB-1—55.	D.A. is given to all Govt. servants as below—
	Asstt. Teacher	J.H.S. and J.T.C. or H.T.C.	25-1-30—EB-1 —40—EB 1-45	14.55 to 31.55 Rs. 20 for pay up to Rs. 50, Rs. 25 for pay between Rs. 51

Nine Schools Teachers	Primary Single	Junior High Schools or H.T.C.	45-1-50-EB-1 -55-EB-1-60	and Rs. 100; Rs. 30 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 150 Rs. 35 for pay bet- ween Rs. 151 to Rs. 450 for pay between Rs. 451 to 484—marginal adjustment.
	Head Mistress	Passed Junior High School Examina- tion and Trained	45-2-65-EB-3 -80	1-8-57 to 31-3-58 Pay up to Rs. 51..... Rs. 25 Rs. 51 to Rs. 70..... Rs. 30 Rs. 71 to 74...the amount by which the pay falls short of Rs. 100 p.m.
Asstt. (women)	Teacher	Passed Middle and Trained	35-2-45-EB-2 -65	Rs. Rs. Rs. 75 to 100 25 Rs. 101 to 150 30 Rs. 151 to 450 35 Rs. 451 to 484 mar- ginal adjustment.
	Head Master	Passed Middle and Trained or H.T.C.	51-1-56-EB-1 -61-EB-1-66	Rs. 6 for pay upto Rs. 46 and Rs. 7 for pay above Rs. 46
Local Board	Asstt. Teacher	Passed Middle and Trained or H.T.C. passed Middle or equivalent examination	41-1-46-EB-1 -51-EB-1-56 36 fixed	
	Head Master/ Asstt. Master	There are no regular scales of pay		

APPENDIX B

Scales of Pay of Teachers in Primary Schools—(contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay		Allowances		Remarks
			Ra.		Dearness	Others	
1	2	3	4	5		6	7

WEST BENGAL

Calcutta Corporation Free Primary Schools.	Head Master/ Head Mistress	B.A. or B.Sc. or Passed Inter and Senior Trained with ten years' experience as a teacher of Corporation Free Primary School or Passed Shastri Examination, Part I of Kashi Vidyapeeth and Senior Trained with 10 years' experience as a teacher of Corporation Free Primary School	80-5-150				
	Asstt. Head Master/ Asstt. Head Mistress	Passed Inter or Passed Shastri Examination Part I of Kashi Vidyapeeth and Senior Trained or Passed Matric or its equivalent	70-4-90-5-130	Rs. 30 for pay upto Rs. 50; Rs. 40 for pay between Rs. 51 and Rs. 100 and Rs. 45 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 150,	Rs. 10 as travelling allowance in the case of Lady teachers.		

and Junior Trained
with 10 years'
teaching experience
in Calcutta Corpo-
ration Free Primary
Schools.

**Asstt. Teacher (Male
or Female)**

Passed Matric or 60-4-80-5-120
its equivalent.

Passed Middle and 60-2-70-3-85
Junior Trained.

**Special Cadre Head Master/Asstt.
Schools. Teacher.**

M.A. M.Sc. Hon. Graduate 100 fixed Rs. 35

B.A. B.Sc. 70 fixed Rs. 35

I.A. I.Sc. 60 fixed Rs. 20.

Passed Matric or 45 fixed Rs. 12-50; Extra
its equivalent Allowance Rs. 5.

Bihar

Additional allowance

Bihar

Rs. 5 for pay upto

Rs. 250.

Government Head Master

Passed Matric and 50-2-70-EB-2
Trained, -90. (Bihar).

Passed Matric 35 fixed (Cooch-
Behar). and a maximum of
Rs. 25.

Asstt. Teacher

Passed Matric and 50-2-70-EB-2
Trained, 90. (Bihar) Rs. 25.

Passed Middle 28 fixed. (Cooch-
Behar). Rs. 30 fixed.

Passed Middle and 45-2-55-EB-2
Trained, -75. (Bihar).

Cooch-Bihar

Rs. 2.

APPENDIX B

Scales of Pay of Teachers in Primary Schools (contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay Rs.	Allowances		Remarks
				Dearness	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

WEST BENGAL—(contd.)

Local Boards/ Distt. School Board.	Head Master	B.A. or B.Sc. and Trained	55-4-95—EB-5 —120-3-150. (Bihar).	25 per cent. of pay and Special pay of Rs. 12-50.	Head Master's allow- ance Rs. 15 as special pay of Headmaster in Junior Basic Schools and Rs. 5 as Head Teacher's Allowance in other Primary Schools.	
		Passed Matric or its equivalent and Trained	55-4-2-75-5-2 —90. 55-1-60 50 fixed. (West Bengal).	-		
		Passed Middle	40 fixed (West Bengal).		Headmaster's allow- ance	
				West Bengal	West Bengal	
	Asstt. Teacher	Passed Matric and Trained or Passed Inter	55-4-2-75-5-2— 90. 55-1-60 50 fixed. (West Bengal). 50-2-70—EB-2 —90 (Bihar).	25 per cent. of pay in junior basic schools and Rs. 12½ in other primary Schools.	Rs. 15 in junior basic schools and Rs. 5 in other primary schools.	The scale of pay of Rs. 55-4½-75- 5½-90 in West Bengal is available only to basic trained teachers in junior basic schools.

Private	Head Master Asstt. Teacher	Passed Middle and Trained or Passed Matric	40-2-50 EB-1 -61-2-75 (Bihar) 40 fixed (West Bengal).	Bihar Rs. 10.	
		Passed Primary and Trained.	30-1-40 (Bihar).	Bihar	Bihar
		B.A. or B.Sc. and Trained	75-4-95-EB-5 -120-3-150.	Rs. 10 (minimum) applicable to teachers in schools that stood recognised on 30.11.53.	Additional Pay Rs. 5 upto Rs. 250.
		Passed Matric and Trained or Passed Inter	50-2-70-EB-2 -90.		
		Passed Middle and Trained	40-2-50-EB-1 -61-2-75.		
		Passed Matric	40-2-50-EB-1 -60.		
		Passed Primary	30-1-40 (Bihar).		

There are no uniform scales in schools under these managements in erstwhile West Bengal

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

(A)—ANDAMANS

Government	Head Master/Asstt. Teacher.	Passed Matric and Trained	68-4-120-5-170	Rs. 45 for pay upto Rs. 50; Rs. 55 for pay between Rs. 51 and Rs. 100; Rs. 60 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 150 and Rs. 65 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 200.	Special Pay 33½ per cent. of pay in South Andamans and 40 per cent. of pay in North and Central Andamans for persons recruited from the mainland, 10 per cent. of pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 10 for persons recruited locally and transferred to North or Central Andamans.	Teachers recruited from mainland are entitled to following concessions— (i) Rent free unfurnished accommodation. (ii) Free passage for self and family once a year and on appointment. (iii) Concession admissible under Central Govt. Service Rules 1944 Medical Service Facilities.
		Passed Matric	60-3-81-EB-4 -125-5-130.			
		Passed Middle and Trained	50-2-90-3-90			
		Passed Middle	35-1-40-2-60			

APPENDIX B

Scales of Pay of Teachers in Primary Schools—(contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of pay	Allowances		Remarks
				Dearness	Others	
			Rs.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS—(contd.)

(B)—NICOBARS

Head Master .	B.A. or B.Sc. and Trained	58-5 120-8 200 — 10-300. (Starting salary Rs. 120 for B.T.).	..	Special Pay 15 per cent. of pay subject to a mini- mum of Rs. 15 for persons recruited locally and trans- ferred to Nicobar and special pay of 45 per cent. admi- ssible to persons recruited from the mainland.		
Asstt. Teacher	Not specified	(a) 35-140-2-60 . (b) 40 fixed. (c) 20 fixed.				

Local Boards/
Private bodies

There are no schools under these managements

DELHI

Government/
Local Boards/
Private Bodies

Head Master .	Passed Matric and Trained	68-4-120-EB— 5-170.	Rs. 40 for pay upto Rs. 50, Rs. 50 for	(a) Rs. 15 as Head Master's allowance.
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Asstt. Teacher	Passed Middle or Matric and S.V. Trained.	Do.	pay between Rs. 51 and Rs. 100, Rs. 55 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 150 and Rs. 60 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 200 plus Rs. 5 as special D.A. for pay upto Rs. 250.	(b) House Rent allowance, Rs. 7 for pay upto Rs. 54; Rs. 10 for pay between Rs. 55 and Rs. 100 and Rs. 15 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 250.
	Passed Matric or Passed Middle and J.V. Trained	60-3-81-EB-4-125-5-130.		
	Passed Middle	35-1-40-2-60		(c) City Compensatory Allowance—Rs. 3 for pay upto Rs. 54, Rs. 5 for pay between Rs. 55 and Rs. 100, Rs. 7 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 140 and Rs. 10 for pay between Rs. 141 and Rs. 250.
	Non-Matric J.V. or Non-Middle J.V.	50-2-60-3-90		

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Government/Local Boards.	Head Master/Asstt. Teacher.	Passed Middle and S.V. Trained	50-3-80-EB-4-100.	Rs. 30 for pay upto Rs. 50 and Rs. 40 for pay between Rs. 51 and Rs. 150.
		Passed Middle and J.V. Trained	40-2-60-3-90 (Starting Salary Rs. 50 for Matriculantes).	
		Passed Matric and Junior Basic Trained	50-3-80-4-100	
		Passed Matric	Rs. 40 fixed.	

Private Bodies

There are no regular scales of pay. The minimum salary is Rs. 30.

Scales of Pay of Teachers in Primary Schools—(contd.)

LACADIVIE, MINICOT AND ANINDIVIE ISLANDS

Local Boards
There are no schools under these arrangements

MANIPUR

Primary Schools

Government	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Passed Middle and Basic or Normal Trained	40-1-45-EB-2-35	40 per cent of pay for pay upto Rs. 30; 20 per cent of pay for pay between Rs. 30 and Rs. 60	Addl. allowance of Rs. 6 for pay upto Rs. 100
		Passed Middle and Guru Trained	35-1-40-EB-1-45		
		Passed Middle	30-1-35-EB-1-40		
<i>Junior Basic Schools</i>					
	Head Master Instructors	Passed Middle and Junior Basic Trained	50-3-80-EB-4-100	20 per cent of pay for pay upto Rs. 60 and 15 per cent of pay above Rs. 60	Headmaster's allowance Rs. 25 Addl. allowance of Rs. 6 for pay upto Rs. 100
Local Boards	There are no schools under these management				
Private Bodies	There are no regular scales of pay				

APPENDIX B

Scales of Pay of Teachers in Primary Schools (contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay Rs.	Allowances		Remarks
				Dearness	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TRIPURA						
Government	Head Master	B.A. or B.Sc. and Basic Trained	200-10-420-15- 450- (For Experi- mental Model Schools of Basic Education.	Ra. 30 for pay upto Rs. 50; Ra. 40 for pay between Rs. 51 to Rs. 100 Rs. 45 for pay between Rs. 101 to Rs. 150; Ra. 50 for pay between Rs. 151 to Rs. 200; Rs. 60 for pay between Rs. 201 to 300; Rs. 65 for pay between Rs. 301 to 350; Rs. 70 for pay between Rs. 351 to 400; and Rs. 75 for pay between Ra. 401 to 450.	Headmaster's allow- ance Rs. 50 p.m. in Experi- mental Model Schools only Asstt. Headmaster's allowance Rs. 40 p.m. in Experi- mental Model Schools only Rs. 15 Headmaster's allowance in Pri- mary Schools Compensatory allow- ance Ra. 5 for pay upto Rs. 34, Rs. 7-50 for pay between Rs. 35 to 60; Rs. 10 for pay between Rs. 61 to 80; Rs. 12-50 for pay between Rs. 81 to 140; Rs. 15 for pay between Rs. 141 to 200; Rs. 17-50 for pay between Rs. 201 to 300.	
		Do.	100-5-160-EB- 5-215-10-225 (For Junior Basic Schools).			
		Passed Matric and Trained	55-3-91-EB-3 118-4-130 (starting Pay Rs. 70).			
		Passed Matric or Passed Middle and Trained	55-3-91-EB-3 -118-4-130			
		Passed Middle	35-4-2-75-52-80			
	Asstt. Head Master, Asstt. Teacher	B.A. or B.Sc. and Basic Trained	100-5-160-EB- 5-215-10-225 (For Experimental Model Schools).			

Cash Allowance

Rs. 5 for all

Asstt. Teacher

Passed Matric and Trained or Passed Inter. 55 3 91 -EB-3-
-118 4 130
(Starting Pay Rs. 70)

Passed Matric or Passed Middle and Trained 55 3 91 -EB-3-
118 4 130

Passed Middle 34 4 2-55-5 2-80*

*For existing employees only.

Local Boards

Private Bodies

There are no such schools in the Union Territory

Scales of pay are not uniform

N. E. F. A.

Government Head Master

Passed Matric and Trained (i) 90-5-120-EB
-10-150

(ii) 75-3-105-EB
-4-125

15 per cent of pay for pay between Rs. 61 and Rs. 100 and 17½ per cent of pay for pay above Rs. 100.

Special Pay
Rs. 33½ of the basic pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 50 plus Rs. 13½ per month in lieu of ration when posted in the interior.

Asstt. Teacher

Passed Matric 60-4-80-EB-4-
-100-EB-5-125

Passed Middle and Trained (i) 75-3-105-EB
-4-125 (Selection Grade)

(ii) 60-2-80-EB
-2½-100

Additional Dearness Allowance
Rs. 6 for pay upto Rs. 100

Passed Middle 40-1-50-EB-2½
-65

Local Boards/
Private Bodies

There are no schools under these managements

APPENDIX B

Scales of Pay of Teachers in Primary Schools—(concl'd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay Rs.	Allowances		Remarks
				Dearness	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

PONDICHERY

Staff recruited before 1-11-54

A—French Schools

Government	Headmaster/ Asstt. Teacher	Brevet Elementaire, (C.A.P.)	102—203—180— 32 3—278
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Family Allowance :
 Rs. 10 p.m. per child.
Diploma allowance :
 Vidwan/Baccalaureat
 Rs. 10 p.m.
 M.A. Rs. 15 p. m.
Headmaster allowance
 Rs. 13-33 p.m. if the
 number of teachers
 is above 10, Rs.
 6-66 if the number
 of teachers is bet-
 ween 5 and 10,
 Rs. 3-33 if the
 number of teachers
 is below 5.

B—English Schools

Government	Head Master	B.A., C.A.P.	148—323— 270—363 348—383—386.
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Asstt. Teacher	Intermediate, C.A.P.	102-203 - 182-323-278
	Matriculation, C.A.P.	96-183- 168-263 -246

C - Indian Language Schools

Government	Head Master	Brevet Elementaire, C.A.P.	102-203 182-323 -278
	Asstt. Teacher	Brevet D'enseignement primaire supérieur langue indienne C.A.P. ou Brevet de langage indienne of C.A.P.	96-183 - 168-263 -246

II - Personnel recruited after 1-11-54.

The same qualifications and scales of pay and allowances as prescribed by the Govt. of Madras

There are no such schools in the State

The qualifications and scales of pay are not prescribed.

Local Boards

Private
Bodies

APPENDIX C

Scales of Pay of Teachers in Middle Schools

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances		Remarks
				Dearness	Others	
			Rs.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

ANDHRA PRADESH

Government	Head Master	B.A. or B.Sc. and Trained	165-5-205-10-245 85-5-25-10-175	Rs. 22 for pay between Rs. 41 and Rs. 60; Rs. 24 for pay between Rs. 61 and Rs. 100; 17½ per cent of pay plus Rs. 8 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 200 and 17½ per cent of pay plus Rs. 6 for pay between Rs. 201 and Rs. 300.	Headmaster's allowance Rs. 10 if the enrolment is 500 or less and Rs. 25 if the enrolment exceeds 500.	Existing employees of the merged areas permitted to retain their grades.
	Assistant Teacher	B.A. or B.Sc. and Trained	85-5-125-10-175	Rs. 101 and Rs. 200 and 17½ per cent of pay plus Rs. 6 for pay between Rs. 201 and Rs. 300.	House Rent allowance In towns with population 50,000 or above:- Rs. 7 for pay between Rs. 41 and Rs. 80; for Rs. 9 for pay between Rs. 81 and Rs. 100 and Rs. 12 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 150.	
		B.A. or B.Sc.	85 fixed		In other Municipal taluka and head-quarter Towns:- Rs. 3 for pay upto Rs. 150.	
		Passed Matric or Equivalent Examination and Trained	45-3-60-2-90			
Local Boards		Passed Matric or Equivalent Examination	45 fixed			
	Head Master	B.A. or B.Sc. and Trained	75-5-145	Rs. 22 for pay between Rs. 41 and Rs. 60; Rs. 24 for	Headmaster's allowance	

Private Bodies	Assistant Teacher	Passed Matric or Equivalent Examination and Trained	45-2-85	pay between Rs. 61 and Rs. 100 and 17½ per cent of pay plus Rs. 8 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 200	As in Government Schools
	Head Master	B.A. or B.Sc. and Trained	75-5-145	As in Local Boards Schools	Headmaster's allowance
	Assistant Teacher	Passed Matric or Equivalent Examination and Trained	45-2-85		As in Government Schools
		Passed Matric or Equivalent Examination	30 fixed		

ASSAM

Government	Head Master	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T.	125-7½-155-9-245-EB-10-275	40% (50% in K. & J. Hills) for pay upto Rs. 30, 20 per cent (25 per cent in Hills) of pay for pay between Rs. 31 and Rs. 60, 15 per cent (20 per cent in Hills) for pay between Rs. 61 and Rs. 100 and 17½ per cent (20 per cent in Hills) of pay for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 250.	Headmaster's allowance Rs. 20	Graduates with Hons. Distinction, B.T. or Post-Graduate Degree will get two advance increments
	Assistant Teacher	B.A., B.Sc. and B.T.	125-7½-155-9-245-EB-10-275			
		Passed Matric and Trained or Intermediate	75-3-105-EB-4-125			
		Non-Matric and Normal passed	60-2-80-EB-2½-100			
		Passed Matric	60-4-80-EB-4-100-EB-5-125	Extra D. A. of Rs. 6 p.m. for those whose pay does not exceed Rs. 100. Additional allowance of Rs. 13½ in lieu of rice concession for pay upto Rs. 200.		

APPENDIX C

Scales of Pay of Teachers in Middle Schools—(contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asth. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay Rs.	Allowances		Remarks
				Dearness	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

ASSAM—(Contd.)

Private	Head Master	Intermediate	75-2-95-3-125	Rs. 15 for all	Headmaster's allowance Rs. 10
	Assistant Teacher	Passed Matric	60-1-70-2½-75	Rs. 15 for all	
		Normal Trained	Do.		
		Matric and Normal Trained.	75-2-95-2½-100		
		Graduate	75-2-95-3-125 (Starting salary Rs. 85).		
Hindi	Hindi Teacher Vishard and Kohid.	55-1-65-2½-80			
Classical	Title Holders	Do.			
Craft	Matric with Diploma in the Subject.	75-2-95-2½-100			
	Middle with Diploma	60-1-70-2½-75			

BIHAR

Government	Head Master	Passed Matric and Trained with two years' teaching experience.	150-10-330-EB-15-350. 60-2-80-EB-2-100.	40 per cent of pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 17-50 and a maximum of Rs. 25 for pay upto Rs. 100.	Headmaster's allowance Rs. 15 in Senior basic Schools only.
	Assistant Teacher	Passed Matric and Trained.	50-2-70-EB-2-90.		Additional pay Rs. 5 for pay upto Rs. 250.
		Passed Middle and Trained.	45-2-55-EB-2-75.		
Local Boards/ Private Bodies.	Head Master	B.A. or B.Sc. and Trained.	100-5-125-EB-4-145-EB-3-175.	Rs. 10	Headmaster's allowance Rs. 5.
		Passed Inter and Trained or B.A. or B.Sc.	70-3-85-EB-4-105-2-115.	Rs. 15.	
	Assistant Teacher	Passed Matric and Trained or Passed Inter.	50-2-70-EB-2-90.	Rs. 15 upto the stage where total emoluments become Rs. 100.	
		(i) Passed Middle and Trained.	(i) 40-2-50-EB-1-61-2-75.		
		(ii) Passed Matric	(ii) 40-2-50-EB-1-60		

APPENDIX C

Scales of Pay of Teachers in Middle Schools—(contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asst. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay Rs.	Allowances		Remarks
				Dearness	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

BOMBAY

Government	Head Master	B.A. or B.Sc. and Trained.	70-5-130-EB- -6-160-8-200 (Aurangabad Region).	Bombay and Kutch	Headmaster's allow- ance	
			100-8-140-10- 200 (Saurashtra Region).	Rs. 45 for pay between Rs. 51 and Rs. 100; Rs. 50 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 150; Rs. 55 for pay bet- ween Rs. 151 and Rs. 200; Rs. 60 for pay between Rs. 201 to Rs. 300;	Bombay Rs. 20 to Rs. 35	
		B.A. or B.Sc.	70-5-130-EB- -6-160-8-200 (Grade II) Saurash- tra).	Rs. 70 for pay between Rs. 301 to Rs. 500; Rs. 85 for pay Rs. 501 to Rs. 750.	Compensatory allow- ance Bombay	
		Passed Inter and Trained	61-3-85-EB-4 -125-5-130 (Kutch).		Rs. 5 for pay below Rs. 35, Rs. 74 for pay between Rs. 36 and Rs. 60, Rs. 10 for pay between Rs. 61 and Rs. 80, Rs. 124 for pay bet- ween Rs. 81 and Rs. 140, Rs. 15 for pay between Rs. 141 and Rs. 200, Rs. 174 for Rs. 201-250 and Rs. 20 for Rs. 251- 300, and above.	
		Non-Graduate	75-5-90-7-125 (Saurashtra).			

Passed Matric and Trained.	125-5-175 (Vidharbha Region).
Passed Middle and Trained.	(i) 60-24-90 (Selection Grade). (ii) 10-1-50 EB-14-65 (Vidharbha Region).
Assistant Teacher.	B.A. or B.Sc. 70-5-130 EB-8-200 (Santashita Region).
Passed Inter and Trained.	130-4-151-EB-6-190 (Antagabad). 60-1-100-5-170 (Kutch).
Passed Matric and Trained.	60-60-3-84-EB-4-120 (for Men). 70-70-3-94-94-EB-1-130 with two advance increments for Dip. Training (for Women) (Vidharbha Region). 81-31-120 (Antagabad). 52-3-85-EB-1-125-5-130 (Kutch).

Ahmedabad and Poona.

Rs. 3 for pay below Rs. 55, Rs. 5 for pay between Rs. 55 and Rs. 100, Rs. 7 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 140 and Rs. 10 for pay above Rs. 140.
House Rent Allowance Bombay

Rs. 15 for pay between Rs. 55 and Rs. 100 and Rs. 20 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 250 and 10% of pay for above Rs. 250.
Ahmedabad

Rs. 10 for pay between Rs. 55 and Rs. 100 and Rs. 15 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 250 and 7½% of pay above Rs. 250.

Poona, Baroda, Sholapur, Surat and Hubli.

Rs. 7 for pay between Rs. 55 and Rs. 100 and Rs. 10 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 250 and 5% of pay above Rs. 250.

APPENDIX C

Scales of Pay of Teachers in Middle Schools—(contd.)

Management	Head Masters/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay Rs.	Allowances		Remarks
				Dearness	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

BOMBAY—(contd.)

Government	Assistant Teacher	Passed Matric	54-2-56-2½-81 EB-3½-98½ (Aurangabad). 40-3-70-EB- 5-90-(Saurash- tra).			
		Passed Middle and Trained.	65-2½-90 (selec- tion grade). 40-1-50-EB- 1½-65 (Vidharbha Region).			
Local Boards/ Private.	Head Master	B.A. with 5 years' experience.	80-5-130-EB- 6-160-8-200. (Bombay).		Headmaster's allow- ance.	
	Assistant Teacher	Trained Graduate	(i) 80-5-130- EB-6-160-8- 200. (ii) 74-4-141- EB-4-130-6 160 (Bombay).		Ranges from 20 to 35.	

	(i) 100-100-5- 150-150-EB-5- 200.
	(ii) 125-125-5- -170-EB-6- 200 (Madhya Pra- des).
	(i) 100-7-150
	(ii) 80-7-125 (Kutch).
Graduate.	80-5-125 (Kutch).
	(i) 70-5-130- EB-0-100-8- 200.
	(ii) 70-2-74 (Bombay). 65-200 (Saurashtra). 75-5-130 (Kutch).
Passed Matric and Trained.	56-2-76-EB-2- 80-EB-4-120 (Bombay). 60-60-3-84-84 EB-4-120 70-70-3-94-94- EB-130 (Madhya Pradesh). 81-3-130 (Hyderabad). 60-4-100 (Kutch)
Passed Matric	50-3/2-56 (Bom- bay). 40-70 (Saurashtra); (i) 50-3-75 (ii) 40-3-70 (Kutch)

Local Board schools do not exist in the erstwhile Hyderabad, Saurashtra and Kutch States.

APPENDIX C

Scales of Pay of Teachers in Middle Schools—(contd.)

Management	Head Master Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay Rs.	Allowances		Remarks
				Dearness	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Government	Head Master	B.A. and B.T.	80-8-120-EB-8-200	Rs. 10 for pay between Rs. 51 and Rs. 55; Rs. 12 for pay between Rs. 76 and Rs. 100 and Rs. 15 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 200.		
	Assistant Teacher	B.A. and B.T.	80-8-120-EB-8-200			
		Passed B.A.	50-5-90 (Starting pay Rs. 70).			
		Passed Inter and Trained.	50-5-90-EB-6-120 (Starting pay Rs. 60).			
		Passed Inter	50-5-90 (Starting pay Rs. 55).			
		Passed Matric and Trained.	50-5-90-EB-6-120 (Starting pay Rs. 55).			

Local Boards

There are no schools under these managements

Private Bodies

There is no uniformity in the scales of pay

KERALA (Upper Primary Schools)

Government	Head Master	B.A. or B.Sc. and Trained B.T.	150-40-250 (Gde.) 80-5-120-7½ 165 (H Gde.)	Rs. 27 for pay upto Rs. 45, Rs. 33 for pay between Rs. 16 and Rs. 110, 2½% of pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 36 for pay between Rs. 141 and Rs. 200 and 20% of pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 47 for pay between Rs. 201 and Rs. 325.	Rs. 10 as Head-master's allowance.
	Assistant Teacher	Passed Matric or Equivalent Examination and Trained.	40-3-55-4-75 5-120		
		Passed Upper Primary Examination.	Rs. 40		
		Passed Secondary	Rs. 65 fixed	Special D.A.- Rs. 12 for pay upto Rs. 55; Rs. 7 for pay between Rs. 56 and Rs. 60 and Rs. 5 for pay between Rs. 61 and Rs. 200.	
Local Boards		No such schools in the State			
Private Bodies	Head Master	Graduate and Trained	80-5-120-7½ 165 (Travancore-Cochin Area only).	As in Government Schools.	
	Head Master	Passed S. S. L. C. and Trained	40-3-55-4-75-5-120 (Travancore & Malabar Area)		
	Assistant Teacher	Passed Matric	Rs. 40 fixed	No allowance	

APPENDIX C

Scales of Pay of Teachers in Middle Schools—(contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay Rs.	Allowances		Remarks
				Dearness	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

MADHYA PRADESH

Government	Head Master	B.A. or B.Sc. and Trained	100-5-150-EB -10-250 (Madhya Bharat)			
			100-100-5-150- -EB-5-200 (Starting salary Rs. 110) Vindhya Pra- desh			
			100-5-150-150- EB-5-200 (Bho- pal)			
		Passed Middle and Trained	50-3-80-EB-2½ -100 (for men) 60-5-100-EB-5 -125 (for women) (Madhya Pradesh) 45-80 (for men) 50-3-80-EB-2½ -100 (for women) (Bhopal)			

50-2-60-EB-3
-75 (Rajasthan)

Vindhya Pradesh

Asstt. Teacher	B.A. or B.Sc. and Trained	100-5-150-EB- -10-250 (Madhya Bharat) 100-100-5-150- EB-5-200 (Start- ing salary Rs. 110) (Vindhya Pradesh)	Rs. 33 for pay between Rs. 45 and Rs. 150; and Rs. 35 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 200
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Rajasthan

B.A. or B.Sc.	70-5-150 (Madhya Bharat) 65-3-80 EB-2 -100 (Bhopal)	Rs. 20 for pay between Rs. 40 and Rs. 59; Rs. 25 for pay between Rs. 60 and Rs. 99 and Rs. 30 for pay between Rs. 100 and Rs. 200.
Passed Inter and Trained	60-3-75-5-120 (Madhya Bharat). 60-3-75-3- 84-4-120 (Start- ing salary Rs. 66) (Vindhya Pradesh) 70-4-90-EB-5 -140 (Rajasthan)	
Passed Inter	60-60-3-75-3- 84-4-120 (Vindhya Pradesh) 70-4-90-EB-5 -140 (Rajasthan)	

APPENDIX C

Scales of Pay of Teachers in Middle Schools—(contd.)

Management	Head Master, Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay Rs.	Allowances		Remarks
				Dearness	Others	
1	2	4	5	6	6	7

MADHYA PRADESH (contd.)

Government	Asstt. Teacher	Passed Matric and Trained.	100-115-130 (Selection Grade for men). 125-135-175 (Selection Grade for women). 60-60-3-84-84 --EB-4-130 (for men) (Starting salary Rs. 66). 70-70-3-94-94 EB-4-130 (for women) (Starting salary Rs. 76). (Madhya Pradesh). 60-3-75-5-120 (Madhya Bharat). 45-24-50-2-60 EB-4-3-80 4-100 (Madhya Pradesh).
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			100-5-130	
			60-4-80-EB-5	
			100-5-130	
			(Rajasthan).	
	Passed Matric	50-3-95 (Madhya Bharat),		
		45-2½-50-2-80		
		(Old Seba) (Vindhya Pradesh),		
	Passed Middle and Trained.	50-3-80-EB-2½-100 (for women),		
		45-2½-50-2-60		
		-EB-2-80 (for men),		
		(Madhya Pradesh),		
		50-2-60-EB-3		
		-75 (Rajasthan),		
Local Boards .	Head Master Asst. Teacher,	Passed Inter and Trained,	70-4-90-EB-5-140 (Rajasthan),	Madhya Pradesh Rs. 30, Rajasthan As in Govt. Schools,
		Passed Matric and Trained,	30 (Minimum) (M.P.) 100-5-130 60-4-80-EB-5-100-5-130 (Rajasthan),	Rajasthan As in Govt. Schools, Headmaster's allowance Madhya Bharat Varies from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20, Rajasthan As in Govt. Schools,
		Passed Matric	50-4-70-5-80 (Rajasthan),	
		Passed Middle and Trained,	50-2-60-EB-3-75 (Rajasthan),	

There are no schools under these managements in erstwhile States of Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh and Bhopal.

APPENDIX C

Scales of Pay of Teachers in Middle Schools—(contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asst. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay Rs.	Allowances		Remarks
				Dearness	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

MADHYA PRADESH—(contd.)

Local Boards	Asst. Teacher	B.A. or B.Sc. and Trained.	60-100 (Madhya Bharat).			
		B.A. or B.Sc.	60-80 (Madhya Bharat).			
		Passed Inter and or Trained.	70-1-30-EB-5-140 (Rajasthan).			
		Passed Inter	40-60 (Madhya Bharat).			
		Passed Matric and Trained.	30 (Minimum) (Madhya Pradesh). 40-60 (Madhya Bharat).			
Private Bodies	Head Master	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T.	100-5-150-EB-10-250 (Madhya Bharat).			

Passed Inter and or Trained.	70-4-90-EB-5 -140 (Rajasthan).	Madhya Pradesh Rs. 30.	Headmaster's allow- ances
Passed Matric and Trained.	Rs. 30 (Minimum) (Madhya Pradesh). 100-5-130 60-4-80-EB-5 -100-5-130. (Rajasthan).	Madhya Bharat As in Govt. Schools	Madhya Bharat Varies from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20.
Passed Matric	50-4-70-5-80 (Rajasthan).	Rajasthan As in Govt. Schools	Rajasthan As in Govt. Schools.
Passed Middle and Trained.	50-2-60-EB-3 -75 (Rajasthan).		
Assistant Teacher	B.A. or B.Sc. and Trained.	60-100 (Madhya Bharat).	
	B.A. or B.Sc.	60-80 (Madhya Bharat).	
Passed Inter and/or Trained.	70-4-90-EB-5 -140 (Rajasthan).		
Passed Inter	40-60 (Madhya Bharat).		
Passed Matric and Trained.	30 (Minimum) (M.P.) 40-60 (M. Bharat). 100-5-130 60-4-80-EB-5 -100-5-130 (Rajasthan).		

APPENDIX C

Scales of Pay of Teachers in Middle Schools (contd.)

Management	Head Master; Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay		Allowances		Remarks
			Rs.		Dearness	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	

MADHYA PRADESH—(contd.)

Private Bodies	Assistant Teacher	Passed Matric.	30-50 (Madhya Bharati, 50-40-70-50-80) (Rajasthan).	
		Passed Middle and Trained.	30-40 (Madhya Bharati, 50-20-60-EB-3 -75 (Rajasthan).	

There are no uniform scales of pay in or table States of Madhya Pradesh and Bhopal.

MADRAS

Government	Head Master	B.A. or B.Sc. and Trained.	165-5-205-10-2-215, 81-5-125-40-175 (Starting salary Rs. 100) (Madras). 150-40-250 55-5-75-71 150-40-250-40-100 60-100.	Madras Rs. 22 for pay between Rs. 41 and Rs. 60. Rs. 24 for pay between Rs. 61 and Rs. 100; 171 per cent. of pay plus Rs. 8 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 200 and 171 ¹ / ₂	Headmaster's allow- ance Madras Rs. 10 if the enrolment is 500 or less and Rs. 25 if the enrol- ment exceeds 500. Travancore-Cochin Rs. 10.

Assistant Teacher	Passed Metric or Equivalent Examination and Trained.	45-3-60 2-90 (Madras) 41-3-65 3-80 (Travancore-Cochin)	of pay plus Rs. 6 for pay between Rs. 204 and Rs. 300, <i>Travancore-Cochin</i> Rs. 27 for pay between Rs. 25 and Rs. 45, Rs. 33 for pay between Rs. 46 and Rs. 150; Rs. 45 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 175 and 20 per cent of pay for pay between Rs. 176 and Rs. 275.	<i>House Rent allowance</i> <i>Madras</i> In Madras City Rs. 9 for pay between Rs. 40 and Rs. 80, 10 per cent of pay with a minimum of Rs. 10 plus Rs. 2 for pay between Rs. 81 and Rs. 150.
	Passed Metric or Equivalent Examination.	45 fixed (Madras)		

In town with a population of 50,000 or above—Rs. 5 for pay between Rs. 40 and Rs. 80, Rs. 9 for pay between Rs. 81 and Rs. 100, Rs. 12 for pay Rs. 101 and Rs. 150. In other municipal or taluk headquarter towns Rs. 3 for pay upto Rs. 150.

Ad-hoc allowance
Travancore-Cochin
Rs. 7 for pay upto Rs. 60 and Rs. 5 for pay upto Rs. 250.

APPENDIX C

Scales of Pay of Teachers in Middle Schools—(contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay Rs.	Allowances		Remarks
				Dearness	Others	
1	2	3	5	6	6	7
MADRAS—(contd.)						
Local Boards	Head Master	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T. or B. Ed.	150—10—200	Madras As in Govt. Schools	Madras As in Govt. Schools.	
	Assistant Head- master.	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T. or B. Ed.	75—5—145		Assistant Head- masters are entitled to Rs. 15 p.m. as Special pay	
	Assistant Teacher	B.A. or B.Sc. Passed Matric or Equivalent Exami- nation and Trained.	65 fixed 44—2—85 (Madras).			
		Passed Matric or Equivalent Exami- nation.	30 fixed (Madras)			

There are no schools under these managements in erstwhile Travancore-Cochin

Private Bodies	Head Master	B.A. or B.Sc.	75—5—145 (Madras) 45—5—150 (Travan- core-Cochin).	Madras As in Govt. Schools	Madras As in Govt. Schools	In erstwhile Travan- core Cochín Inter passed head-master is entitled to allow- ance of Rs. 10.
		Passed Matric or Equivalent Exami- nation and Trained.	30—3—60 (Travancore-Cochin)			

Assistant Teacher	Passed Matric or Equivalent Examination and Trained.	45-2-85 (Madras) 30-3-2-80. (Travancore-Cochin). Passed Matric or Equivalent Examination.	30 fixed (Madras)
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MYSORE

Government	Head Master	Matric Trained	50-3-80-4-100	Dearness Allowance for Cities and Towns with population of :-
Local Board				
Private Bodies	Assistant Teacher	Matric Trained	50-3-80-4-100	One lakh For other and over cities
		Passed Middle and Trained.	40-2-50-3-80	For pay Up to Rs. 80 Rs. 30 Rs. 25
		Passed Middle	40-1-50-2-60	Between Rs. 81 and Rs. 35 Rs. 30
	Paundits and Munshis	Passed Middle and V.T.C. Trained.	50-3-80-4-100	Rs. 100.
	Music Teacher	Senior Music	50-3-80-4-100	
	Practical Instruction Teacher.	M.S. and Certificate Course.	50-3-80-4-100	
	Agricultural Instructors.	S.S.L.C. and Dip. in Agriculture.	70-5-90-6-150	

ORISSA

Government	Head Master	B.A. or B.Sc. and Trained.	120-5-155-EB-5-160-10-220-EB-10/2-250.	Rs. 27 for pay upto Rs. 35; Rs. 30 for pay between Rs. 36 and Rs. 50; Rs. 28 for pay between Rs. 51 and Rs. 75; Rs. 25 for pay between Rs. 76 and Rs. 100; Rs. 27 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 150; Rs. 29 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 200; Rs. 31 for pay between Rs. 201 and Rs. 250; Rs. 35 for pay between Rs. 251 and Rs. 300;
		Passed Inter and Trained.	70-2-80-4-100	
		Passed Matric and Trained or Passed Inter.	50-2-70-EB-2-90 (starting salary Rs. 60).	
		Passed Matric	50-2-70-EB-2-90.	
	Assistant Teacher	B.A. or B.Sc. and Trained.	120-5-155-EB-5-160-10-220-EB-10/2-250.	

APPENDIX C **Scales of Pay of Teachers in Middle Schools—(contd.)**

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay		Allowances		Remarks
			Rs.		Dearness	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	

ORISSA—(contd.)

Assistant Teacher	Passed B.A. or B.Sc.	70-2-74-3-83- 4-110-EB-5- 140.	
	Passed Inter and Trained.	70-2-80-4-100	Ra. 39 for pay between Rs. 301 and Rs. 500 and Rs. 44 for pay between Rs. 501 and Rs. 750.
	Passed Matric and Trained or Passed Inter.	50-2-70-EB-2-90 (starting salary Rs. 60).	
	Passed Matric	50-2-70-EB-2-90.	
	Passed Middle and Senior Trained.	40-1-50-2-60	
	Passed Middle and Higher Elementary Trained.	34-1-39-EB-1-4.	
Local Boards/ Private Bodies	Head Master	R.A. or B.Sc. and Trained.	130-10-200-EB-10-250.
	Assistant Teacher	B.A. or B.Sc. and Trained.	100-5-150-EB-8-190-EB-10/2-210.

As in Govt. Schools

Passed Inter and 60-3-90-EB-5/2
Trained or B.A./ -120.
B.Sc.

Passed Matric and 50-2-70-3/2-85
Trained or Passed
Inter.

Passed Matric 40-2-80-EB-2
-80.

Passed Middle and 30-1/2-40
Trained.

PUNJAB

Government/ Local Boards.	Head Master	B.A. and B.T./S.S.T.	110-3-190-10- 250.
	Assistant Head Master.	Passed Matric and Trained (J.S.T.C.).	80-5-110-EB-- -8-190-EB-10 -260.

Assistant Teacher	Matric or Middle and S.V./S.T.	140-10-190-EB -10-220 (selection grade). 120-5-175 (Middle selection grade). 60-4-80/4-100/ 5-120.	Ra. 40 for pay between Rs. 51 and Rs. 150; Ra. 45 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 200 and Ra. 50 for pay between Ra. 201 and Ra. 250.	Temporary allowance equal to two increments for those whose pay exceeds Ra. 100.
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Matric, J.V.J.T. or 60-4-80/4-100/5
J.B.T. -120.

Gianies/Shastries . Prabhakar, Matric (i) 140-10-190/10-
and Giani/Shastri 220 (selection grade).
Prabhakar.

APPENDIX C

Scales of Pay of Teachers in Middle Schools—(contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay Rs.	Allowances		Remarks
				Dearness	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

PUNJAB—(contd.)

P.T.L. . . . Matric, Training in Physical Education or with Y.M.C.A. certificate. (ii) 120—5—176 (Middle selection grade)
(iii) 60—4—80/4—100/5—120.

Drawing Master . . Matric with Drawing Master's Certificate.

Arts and Crafts Master. Matric with 2 years Certificate in Arts and Crafts from Government School of Arts, Simla.

Local Boards All the schools under these managements were provincialized w.e.f. 1st October, 1957 and the scales of pay of Teachers/Masters working there have been brought at par with their counterparts in Government Schools.

Private Bodies There are no uniform scales of pay of teachers working in privately managed schools. These generally differ from school to school. The Private managements, more or less, give the same scales of pay to their teachers as are admissible to their counterparts in Government service.

RAJASTHAN

Government Head Master

B.A. or B.Sc. and Trained. 100-5-150-8-190-EB-10-250 (Ajmer and Madhya Bharat)
70-5-130-EB-6-160-8-200 (Starting salary Rs. 7 5) (Bombay).

B.A. or B.Sc. 70-5-150 (Madhya Bharat).

Passed Inter and Trained. 70-4-90-EB-5-140 (Rajasthan).

60-3-75-5-120 (Madhya Bharat).

Passed Inter 70-4-90-EB-5-100 (Rajasthan).

Passed Matric or Equivalent Examination and Trained. 100-5-130 60-4-80-5-100 EB-5-130 (Rajasthan)
60-3-75-5-120 (Madhya Bharat).

Passed Matric 50-4-70-5-80 (Rajasthan)
50-3-95 (Madhya Bharat).

Rajasthan

Rs. 20 for pay between Rs. 40 and Rs. 59; Rs. 25 for pay between Rs. 60 and Rs. 99 and Rs. 30 for pay between Rs. 100 and Rs. 200.

Headmaster's allowance

Rajasthan Rs. 20 or Rs. 30 depending on the size of the school.

Ajmer

Rs. 40 for schools with classes I to VIII and Rs. 25 for schools with Classes VI to VIII.

In erstwhile Ajmer, graduate asstt. teachers with 5 yrs. teaching experience are also entitled to the scale of Rs. 100-5-150-8-190-EB-10-250 while those with less than 5 yrs. teaching experience are eligible for Rs. 80-5-120 EB-8-200-10/2-220.

APPENDIX C

Scales of Pay of Teachers in Middle Schools—(contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay		Allowances		Remarks
			Rs.	Dearness	Others		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
RAJASTHAN—(contd.)							
		Passed Middle and Trained.	50-2-60-EB-3-75 (Rajasthan).	<i>Ajmer</i> Rs. 40 for pay upto Rs. 50; Rs. 50 for pay between Rs. 51 and Rs. 100; Rs. 55 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 150; Rs. 60 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 200 and Rs. 65 for pay between Rs. 201 and Rs. 250.	<i>Bombay</i> Rs. 20 to Rs. 35 <i>Madhya Bharat</i> Rs. 30.		Passed middle and S.V. trained are also entitled to the scale of Rs. 68-4-120-EB-5-170.
Assistant Teacher		B.A. or B.Sc. and Trained.	100-5-150-8-190-EB-10-250. (Ajmer) 70-5-130-EB-6-160-8-200 (starting salary Rs. 75) (Bombay) 100-5-150-EB-10-250 (Madhya Bharat).				
		B.A. or B.Sc.	70-5-150 (Madhya Bharat).	<i>Bombay</i> As under Bombay.			
		Passed Inter and Trained.	70-4-90-EB-5-140 (Rajasthan) 80-5-120-EB-8-200-10/2-220 (Ajmer). 60-3-95-5-120 (Madhya Bharat).	<i>Madhya Bharat</i> Rs. 21 for pay upto Rs. 30, Rs. 24 for pay between Rs. 40 and Rs. 200 and Rs. 37 for pay between Rs. 210 and Rs. 250.			
		Passed Inter	70-4-90-5-100 (Rajasthan).				

Local Boards Head Master

Passed Matric or
Equivalent Exami-
nation and Trained

100-5-130
60-4-80-EB-5
-100-5-130
(Rajasthan).

68-4-120-EB-5
-170 (Ajmer).

60-3-75-5-120
(Madhya Bharat).

Passed Matric . . .

50-4-70-5-80
(Rajasthan).

50-3-95 (Madhya
Bharat).

Passed Middle and
Trained.

50-2-60-EB-3-
75 (Rajasthan).

B.A. or B.Sc. and
B.T.

80-5-130-EB-6
-160-7-200
(Bombay).

Passed Inter and
Trained or Passed
Inter.

70-4-90-EB-5
-140 (Rajasthan).

Passed Matric and
Trained.

100-5-130
60-4-80-EB-5
-100-5-130
(Rajasthan).

Passed Matric . . .
(Rajasthan).

50-4-70-5-80 *Rajasthan*

Passed Middle and
Trained B.A. or
B.Sc.

50-2-60-EB-3
-75 (Rajasthan).

As in Govt. Schools

Bombay

Assistant Teachers

Trained . . .

80-5-130-EB-6
-160-8-200
(Bombay).

As under *Bombay*.

B.A. or B.Sc. and
S.T.C. or T.D.

74-4-114-EB-4
-130-6-160
(Bombay).

*Headmaster's allow-
ance Rajasthan*

Rs. 20 or Rs. 30 de-
pending on the size
of the school.

Bombay

Rs. 20 or Rs. 35. In
addition special pay
for higher quali-
fications is paid as
under—

Rs. 15 for I class B.A.,
II Class B.A. (Hons.)
and II Class M.A.
Rs. 10 for T.D. of
U.K., M.Ed., Ph.D.,
in Education, M.A.
in Education or an
equivalent degree
of U.K. or any Stat-
utory Indian Univer-
sity.

In erstwhile Bom-
bay, Inter Passed
and S.T.C. or T.D.
Asstt. Teachers are
entitled to four ad-
vance increments in
the scale of Rs. 56-
2-76-EB-2-80
-4-120.

APPENDIX C

Scales of Pay of Teachers in Middle Schools—(contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances		Remarks
				Dearness	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

RAJASTHAN—(contd.)

Passed Inter and
Trained or Passed
Inter. 70-4-90-EB-5
-140 (Rajasthan).

Passed Matric or
Equivalent Exami-
nation and Trained. (i) 100-5-130
(ii) 60-4-80-EB
-5-100-5-130
(Rajasthan).

56-2-76-EB-2
-80-4-120
(Bombay).

Passed Matric 50-4-70-5-80
(Rajasthan)

50-3-2-56
(Bombay).

Passed Middle and
Trained. 50-2-60-EB-3
-75 (Rajasthan).

Local Bodies

There are no schools under these managements in erstwhile States of Ajmer and Madhya Bharat.

Private Bodies Head Master

B.A. or B.Sc. and Trained.	100-5-150-8-190-EB-10-250 (Ajmer & Madhya Bharat).	Rajasthan	Rajasthan
	80-5-130-EB-6-160-8-200 (Bombay).	Ajmer	Ajmer
		As in Govt. Schools	As in Govt. Schools

Passed Inter and Trained or Passed Inter.	70-4-90-EB-5-140 (Rajasthan).	Bombay	Bombay
		As under Bombay.	As in Local Board Schools.

Passed Matric and Trained.	100-5-130	Madhya Bharat	Madhya Bharat
	60-4-80-EB-5-100-5-130 (Rajasthan).	As in Govt. Schools	Rs. 20 as Headmaster's allowance.

Passed Matric	50-4-70-5-80 (Rajasthan).		Ajmer
			As in Govt. Schools.

Passed Middle and Trained.	50-2-60-EB-3-75 (Rajasthan).		Bombay
			As in the Govt. Schools.

Assistant Teacher	B.A. or B.Sc. and Trained.	100-5-150-8-190-EB-10-250 (Ajmer).	
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80-5-130-EB-6-160-8-200 (Bombay)

60-100 (Madhya Bharat).

B.A. or B.Sc. and S.T.C. or T.D.	74-4-114-EB-4-130-6-160 (Bombay).
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B.A. or B.Sc.	60-80 (Madhya Bharat).
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APPENDIX C

Scales of Pay of Teachers in Middle Schools—(contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay Rs.	Allowances		Remarks
				Dearness	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

RAJASTHAN—(contd.)

Passed Inter and Trained. 70-4-90-EB-5
-140 (Rajasthan).
80-5-120-EB-8
-200-10-2-220
(Ajmer).

Passed Matric or Equivalent Examination and Trained. 100-5-130
60-4-80-EB-5
-100-5-130
(Rajasthan).
68-4-120-EB-5
170-(Ajmer).
56-2-76-EB-2
-80-4-120
(Bombay).
(Madhya Bharat).

Passed Matric . 50-4-70-5-80
(Rajasthan).
30-50 (Madhya
Bharat).

Passed Middle and Trained. 50-2-60-EB-3
-75 (Rajasthan).
30-40 (Madhya
Bharat).

UTTAR PRADESH

Government Headmaster

B.A. or B.Sc., B.T. or 120-8-200-EB- 1-4-57 to 31-7-57
B.Ed. -10-300 (for two
Jr. High Schools). Rs. 20 for pay upto
Rs. 50
Rs. 25 for pay upto
Rs. 51 to 100
Rs. 30 for pay upto
Rs. 101 to 150.
Rs. 35 from Rs. 151
to 450.

Junior High School 60-2-70-EB-3
and H.T.C. or J.T.C. 100.
50-2-60-EB-3
-75.
40-1-45-EB-1
50-EB-1-55.

High School, C.T. or 75-5-120-EB-8 1-8-57 to 31-3-58
E.T.C. -200. 25 upto 50.
30 from 51 to 70
*71 to 74

Passed Middle and 75-5-95-EB-5-
Trained (H.T.C.) 130. 35 from 75 to 100
30 from 101 to 150
35 from 151 to 450
marginal 451 to 484
adjustment.

Assistant Teacher (i) B.A. or B.Sc. and 120-8-200-EB-
B.T. or L.T. or B. -10-300.
Ed.
(ii) Passed High 75-5-120-EB-8
School and Trained -200.
C.T.
(iii) Passed High 60-4-80-EB-5
School and H.C.T./ -120.
J.T.C. Trained.

Teachers of merged
areas permitted their
own scales of pay.

*The amount by
which pay falls short
of 100 p.m.

APPENDIX C

Scales of Pay of Teachers in Middle Schools—(contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of pay — Rs.	Allowances		Remarks
				Dearness	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

UTTAR PRADESH—(contd.)

Passed High School & V.T.C.	45-2-65-EB-3 -80-4-100.
Passed Junior High School and H.T.C.	45-2-65-EB-3 -80. 35-2-45-3-65 35-2-45-EB-3 -60. 25-1-30-EB-1 -40-EB-1-45 and 23-1-25 for Untrained.

Local Boards	Head Master	Passed Middle and Trained or H.T.C.	76-3-91-5-106 -EB-5-126.	Rs. 6 for pay upto Rs. 46 and Rs. 7 for pay above Rs. 46.
	Assistant Teacher	Passed Middle and Trained or H.T.C.	46-2-56-EB-3 -71. Passed High School Examination and J.T.C.	

Private Bodies Head Master B.A. or B.Sc. and 120-6-168-EB-
B.T. -8-200.

Assistant Teacher B.A. or B.Sc. and Do.
B.T.

Passed Inter and (C.T.) 75-5-110-EB-6 Rs. 10 (Minimum)
-140-EB-7-175

Passed High School 60-3-90-EB-4
Examination and -110.
Trained J.T.C.

Passed High School 45-2-65-EB-3
Examination and -80.
Trained.

Passed Middle and 40-2-50-EB-3
Trained. -65.

Headmaster's allow-
ance.
Rs. 20.

WEST BENGAL

Government Head Master B.A. or B.Sc. and 100-5-155-EB-
Trained. 5-215-10-225
(West Bengal).

Passed Matric and 150-10-230-EB-
Trained with two 15-350
years teaching ex- 60-2-80-EB-2
perience. -100 (Bihar).

Assistant Teacher Passed Inter 70-3-103-EB-
118-4-130.
(West Bengal).

West Bengal
Rs. 25 for pay upto
Rs. 50, Rs. 35 for
pay between Rs. 51
and Rs. 100, Rs. 40
for pay between
Rs. 101 and Rs. 150
Rs. 45 for pay bet-
ween Rs. 151 and
Rs. 200, Rs. 50 for
pay between Rs. 201
and Rs. 250.

Headmaster's allow-
ance.
Bihar
Rs. 15 in Sr. Basic
Schools only.
Additional allowance
West Bengal
Rs. 5 for pay upto
Rs. 250 and cash
allowance of Rs. 5
for pay upto
Rs. 300.

APPENDIX C

Scales of Pay of Teachers in Middle Schools—(contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asst. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay Rs.	Allowances		Remarks
				Dearness	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

WEST BENGAL—(contd.)

Passed Matric and Trained,	55-3-88-EB-3 -118-EB-4-130 (West Bengal)	Bihar	Bihar
Passed Middle and Trained,	50-2-70-EB-2 -90 (Bihar), 45-2-55-EB-2 -75 (Bihar),	40 per cent of pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 17½ and maximum of Rs. 25.	Additional pay of Rs. 5 for pay upto Rs. 250.

Local Boards/ Private Bodies	Headmaster . .	B.A. or B.Sc. and Trained.	75-4-95-EB-5- 120-3-150	Bihar
		Passed Inter and Trained or B.A. or B.Sc.	60-2-80-EB-2- 100	Rs. 10 Minimum.
Assistant Teacher .	Passed Matric and Trained or Passed Inter.	50-2-70-EB-2 -90		
	Passed Middle and Trained or Passed Matric.	40-2-50-EB-1 -61-2-75		
		40-2-50-EB-1- 60		

There are no uniform scales of pay under these managements in erstwhile West Bengal. Salary ranges from Rs. 30 to Rs. 60. Dearness allowance is Rs. 35, of which 50% is paid by government.

A. & N. ISLANDS

Government	Head Master	Passed Metric and Trained.	68-4-120-5-170	Rs. 45 for pay upto Rs. 50, Rs. 55 for between Rs. 51 and Rs. 100, Rs. 60 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 150 and Rs. 65 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 200	Special pay at 33½ per cent of pay in South Andamans and 40 per cent in North Andamans to main land recruits and 10 per cent or subject to a minimum of Rs. 15 for persons recruited locally and transferred to North Andamans.
		Passed Metric	60-3-81-EB-4-125-5-130.		
		Passed Middle and Trained.	50-2-60-3-90		
		Passed Middle	35-1-40-2-60		

Local Boards

There are no schools under these managements

Private Bodies

There are no regular scales of pay

DELHI

Government/ Local Boards/ Private Bodies	Head Master	B.A. or B.Sc. and Trained.	100-5-150-EB-8-190-10-250.	Rs. 40 for pay upto Rs. 50, Rs. 50 for pay between Rs. 51 and Rs. 100, Rs. 55 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 150, Rs. 60 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 200 and Rs. 65 for pay between Rs. 201 and Rs. 300.	Headmaster's allowance.
	Assistant Teacher	B.A. or B.Sc. and Trained or with 5 years' teaching experience.	Do.		Rs. 40 for schools with classes from I to VIII and Rs. 25 for schools with classes from V to VIII
		Passed Inter and Trained or B.A. or B.Sc. with less than 5 years' teaching experience.	80-5-120-EB-8-200-10/2-220.		House Rent allowance Rs. 7 for pay upto Rs. 54, Rs. 10 for pay between Rs. 55 and Rs. 100, Rs. 11 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 250.

APPENDIX C

Scales of Pay of Teachers in Middle Schools—(contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances		Remarks
				Dearness	Others	
			Rs.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

DELHI—(contd.)

	Passed Middle and S.V. Trained or Passed Matric and J.V. Trained.	68-4-120-EB-5 --170.	<i>Special D.A.</i> Rs. 5 for pay upto Rs. 250.	<i>City Allowance</i> Rs. 3 for pay upto Rs. 54, Rs. 5 for pay between Rs. 55 and Rs. 100, Rs. 7 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 140, and Rs. 10 for pay between Rs. 141 and Rs. 250.
Classical Language Teachers.	Shastri with B.A. in English and Trained or with 5 years' teaching experience.	100-5-150-8- 190-EB-10-250.		
Language Teachers	Graduate with Clas- sical or Modern Ind- ian Language con- sidered as an optio- nal subject and tra- ined or with 5 years' teaching experience.	100-5-150-8- 190-EB-10-250.		

Shastri . . . Shastri with Matric 80-5-120-EB-8
 full/Inter (English -200-10/2-220.
 only) or O.T. and
 Matric (English
 only). For teachers
 in service since
 1-4-50;

Shastri with 15
 years' teaching ex-
 perience.

With lower qualifica-
 tions. 68-4-120-5-170

Drawing Teachers . Matric with 2 years' 80-5-120-EB-8
 training. -200-10/2-220.

Middle with 15 years' 68-4-120-5-170
 experience with
 lower qualifications.

P.T.I. . . . Passed Matric with 80-5-120-EB-8
 certificate in P.T. -200-10/2-220.

Any qualification in 68-4-120-5-170
 P.T.

Domestic Teachers . Passed Matric with 80-5-120-EB-8
 Homo Sc. Diploma -200-10/2-220.
 from Lady Irwin
 College.

With lower qualifi- 68-4-120-5-170
 cations,

APPENDIX C

Scales of Pay of Teachers in Middle Schools—(contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances		Remarks
				Dearness	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rs.						
HIMACHAL PRADESH						
Government	Head Master	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T.	230-10-270-EB-10-300	Rs. 30 for pay upto Rs. 50, Rs. 40 for pay between Rs. 51 and Rs. 150, Rs. 45 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 200, Rs. 50 for pay between Rs. 201 and Rs. 250, Rs. 55 for pay between Rs. 251 and Rs. 300, and Rs. 60 for pay between Rs. 301 and Rs. 500 + Rs. 5 as special D.A. for pay upto Rs. 250.		
	Assistant Teacher	Passed Matric or Inter and Trained (J.S.T.C.) (Women only).	150-10-190-EB-10-220. 90-5-110-8-150			
		Passed Matric	80-5-110-8-190-10-250.			
			Rs. 40 fixed.			
Local Boards .			There are no such schools in the State			
Private Bodies.			There are no regular scales of pay			

MANIPUR

Government	Head Master	Passed B.A. or B.Sc.	100-10-130-EB-6-190-EB-10-250.	20 per cent of pay for pay between Rs. 30 and Rs. 60; 15 per cent for pay between Rs. 61 and Rs. 100	Additional allowance.	
		Passed Matric and Normal Trained.	(i) 75-24-100-EB-4-120.		Rs. 6 for pay upto Rs. 100.	

		(ii) 75-3-105-EB -4-125.	and Rs. 17 ½ per cent for pay above Rs. 100.
Assistant Teacher	Passed Matric and Normal Trained or Basic Trained or Passed Inter.	75-3-105-EB- 4-125.	
	Passed Matric or Pas- sed Middle and Trained*	60-4-80-EB-4 -100-5-115.	
	Passed Middle*	40-1-50-EB-2½ -65.	

*For existing emp-
loyees only.

Local Boards .

There are no schools under these managements

Private Bodies	Head Master Asstt. Teacher.	Not specified.	Ranges from 30 to 50
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TRIPURA

Government	Head Master	B.A. or B.Sc. and Basic Trained.	200-10-420-15- 450-(For Sr. Basic Schools only).	Rs. 30 for pay upto Rs. 50, Rs. 40 for pay between Rs. 51 and Rs. 100, Rs. 45 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 150, Rs. 50 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 200, Rs. 55 for pay be- tween Rs. 201 and Rs. 250, Rs. 60 for pay between Rs. 251 and Rs. 300, Rs. 65 for pay be- tween Rs. 301 and Rs. 350, Rs. 70 for pay between Rs. 351 and Rs. 400 and Rs. 75 for pay be- tween Rs. 401 and 450.	Head Master's allow- ance. Rs. 40 per month for M. Ed. and Jr. High Schools. Compensatory allow- ance. Rs. 5 for pay upto Rs. 34, Rs. 7½ for pay between Rs. 35 and Rs. 60, Rs. 10 for pay between Rs. 61 and Rs. 80, Rs. 12½ for pay be- tween Rs. 81 and Rs. 140, Rs. 15 for pay between Rs. 141 and Rs. 200, Rs. 17½ for pay between Rs. 201 and Rs. 300 and Rs. 20 for pay above Rs. 300.
		B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T.	100-5-160.		
	Assistant Teacher	B.A. or B.Sc. and Basic Trained.	100-5-160-EB- -5-215-10-225 (For Sr. Basic Schools).		
		B.A./B.Sc. and B.T. Trained Graduate.	100-5-160(For Jr. High and Middle Schools).		
		Passed Matric and Trained.	65-3-91-EB-3 -118-4-130 (starting salary Rs. 70)		
	Language Teacher (Classical & Verna- cular).	B.A. and Trained in Hindi or Graduate with Sahitya Ratna.	100-5-160		

APPENDIX C

Scales of Pay of Teachers in Middle Schools—(contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances		Remarks
				Dearness	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.			

TRIPURA—(contd.)

Craft Instructor	Passed Matric plus Diploma in craft training.	100-5-160-EB- 5-215-10-225.	Cash Allowance Rs. 5.	
Local Boards	There are no schools under these managements			
Private Bodies.	Scales of pay are not uniform			

NEFA

Government	Head Master	Passed B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T. or with Dip. in Basic Edu- cation.	125-7½-155-9- 245-EB-10-275 (starting Rs. 140).	15 per cent of pay for pay between Rs. 61 and Rs. 100 and 17½ per cent on basic pay for pay above Rs. 100.	Headmaster's allow- ance. Rs. 20.
	Second Master	Do.	Do.		Special pay
	Assistant Teacher	Passed Matric and Trained.	75-3-105-EB-4 -100-EB-5- 125.	Rs. 6 as extra dear- ness allowance for pay upto Rs. 100.	33½ per cent on basic pay subject to the minimum of Rs. 50 p.m. plus Rs. 13½

Local Boards/
Private Bodies.

Passed Matric 60-4-80-EB-4
-100-EB-5-
125.

p.m. in lieu of ration
when posted in the
interior.

There are no such schools under these managements

PONDICHERRY

Middle/Primary schools, 1958-59.

*French Schools. Staff recruited before 1-11-54**

Government	Head Master	Brevet Elementaire	102-20/3-182-32 3
		C.A.P. (2 years' T.T.) (French Schools).	-278.
		B.A. C.A.P. (English Schools).	148-32 3-276-36/3-348-38 3-386.
		Brevet Elementaire	102-20 3-182-
		C.A.P. (2 years' T. Training) (Indian Language Schools).	-32/3-278.

Headmaster's allowance.

Rs. 15 in English Schools, Rs. 13-33 if the number of teachers goes over 10 and Rs. 6-66 if the number of teachers is between 5 and 10 and Rs. 3-33 if the number of teachers is below 5 (French Schools).

Holders of Vidwan or Baccalaureat or M.A. degree get Rs. 10 as Diploma allowance.

Assistant Teacher	Brevet Elementaire	102-20/3-182-
	C.A.P. (2 year's Teaching Training) (French Schools).	32/3-278.

Passed Inter and C.A.P.	102-20/3-182-32/3-278.
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Rs. 10 per month per child as family allowance.

APPENDIX C

Scales of Pay of Teachers in Middle Schools—(concl.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances		Remarks
				Dearness	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.			
			PONDICHERY—(contd.)			
		Passed Matric and C.A.P. (2 year's teaching Training) (English Schools).	96-18/3-168-26/3-246.			*Persons recruited after 1-11-54 get the Madras Government Scales.
		Brevet d'enseignement primaire supérieur de langue indienne C.A.P. (2 year's TT.) or Brevet de langue Indienne & C.A.P.	96-18/3-168-26/3-246.			
Local Boards .			There are no such schools in the State.			
Private Bodies.			Scales of pay are not uniform.			
‡Sewing teacher		Good knowledge in the craft.	64-6/3-82-10/3-122			
Drawing teacher		Higher grade in free hand outline & model drawing.	102-20/3-182-32/3-278.			
Music Teacher		Sangita Buchanam	96-18/3-168-26/3-246.			

APPENDIX D

Scales of Pay of Teachers in High/Higer Secondary Schools

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances		Remarks
				Dearness	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rs. ANDHRA						
Government	Head Master	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T. or B.Ed.	165-5-205-10- 245-(Selection Grade) 85-5-125 -10-175.	Rs. 22 for pay bet- ween Rs. 41 and Rs. 60; Rs. 24 for pay between Rs. 61 and Rs. 100, 17½ per cent of pay plus Rs. 8 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 200 and 17½ per cent of pay plus Rs. 6 for pay between Rs. 201 and Rs. 300.	Headmaster's Allow- ance. Rs. 25 if the enrol- ment of the school is above 500 and Rs. 10 if the enrol- ment is 500 or below.	Existing employees of the merged areas permitted to retain their own grades.
	Assistant Teacher	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T. or B.Ed.	165-5-205-10- 245-(Selection Grade) 85-5-125 -10-175.			
		B.A. or B.Sc.	85 fixed		House Rent Allow- ance. In towns with a po- pulation of 50,000 and above; Rs. 7 for pay between Rs. 41 and Rs. 80, Rs. 9 for pay between Rs. 81 and Rs. 100 and Rs. 12 for pay between Rs. 101 and and Rs. 250. In other Municipal or Taluka Headquar- ter towns: Rs. 3 for pay upto Rs. 150.	
		Passed Matric and Trained.	45-3-60-2-90			
		Passed Matric	45 fixed. (Andhra)			

APPENDIX D

Scales of Pay of Teachers in High/Higer Secondary Schools—(contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances		Remarks
				Dearness	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rs.						
ANDHRA—(contd.)						
Local Boards	Head Master	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T. or B.Ed.	150—10—200—75— 5—145	As in Government Schools.	As in Government Schools.	The scales of pay of Rs. 150—10—200 and Rs. 75—5—145 in Andhra Pradesh are available to head- masters of secondary schools having Form V and above and having Form IV and below respec- tively. In erstwhile Andhra Pradesh graduate as assistant teachers, who have not com- pleted training are entitled to a fixed salary of Rs. 70 p.m. The scales of pay of Rs. 250—15—400; Rs. 165—7½—225— 10—245; Rs. 150—
	Assistant Teacher	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T. or B.Ed.	75—5—145			
		B.A. or B. Sc.	65 fixed.			
		Passed Matric and Trained, Passed Matric	45—2—85. 30 fixed.			
Private Bodies	Head Master	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T. or B.Ed.	250—15—400. 165—7½—225—10— 245 150—10—200 75—5—145.	As in Government Schools.	As in Government Schools.	

Assistant Teacher	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T. or B.Ed.	75-5-145	10-200 and Rs. 75-5-145 in erst-while Andhra are available to head-masters of schools having 25 sections or more in Forms I to VI; 13 to 24 sections or less in Forms I to VI and schools having Form V and below respectively.
	B.A. or B.Sc.	65 fixed.	
	Passed Inter	45 fixed.	
	Passed Matric & Trained.	45-2-85.	
	Passed Matric	30 fixed.	

ASSAM

Government	Head Master	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T.	200-20-300-25-400-EB-25-500 (Starting pay Rs. 350).	40% (50% in K. & J. Hills) for pay up to Rs. 30-20% (25% in K. & J. Hills) for pay between Rs. 31 and Rs. 60-15% (20% in K. & J. Hills) for pay between Rs. 61 and Rs. 100-Extra D.A. of Rs. 6 p.m. for pay upto Rs. 100.	Additional allowance of Rs. 13-50 p.m. in lieu of Rice concession for pay upto Rs. 300.	Headmasters will get a minimum starting pay of Rs. 350 p.m.
	Assistant Head Teacher	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T.	125-74-155-9-245-EB-10-275.			Assistant Headmasters will get a special pay of Rs. 50 p.m.
	Assistant Teachers	B.A. and B.T.	125-74-155-9-245-EB-10-275.			Graduates with Honours distinction, B.T. or Post graduate degree will get two advance increments.
	Hindi Teachers	Title in Hindi	75-3-105-EB-4-125.			
	Assistant Teacher	Passed Matric and Normal or Passed Inter.	75-3-105-EB-4-125.	Govt. Servants drawing pay more than Rs. 100 but not more than Rs. 250 will get 17½% (20% in K. & J. Hills).		

APPENDIX D

Scales of Pay of Teachers in High/Higher Secondary Schools—(contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances		Remarks
				Dearness	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rs.						
ASSAM—(contd.)						
	Classical Teachers	Title holder in classical subject	125-7½-155-9-245-EB-10-275			
	Assistant Teacher	Passed Matric	60-4-80-EB-4-100-EB-5-125	17½% for pay between Rs. 251 to Rs. 500		
		Normal Trained Non-matriculate	60-2-80-EB-2½-100			
Private	Headmaster	Graduate with B.T.	150-10-300	Rs. 15 flat rate for all	Rs. 30 C.A.	There are some under-graduate headmasters and assistant headmasters. They are given only the charge allowance in addition to their graded pay.
	Assistant Headmaster	Do.	100-5-200	Do.	20 + (B.T. Honours and Masters get 2 advance increments, if appointed after 1-10-56)	
	Assistant Teachers	Graduate	100-5-200	Do.		
		Passed Inter	75-2-95-3-125			
		Passed Matric and Normal Trained	75-2-95-2½-100		The B.T. Honours and Masters degree holders get 2 advance increments,	

	Passed Matric	60-1-70-2½-75
	Normal Trained only	60-1-70-2½-75
Classical	Graduates	100-5-200
	Others	75-2-95-3-125
Hindi	Vishard/Kovid	60-2-100
Craft Diploma	Passed Matric	75-2-95-2½-100
Certificate	Passed Middle	60-1-70-2½-75
Drawing and Drill-master	Normal Trained	60-1-70-2½-75

Local Boards

There are no such schools under these managements.

BIHAR

Government	Head Master	B.A. or B.Sc. and Trained	200-20-220-320-EB-25-670-20-750	40 per cent of pay with minimum of Rs. 17-50 and maximum of Rs. 25 for pay upto Rs. 100; 25 per cent of pay with a maximum of Rs. 45 for pay between Rs. 101 and 200, 20 per cent of pay with a minimum of Rs. 45 and maximum of Rs. 60 for pay between Rs. 201 and Rs. 300 and 17 per cent of pay with a minimum of Rs. 60 and a maximum of Rs. 100 for pay above Rs. 300.	<i>Additional Allowance</i> Rs. 5 for pay upto Rs. 250.
	Assistant Teacher	B.A. or B.Sc. and Trained or Passed Inter and Trained (C.T.) or M.A. or M.Sc.	150-10-230-EB-15-350 100-5-130-EB-6-190		
		Passed Inter and Trained (C.T.)	70-3-85-EB-4-105-2-125		

APPENDIX D

Scales of Pay of Teachers in High/Higher Secondary Schools—(contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances		Remarks
				Dearness	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Rs.
BIHAR—(contd.)

Passed Matric and secondary grade trained.	60-2-80-EB-2-100. 50-2-70-EB-2-90.
With Lower Qualifications.	50-2-70-EB-2-90 (for men). 60-2-80-EB-2-100 (for women). 47-2-55-EB-2-75.

Local Boards . There are no such schools under these managements.

Private Bodies	Head Master	B.A. or B.Sc. and Trained.	200-10-300 (In schools with enrolment of more than 200). 175-10-275 (In schools with enrolment upto 200).	Rs. 12 (minimum)
	Assistant Teacher	B.A. or B.Sc. and Trained.	100-5-125-EB-4-145-EB-3-175.	Rs. 12 (minimum)

Passed Inter and 70-3-85-EB-4-
Trained C.T. or 105-2-116.
B.A. or B.Sc.

Passed Matric and 50-2-70-EB-2-
Trained or Passed 90.
Inter.

Passed Middle and 40-2-50-EB-1-
Trained or Passed 60.
Matric.

BOMBAY

MULTIPURPOSE HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Government	Head Master	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T.	300-20-500-EB-20-600-M.P.	Madhya Pradesh Rs. 35 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 200;	Headmaster's Allowance Madhya Pradesh Rs. 40	Madhya Pradesh
	Lecturer	M.A. or M.Sc.	225-225-250-15-400-M.P.	Rs. 40 for pay between Rs. 201 and Rs. 300;		In the case of subjects like English and Science, M.A. III class is also eligible for the assistant teachers' grade.
	Career Master	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T.	150-15-300-EB-15-300-400.	Rs. 50 for pay between Rs. 300 and Rs. 350 and Rs. 60 for pay between Rs. 351 and Rs. 400.		

HIGH SCHOOLS

Head Master	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T.	300-200-220-15-400-EB-20-500-EB-25-650 Bombay. 300-20-600-EB-20-600 M.P.	Bombay and Kutch Rs. 45 for pay between Rs. 51 and Rs. 100; Rs. 50 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 150, Rs. 55 for pay.	Compensatory Local Allowance—Bombay. In Bombay City Rs. 5 for pay upto Rs. 35, Rs. 7.50 for pay between Rs. 36 and Rs. 60.	Existing employees of the integrated areas are permitted to retain their own grades.
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APPENDIX D

Scales of Pay of Teachers in High/Higher Secondary Schools—(contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances		Remarks
				Dearness	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs. BOMBAY—(contd.)			
			HIGH SCHOOLS—(contd.)			
			250-250-15-370- 370-EB-15-430 -20-550-(M.P.)	between Rs. 151 and Rs. 200, Rs. 60 for pay between Rs. 201 and Rs. 300,	Rs. 10 for pay bet- ween Rs. 61 and Rs. 80, Rs. 12-80 for pay between Rs. 81 and Rs. 140, Rs. 15 for pay between Rs. 141 and Rs. 200, Rs. 17-50 for pay between Rs. 201 and Rs. 300 and Rs. 20 for pay above Rs. 300.	
			220-15-400-EB- 20-500-(Kutch)	Rs. 70 for pay between Rs. 301 and Rs. 500 and Rs. 85 for pay bet- ween Rs. 501 and Rs. 750.	Rs. 81 and Rs. 140, Rs. 15 for pay between Rs. 141 and Rs. 200, Rs. 17-50 for pay between Rs. 201 and Rs. 300 and Rs. 20 for pay above Rs. 300.	
			280-13-345 (Hy- derabad)	Rs. 85 for pay bet- ween Rs. 501 and Rs. 750.	Rs. 200, Rs. 17-50 for pay between Rs. 201 and Rs. 300 and Rs. 20 for pay above Rs. 300.	
			200-10-250-15- 400 (Saurashtra)		Rs. 20 for pay above Rs. 300.	
			170-10-250 (Sau- rashtra)		In Ahmedabad and Poona Rs. 3 for pay upto Rs. 54, Rs. 5 for pay between Rs. 55 and Rs. 100, Rs. 7 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 140 and Rs. 10 for pay between Rs. 141 and Rs. 250 and above.	

(The incumbents of these posts are allowed to continue of the same scales).

Government Lecturers M.A. or M.Sc. 200-200-220-15-400-EB-20-500-EB-25-650.

Assistant Lecturers B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T. (i) 160-10-250 (ii) 150-15-300-EB-15-390-(M.P.).

Assistant Teacher B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T. (i) 210-10-300 (Selection Grade), (ii) 70-5-130-EB-6-160-8-200.

Starting Pay

B.A., B.T. Rs. 75
B.A. II Class and B.T. Rs. 80
B.A. I Class and B.T. Rs. 85

200-10-250 (Selection Grade) (M.P.).
100-100-5-150-150-EB-5-200 (M.P.).
125-125-5-170-EB-6-200 (M.P.).
154-6-190-EB-84-275 (Hyderabad).

House Rent Allowance

Bombay

In Bombay City-Rs. 10 for pay upto Rs. 54, Rs. 15 for pay between Rs. 55 and Rs. 100, Rs. 20 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 300 and Rs. 10 per cent of pay above Rs. 300.

In Ahmedabad and Poona Rs. 7 for pay upto Rs. 54 and Rs. 10 for pay between Rs. 55 and Rs. 100, Rs. 15 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 250 and 7½ per cent of pay for pay above Rs. 250

In Sholapur, Baroda, Surat and Kohlapur:

Rs. 5 for pay upto Rs. 54, Rs. 7 for pay between Rs. 55 and Rs. 100, Rs. 10 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 250 and Rs. 5 per cent of pay for pay above Rs. 250.

APPENDIX D

Scales of Pay of Teachers in High/Higer Secondary Schools—(contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances		Remarks
				Dearness	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.			

BOMBAY—(contd.)

HIGH SCHOOLS—(contd.)

Local Boards / Private Bodies	Head Master	B.A. with 5 years' experience	(i) 300—15—450 (Class I Schools) (ii) 250—10—350 (Class II Schools) (iii) 200—10—300 (Class III schools) (iv) 80—5—130—EB —6—160—8—200 (Bombay)	Duty Allowance Class I Schools Rs. 100 to 200 Class II Schools Rs. 50 to 100 Class III Schools Rs. 40 to 75	Additional Pay for higher qualifications Rs. 15 for B. A. Class I Rs. 10 for B.A. Hons. Class II Rs. 15 for M.A. 1st Class Rs. 10 for M.A. IIInd Class or T.D. or M.Ed. or Ph. D.
		B.A., B.T.	225—225—250—15— 400 (M.P.)		
			154—6—190—EB— 84—275 (Hyderabad)		
		B.A.	(i) 200—200—220— —15—400. (Class I) (ii) 170—10—250 (Class II) (San- ashtra). 200—10—300 (Kutch)		

Assistant Teacher	B.A., B.T.	(i) 80-5-130-EB -6-160-8-200
		(ii) 74-4-114-EB -4-130-6-160
		(Bombay)
		(i) 125-125-5-170 -EB-6-200
		(ii) 100-100-5- 150-150-EB-5 -200 (M.P.) 100-5-160
	M.A., M.Sc.	80-5-125 (Kutch)
		80-5-125 (Kutch)
	B.A., B.Com., or B. Agri.	(i) 70-2-74
		(ii) 70-5-130-EB -6-160-8-200
		(Bombay)
		130-4-154-EB- 6-190 (Hyderabad)
		65-200 (Saurashtra) 75-5-130 (Kutch)
Passed Matric and Trained		50-2-78-EB-2- 80-EB-4-120
		Starting Pay Rs. 64 for passed Inter (Bombay)
		(i) 70-70-3-94- 94-EB-130 (M.P.)
		(ii) 60-60-3-84- 84-EB-4-120
		81-3½-130 (Hyder- abad)
		60-4-100 (Kutch)

There are no local board schools in the erstwhile states of Madhya Pradesh, Hyderabad, Kutch and Saurashtra

B.A. or B.Sc.	130-4-154-EB-
	6-190 (Hyderabad)

APPENDIX D

Scales of Pay of Teachers in High/Higher Secondary Schools—(contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances		Remarks
				Dearness	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs. BOMBAY—(contd.) High School—(contd.)			
			65-3-80-5-125- 7-160-EB-8- 200 (Starting salary) Rs. 77 for B.A., Rs. 80 for B.A., S.T.C. Rs. 85 for B.A., B.Sc. or B.Com. and B.T. and Rs. 80 for B.Sc. or B.Com.) (Saur- ashtra)		Headmaster's allow- ance Madhya Pradesh Rs. 40	
		Passed Inter	70-5-130-EB-6 -160-8-200 (Starting salary Rs. 75 for B.T.) 81-3½-130 (Hydr- abad)		Hyderabad As shown under An- dhra	
		Passed Matric	52-3-70-5-130 (Saurashtra) 54-2-56-2½-81- EB-3½-98½ (Hyderabad) 40-3,2-70-5-90 (Saurashtra)			

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Government	Principal, H.S.S.	M.A.	300—250—500	Rs. 15
	Head Master	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T.	200—150—275—EB—15—350	Rs. 10 for pay between Rs. 50 and Rs. 75; Rs. 12 for pay between Rs. 76 and Rs. 100; Rs. 15 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 200 and Rs. 20 for pay above Rs. 200
	Assistant Teacher	B.A. or B.Sc. and Trained	80—8—120—EB—8—200 70—6—130 50—5—90 (Starting Pay Rs. 70.)	
		Passed Matric and Trained	50—5—90—EB—6—120 (Starting salary Rs. 55)	
	Instructor Grade I Diploma in Electrical Engineering		150—15—300	
	Instructor Grade II B.Sc. Agriculture		150—10—250	
	Instructor Grade III Graduate and short-hand Trained		100—7—135—8—175	

Local Boards : There are no schools under the e managements

Private Bodies : There are no regular scales of pay

KERALA

High Schools

Government	Headmaster	Trained Graduate	250—15—400	Rs. 33 for pay between Rs. 45 and Rs. 140; 22½% of pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 36 for pay between Rs. 141 and Rs. 200 and 20 per cent subject to a minimum of Rs. 47 for pay between Rs. 201 and Rs. 325.	Headmaster's Allowance Rs. 20 in an incomplete school in Travancore-Cochin, Rs. 25 if enrolment exceeds 500 and Rs. 10 if enrolment is below 500 in Malabar.
	Assistant Teacher	Trained Graduate	150—10—250 (Selection Grade) 80—5—120—7½—165 (2nd Grade)		

APPENDIX D

Scales of Pay of Teachers in High/Higher Secondary Schools—(contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances		Remarks
				Dearness	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Rs.

KERALA—(contd.)

				Special D.A. Rs. 12 for pay upto Rs. 55 and Rs. 5 for pay between Rs. 61 and Rs. 200	
Local Boards			No such schools under these managements		
Private Bodies	Head Master	Trained Graduate with 10 years' ex- perience	150—10—250	As in Government schools but special D.A. is not admissi- ble to teachers of Local Boards/ Private Bodies,	Headmaster's Allow- ance Rs. 10 in Schools with an enrolment of 500 and below and Rs. 25 in schools with enrolment above 500 (in Mala- bar only)
		Trained Graduate	250—15—400 (Malabar Area)		
			165—7½—225—10— 245 (Malabar Area)		

150-10-200
(Malabar Area)

85-5-120-74-165
(Malabar Area)

Assistant Headmaster	Trained Graduate	85-5-125-10-175	As in Government Schools but special D.A. is not admissible to teachers of Local Boards/Private Bodies.	Assistant Headmaster's Allowance—Rs. 15 if the strength of the school exceeds 1,000 (in Malabar only).
Assistant Headmaster	Trained Graduate	85-5-120-7½-165		

Assistant Teacher Trained Graduate 85-5-125-10-175
(in Malabar Area)
85-5-120-74-165

MADHYA PRADESH

MULTIPURPOSE HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Government	Head Master	M.A. (IInd class) and trained with at least 10 year's teaching experience.	300-25-550-EB -30-700 (Rajasthan)	Madhya Pradesh	Headmaster's Allowance	M.A. (IIIrd class) are also eligible for Assistant Teachers' grade in case of English and Science subjects in Government and Private Multipurpose Higher Secondary Schools in erstwhile Rajasthan.
		B.A. or B. Sc. and B.T.	300-20-500-EB -20-600 (Madhya Pradesh)		Madhya Pradesh	
	Assistant Teacher	M.A. (IInd class) in the subject concerned with 10 years' teaching experience.	200-10-280-EB -15-400-25-450 (Rajasthan)			
					Rs. 35 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 200; Rs. 40 for pay between Rs. 201 and Rs. 300; Rs. 50 for pay between Rs. 301 and Rs. 350 and Rs. 60 for pay between Rs. 351 and Rs. 400.	
					Rs. 40	

APPENDIX D

Scales of Pay of Teachers in High/Higher Secondary Schools—(contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances		Remarks
				Dearness	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Rs.

MADHYA PRADESH—(contd.)

Rajasthan

Private	Lecturer	M.A. or M.Sc.	225—225—250—15—400 (Madhya Pradesh)	Rs. 30 for pay between Rs. 100 and Rs. 200 and Rs. 35 for pay between Rs. 201 and Rs. 500.	
	Career Master	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T.	150—15—300—ER—15—390—400 (Madhya Pradesh)		
	Head Master	M.A. (Hnd class and trained with at least 10 years' teaching experience.	300—25—550—ER—30—700 (Rajasthan)	Rajasthan As in Government Schools.	
	Assistant Teacher	M.A. (Hnd class) in the subject concerned with 10 year's teaching experience.	200—10—280—ER—15—400—25—450 (Rajasthan).		

Local Boards

There are no such schools under these managements in erstwhile Madhya Pradesh

HIGH SCHOOLS

Government	Head Master	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T.	300—20—500—500 —EB—20—600 (Selection Grade for men) 250—10—300 (Old scale for men) (Madhya Pradesh) 225—225—250—15—400 (Madhya Pradesh & Bhopal) 150—10—200—EB—12½—350 (Madhya Bharat) 250—15—400—EB—25—450 (Selection Grade) 200—10—300—EB 12½—350 (Vindhya Pradesh) 250—15—400—EB—20—500 (Rajasthan).	Madhya Pradesh Rs. 33 (Rs. 35 in Jabalpur) for pay between Rs. 46 and Rs. 150; Rs. 35 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 200; 40 for pay between Rs. 201 and Rs. 300; Rs. 50 for pay between Rs. 301 and Rs. 350 and Rs. 60 for pay between 351 and Rs. 400.	Headmaster's Allowance Madhya Pradesh Rs. 40 House rent Allowance In Jabalpur only—Rs. 7 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 150 and the difference between actual pay and Rs. 157 for pay between Rs. 150 and Rs. 157	The scale of pay of Rs. 200—10—300—EB—12½—350 in erstwhile Vindhya Pradesh is also available to M.A. or M.Sc. with three years' teaching experience. The scale of pay of Rs. 100—5—150—150—EB—5—200 in erstwhile Bhopal is also available to graduate teachers with three years' teaching experience. The scale of pay of Rs. 100—100—5—150—EB—5—200 is also available to M.A. or M.Sc. Assistant Teachers in erstwhile Vindhya Pradesh.
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Assistant Teacher	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T.	200—10—250 (Selection Grade) (Madhya Pradesh) 100—100—5—150—150—EB—5—200 (Starting pay Rs. 110 for men) (Madhya Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh)	Madhya Bharat Rs. 24 (Rs. 31 in Indore, Gwalior, Ratlam and Ujjain for pay between Rs. 40 and Rs. 150) and Rs. 32 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 200.
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APPENDIX D

Scales of Pay of Teachers in High/Higher Secondary Schools—(contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances		Remarks
				Dearness	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.			
MADHYA PRADESH—(contd.)						
			125—125—5—170— E.B.—6—200. (Starting salary Rs. 135 for women) (Madhya Pradesh) 100—5—150—EB —10—250 (Madhya Pradesh) 100—5— 150—150—EB—5 200 (Bhopal) 110— 5—135—EB—10— 225 (Rajasthan),	Vindhya Pradesh Rs. 33 for pay bet- ween Rs. 45 and Rs. 150; Rs. 35 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 200; Rs. 40 for pay bet- ween Rs. 201 and Rs. 250 and Rs. 50 for pay between. Rs. 251 and Rs. 350 Bhopal Rs. 33 for pay bet- ween Rs. 45 and Rs. 150; Rs. 35 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 200 and Rs. 45 for pay between Rs. 201 and Rs. 300. Rajasthan		
	M.A.		80—5—150 (Madhya Bharat)			
	B.A. or B.Sc.		70—5—150 (Madhya Bharat) 100 fixed (Bhopal) 90—5—130 (Rajas- than).			

Local Boards	Head Master	Passed Inter	60-60-3-84-4- 120 (Starting pay Rs. 63 for trained (Vindhya Pradesh)	pay between Rs. 100 and Rs. 200 and Rs. 35 for pay between Rs. 201 and Rs. 300.
		Passed Matric and Trained.	45-24-50-2-60 EB-65-3-80-2 100 (Vindhya Pradesh).	
		B.A. or B. Sc. and B.T.	Salary ranges bet- ween Rs. 130 and Rs. 200.	Rs. 30
		Assistant Teacher	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T.	Salary ranges bet- ween Rs. 70 and Rs. 90.
		Passed Inter and Trained.	Salary ranges bet- ween Rs. 50 and Rs. 60.	

There are no schools under these managements in erstwhile Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh, Bhopal & Rajasthan

Private Bodies	Head Master	B.A. or B.Sc. and Trained.	Salary ranges bet- ween Rs. 130 and Rs. 200 (Madhya Pradesh) 250-15-400-EB- 20-500 (Rajasthan)	Madhya Pradesh Rs. 30 Rajasthan As in Government Schools.
		Assistant Teacher	B.A. or B.Sc. and Trained.	Salary ranges bet- ween Rs. 70 and Rs. 90. (Madhya Pradesh) 110-5-135-EB 10-225 90-5-130 (Rajasthan)
		Passed Inter and Trained	Salary range between Rs. 50 and Rs. 60 (Madhya Pradesh)	

The scales of pay in schools under these managements in erstwhile Madhya Bharat and Bhopal are not uniform.
There are no schools under these managements in erstwhile Vindhya Pradesh.

APPENDIX D

Scales of Pay of Teachers in High/Higher Secondary Schools—(contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay		Allowances		Remarks
				Dearness		Others	
1	2	3	4	5		6	7

Rs.

MADRAS

Government	Head Master	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T. or B. Ed.	105-5-205-10-245 85-5-125-10- 175 (Starting Pay Rs. 100) (Madras) 250-15-400 (Travancore-Cochin)	Madras Rs. 22 for pay between Rs. 41 and Rs. 60; Rs. 24 for pay between Rs. 61 and Rs. 100; 17½ per cent of pay plus Rs. 8 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 200 and 17½ per cent of pay plus Rs. 6 for pay between Rs. 201 Rs. 300.	Headmaster's allowance Madras. Rs. 25 if the enrolment of the school is above 500 and Rs. 10 of the enrolment if 500 or below.
	Assistant Teacher	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T. or B. Ed.	165-5-205-10- 245-85-5-125- 10-175 (Madras).		House Rent Allowance In Madras City Rs. 9 for pay between Rs. 40 and Rs. 80 and 10 per cent of pay with a minimum of Rs. 10 plus Rs. 2 for pay between Rs. 81 and Rs. 150.
		B.A. or B. Sc.	85 fixed (Madras) 150-10-250 55-5-75-7½-150 (Travancore-Cochin)	Travancore-Cochin Rs. 27 for pay between Rs. 25 and Rs. 45, Rs. 33 for pay between Rs. 46 and Rs. 150, Rs. 35 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 175 and 20 per cent of	In towns with population of 50,000 and above Rs. 7 for pay between Rs. 40 and Rs. 80; Rs. 9
		Passed Metric and Secondary Grade Trained.	45-3-60-2-90 (Madras)		
		Passed Metric	45 fixed (Madras)		

pay between Rs. 176 and Rs. 275 for pay between Rs. 81 and Rs. 100; Rs. 12 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 250.

Additional Dearness Allowance In Other Municipal and Taluka head-quarter towns etc. Rs. 7 for those whose pay does not exceed Rs. 60 and of Rs. 3 for pay upto Rs. 100, 5 for those whose pay does not exceed Rs. 200.

Local Boards Head Master B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T. or B. Ed. 150—10—200 75—5—145

As in Government Schools *Headmaster's and House Rent Allowance.* Headmasters of Schools having Form V and above are entitled to the scale of Rs. 150—10—200 while those in schools having Form IV and below get the Scale of Rs. 75—5—145.

Assistant Headmaster B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T. or B. Ed. 75—5—145

Assistant Headmasters are entitled to Rs. 15 p.m. as special pay.

Assistant Teacher B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T. or B.Ed. 75—5—145

B.A. or B. Sc. 65 fixed

Passed Matric and Secondary Grade Trained. 45—2—85

APPENDIX D

Scales of Pay of Teachers in High/Higher Secondary Schools—(contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances		Remarks
				Dearness	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Rs.

MADRAS—(contd.)

FOR TEXTILE TECHNOLOGY HIGH SCHOOLS

Senior Instructor Weaving	Licentiate in Textile Manufacture with 2 years' experience in weaving in a recognised manufacturing concern or Passed Matric and Supervisor's Course of the Government Textile Institute, Washermanpet with 3 years' teaching experience in a recognised weaving concern.	85-5-125-10-175				
Junior Instructor in Weaving	Passed Matric and with supervisor's course of the Government Textile Institute, Washer-	50-3-80				

manpet or Weaving
Instructor's course
with one year's
teaching experience.

Junior Instructor in Bleaching Dyeing and printing Supervisor's course 50-3-90
in Dyeing and Finishing or Instructors' Course in bleaching, dyeing and printing of the Government Textile Institute, Madras with one year's Practical Experience—and Passed Matric.

Engineering Course

Senior Instructor B.E. (Mechanical or Elect.) 150-10-250
B. Sc. Physics (with Elect. or Mech. 100-5-120-10-220 (Starting pay Rs. 90 for persons Engg. as subsidiary subjects) or L.M.E. with 1 year's experience and Rs. 95 for persons with 2 years' experience).
or L.E.E. with not less than 3 years' workshop experience or teaching experience in a recognised institution after passing diploma examination.

Junior Mechanic Instructor Good experience as 40-2-50-1-55
Carpenter.

APPENDIX D

Scales of Pay of Teachers in High/Higher Secondary Schools—(contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances		Remarks
				Dearness	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Rs.

MADRAS—(contd.)

Senior Mechanic In-
structor Passed Form I and
Technical experi-
ence as first class
engine fitter or as
Auto Mechanic for
a period of at least
5 years. 45-3-60-2-70

Assistant Instructor I.M.E. or L.E.E.
with a minimum of
one year's practical
experience in En-
gineering Workshop
or as Instructor in
a recognised tech-
nical school. 85-5-125-10-175
(Government)
75-5-145
(Local Body)

Agriculture Course

Instructor B. Sc. (Agriculture) 100-5-140-EB-
10-220 (Govern-
ment). 100-5-140-EB-
10-220 (Non-
Government).
B.A. or B. Sc. with 85-5-125-10-175
(Agri.) as a subject. 75-5-145

B. Sc. with Agri- 85-5-125-10-175
culture as a subject
in the Intermediate

B. Sc. Botany or 85-5-125-10-175
Zoology with High-
er Grade Certificate.

Secretarial Assistant	B. Com. or D.Com.	85	Rs. 75
	B. Com. with any diploma of teachers training,	85-5-125-10-175	75-5-145
	B. Com. with L.T., B.T. or B.Ed.	100-5-125-10-175	90-5-145
Commercial In- structor	Technical Teachers' (Certificate (Higher) in Type-writing.	60-4-100	50-2-90

Drawing and Painting

Instructor	Passed Matric and Hnd class diploma in drawing granted by the School of Arts or Govern- ment diploma in Drawing.	85-5-125-10-175 175 (Starting pay Rs. 100 in Govt. Schools and Rs. 90 in other schools).	75-5-145
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Home Science

Instructor	B.A. (Home Science) and Teachers' Training Degree in Home Science or	85-5-125-10-175	75-5-145
	B.A. Home Science	Rs. 65	

APPENDIX D

Scales of Pay of Teachers in High/Higher Secondary Schools—(contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of pay	Allowances		Remarks
				Dearness	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Rs.

MADRAS—(contd.)

Music

Music Teacher	Graduate in Music or diploma holder in Music. Title holders sangeeta siromani, sangeet Bhushnam and passed metric.	85—5—125—10—175	75—5—145
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Passed Metric 30 fixed

There are no schools under these managements in erstwhile Travancore-Cochin

Private Bodies	Headmaster	B.A. or B. Sc. and B.T. or B. Ed.	250—15—400 165—7½—225—10—245 150—10—200 85—5—125—10—175 (for those who adopt Government Scale)	As in Government Schools (Madras). Travancore-Cochin As in Government Schools	Headmaster's allowance. Madras As in Government Schools	In erstwhile Madras the scales of pay of Rs. 250—15—400 Rs. 165—7½—225—10—245; and Rs. 150—10—200 are available to headmasters of

75-5-145 (for
those who adopt
Local Board Scale)

(Madras)

150-12½-250

150-10-250*

(Travancore-
Cochin).

schools with 25
sections or more in
Forms I to VI;
with 13 to 24
sections in Forms
I to VI and with
12 sections in Forms
I to VI.

*The scales of pay
of Rs. 150-12½-
250 and Rs. 80-
4-100-5-150
in erstwhile Tra-
vancore-Cochin are
available to those
who were confirmed
before 1-10-50 in
Cochin Area.

Assistant Teacher B.A. or B. Sc. and 75-5-145
B.T. or B. Ed. (Madras)

B.A. or B.Sc. 60 fixed
(Madras)
80-4-100-5-
150.

65-5-75-7½-150.
(Travancore-Cochin)

Passed Matric 45-2-85
and Secondary (Madras).
Grade Trained.

Passed Matric 30 fixed
(Madras).

Note : Secondary Schools under private managements may adopt either the Govt. Scales of pay or Local Body Scales as they wish.

APPENDIX D

Scales of Pay of Teachers in High/Higher Secondary Schools--(contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstl. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances		Remarks
				Dearness	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ra.						
MYSORE						
Government/ Local Boards/ Private Bodies	Pandit & Munhis (Promotionals)	Pandits and Munhis	150-10-250	In Cities with a Population of 1 Lakh and above.		
	Pandits and Munhis	Pandits and Munhis.	75-5-90-6-150 -10-180	Ra. 30 for pay below Ra. 80; Ra. 35 for pay between Ra. 81 and Ra. 100		
	Drawing Teacher	A Certificate of Arts School.	60-4-80-5-120	Ra. 40 for pay be- tween Ra. 101 and Ra. 150; Ra.		
		Diploma of J.J. School of Arts, Bombay.	75-5-90-6-150	50 for pay between Ra. 151 and Ra. 250; Ra. 55 for pay between Ra. 251 and Ra. 300; Ra. 60 for pay between Ra. 301 and Ra. 500; Ra.		
	Music Teacher (Promotional).	Proficiency in Music.	75-5-90-6-150 (Grade I only 3 posts).	65 for pay between Ra. 501 and Ra. 800.		

				<i>In Other places</i>
	Proficiency Music.	in	60-4-80-5-120 (Grade II).	Ra. 25 for pay below Ra. 80; Ra. 30 for pay between Ra. 81 and Ra. 100; Ra. 35 for pay between Ra. 101 and Ra. 150; Ra. 40 for pay between Ra. 151 and Ra. 250; Ra. 45 for pay be- tween Ra. 251 and Ra. 300; Ra. 50 for pay between Ra. 301 and Ra. 500; Ra. 55 for pay between Ra. 501 and Ra. 800.
Drill	Instructor	S.S.L.C. with Y.M.C.A. Training	50-3-80-4-100	
Vocational Teachers in High Schools.	Diploma in Weaving		70-5-90-6-150	

Local Boards	Head Master	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T. or B.Ed.	150-10-250	As in Government Schools.
	Assistant Teacher	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T. or B.Ed.	75-5-90-6-150- 10-200	

ORISSA

Government	Head Master	B.A. or B.Sc. and Trained	200-15-260-25- 435-EB-25-610 -EB-30-700 120-5-165-EB- 160-10-220-EB -10/2-250.	Ra. 27 for pay upto Ra. 35; Ra. 30 for pay between Ra. 36 and 50; Ra. 28 for pay between Ra. 51 and Ra. 75; Ra. 25 for pay between Ra. 76 and Ra. 100; Ra. 27 for pay between Ra. 101 and Ra. 150;
		Passed Inter and Trained.	70-2-80-4-100	

APPENDIX D

Scales of Pay of Teachers in High/Higher Secondary Schools—(contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances		Remarks
				Dearness	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Rs.

ORISSA—(contd.)

Local Boards/ Private Bodies	Assistant Teacher	B.A. or B. Sc. and Trained.	120-5-155-EB- 160-10-290-EB 10/2-250.	Rs. 29 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 200, Rs. 31 for pay between Rs. 201 and Rs. 250; Rs. 35 for pay between Rs. 251 and Rs. 300; Rs. 39 for pay between 301 and Rs. 500 and Rs. 44 for pay between Rs. 501 and Rs. 750.		
		B.A. or B.Sc.	70-2-74-3-98- 4-110-EB-5- 140.			
		Passed Inter and Trained.	70-2-80-4-100			
		Passed Matric and Trained or Passed Inter.	50-2-70-EB-2- 90- (Starting pay Rs. 60).			
Local Boards/ Private Bodies	Drawing Teachers	With Certificate in drawing.	85-2-97-3-115- EB-4-155.			
	Head Master	B.A. or B. Sc. and B.Ed.	130-10-200-EB- 10-250.	As in Government Schools.		
	Assistant Teacher	B.A. or B.Sc. and Trained.	100-5-150-EB- 8-190-EB-10/2 -210.			

Passed Inter and Trained.	60-3-90-EB-5/2-100.
B.A. or B.Sc.	60-3-90-EB-5/2-120.
Passed Matric and Trained or Passed Inter.	50-2-70-3/2-85
Passed Matric	40-2-60-EB-2-80.
Passed Middle and Trained.	30-1,2-40

P U N J A B

Government . Head Master

B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T./B.Ed. or S.S.T. 250-10-850 (Non-Gazetted).

Rs. 30 for pay upto Rs. 50; Rs. 40 for pay between Rs. 50 and Rs. 150; Rs. 45 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 200; Rs. 50 for pay between Rs. 201 and Rs. 250; Rs. 60

Temporary Allowance equal to two increments for those whose pay exceeds Rs. 100 but not Rs. 250 and equal to one increment for pay beyond Rs. 250.

In erstwhile Punjab M.A./M.Sc.; M.Ed. Class III B.T./B.Ed. are entitled to a starting salary of Rs. 126 p.m.; while M.A./M.Sc./M.Ed. Class I and II are entitled to an initial salary of Rs. 150 p.m. in the scale of Rs. 110-8-190-10-250.

Assistant Master

(i) B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T./B.Ed. or S.S.T. 250-10-300 (15 per cent posts).

(ii) B.Sc. (Agri), B.T./B.Ed. or S.S.T. 110-8-190-10-250 (85 per cent posts).

(iii) B. Com. B.T.

(iv) B.A. D.P.E.

for pay between Rs. 251 and Rs. 300; Rs. 70 for pay between Rs. 301 and Rs. 500 and Rs. 85 for pay between Rs. 501 and Rs. 750.

The Headmaster/Headmistress in Training Schools are entitled to a Special pay of 10 per cent of their pay.

Passed Matric and J.S.T.C. 80-5-110-8-190-EB-10-250.

APPENDIX D

Scales of Pay of Teachers in High/Higher Secondary Schools—(contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances		Remarks
				Dearness	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Rs.

PUNJAB—(contd.)

Arts & Crafts Master M.A. with 3 years' Intermediate Diploma in Arts & Crafts and one year's T.T. Certificate Course. 90—5—150

Local Boards All the schools under the management of Local Bodies were provincialised w.e.f. 1st October, 1957 and the scales of pay of Masters/Mistresses Teachers working in provincialised schools have been brought at par with their counterparts in Government Service.

Private Bodies There are no uniform scales of pay of teachers working in privately managed schools. These generally differ from school to school. The Private Managements, more or less, give the same scales of pay to their teachers as are admissible to their counterparts in Government Service.

RAJASTHAN

MULTIPURPOSE HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Government/ Private Bodies	Head Master	M.A. (Hnd Class) with at least 10 years' experience. (Rajasthan).	300—25—450—EB —25—600	Rs. 25 for pay between Rs. 60 and Rs. 99, Rs. 30 for pay between Rs. 100 and Rs. 200 and	M.A. Class III also eligible for Assistant teachers' grade in case of subjects like English and Science.
	Assistant Teacher	M.A. (Hnd Class) with 3 years' teaching experience. (Rajasthan).	200—10—280—EB —15—400	Rs. 35 for pay between Rs. 201 and 500.	

HIGH SCHOOLS

Government	Head Master	B.A. or and B.T.	B.Sc.	250-15-400-EB- 20-500 (Rajasthan) 250-10-300-20 -400-20-500 (Ajmer) 220-15-400-EB- 20-500-EB-25 -650 (Bombay) 200-15-400-EB- 25-450 (Selection grade) 150-10-200-EB- 12½-350 (Madhya Bharat)	Rajasthan As in Multipurpose Higher Secondary Schools, Ajmer Rs. 40 for pay upto Rs. 50; Rs. 50 for pay between Rs. 51 and Rs. 100; Rs. 55 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 150; Rs. 60 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 200 Rs. 65 for pay between Rs. 201 and Rs. 250.
	Assistant Teacher	B.A. or and B.T.	B.Sc.	110-5-135-EB- 10-225 (Rajas- than). 120-8-200-EB- 10-300 (Ajmer) 70-5-130-EB- 6-160-8-200 (Starting salary Rs. 75) (Bombay) 100-5-150-EB- 10-250 (Madhya Bharat). M.A. 80-5-150 (Madhya Bharat).	Bombay As shown under Bombay. Madhya Bharat Rs. 24 for pay bet- ween Rs. 40 and Rs. 150 and 32 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 200

The scales of pay
Rs. 120-8-200-
EB-10-300 and
Rs. 80-5-120-EB
-8-200/10/2-220
in erstwhile Ajmer
are also available
to B.A./B.Sc. with
5 years' teaching
experience and
passed Inter and
S.A.V. trained
teachers respec-
tively.

APPENDIX D

Scales of Pay of Teachers in High/Higher Secondary Schools—(contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances		Remarks
				Dearness	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Ra.

RAJASTHAN—(contd.)

Local Boards	Head Master	B.A. or B.Sc.	90-5-140 (Rajasthan) 80-5-120-EB- -8-200-10-2- 220 (Ajmer) 70-5-150 (Madhya Bharat)
		With Lower Qualification.	68-4-120-EB- 5-170 (Ajmer).
Local Boards	Head Master	B.A. with 5 years' experience.	300-15-450 250-10-350 200-10-300 80-5-130-EB- 6-160-8-200.
		Assistant Teacher .	B.A. or B.Sc. and Trained. 80-5-130-EB- 6-160-8-200 (for B. T.) 74-4-114-EB- 4-130-6-160 (for S.T.C. or T.D.)

Passed Matric and S.T.C. or T.D.	56-2-76-EB-2 -80 4-120 (Starting salary Rs. 64 for Passed In- ter).
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There are no schools under these managements in erstwhile States of Rajasthan, Ajmer and Madhya Bharat

Private Bodies Head Master

B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T.	250-15-400-EB -20-500 (Rajas- than) 250-10-300-20- 400-20-500 (Aj- mer).
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Rajasthan

Bombay

As in Government
Schools.

As shown under Bom-
bay.

Ajmer

B.A. or B.Sc. with 5 year's experience.	300 15 450 250 10 500
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As in Government
Schools.

Bombay

80-5-130-EB- 6-160-8-200 (Bombay).
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As shown under
Bombay.

The scales of pay of
Rs. 120-8-200-
EB-10-300 and
Rs. 80-5-120-
EB-8-200-10/2
-220 in erstwhile
Ajmer are also avail-
able to passed B.A.
B.Sc. with 5 years'
experience and Inter
and S. A. V. trained
teachers respective-
tively.

Assistant Teacher

B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T.	110-5-135-EB -10-225 (Rajas- than).
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120-8-200-EB -10-300 (Ajmer).

80-5-130-EB- 6-160-8-200 (Bombay).
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B.A. or B.Sc. and S.T.C. or T.D.	74-4-114-EB- 4-130-6-160 (Bombay)
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APPENDIX D

Scales of Pay of Teachers in High/Higher Secondary Schools—(contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asth. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances		Remarks
				Dearness	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Rs.

RAJASTHAN—(contd.)

B.A. or B.Sc.	90—5—130 (Rajasthan).
	80—5—120—EB.— —8—200—10/2— 200 (Ajmer).
Passed Matric and S.T.C. or T.D.	56—2—76—EB.—2 —80—4—120 (Starting salary Rs. 64 for passed inter (Bombay).
With Lower Quali- fication.	68—4—120—EB.— 5—170 (Ajmer).

The scales of pay are not uniform in schools under these managements in erstwhile Madhya Bharat

UTTAR PRADESH

Government	Principal (Higher Secondary).	M.A., B.T.	250—25—400—EB —30—700—EB —50—850.	House rent allowance	Teachers of merged areas permitted their own scales of pay.
				A Class Rs. 30.	

Head Master (High School).	B.A. or B.Sc. and Trained (L.T., B.T. or B.Ed.) with 10 years' experience as Assistant Teacher or Sub-Deputy Inspector of School (by promotion) B.A., B.T. with 3 years' experience (Direct).	250-25-375-EB, -25-500.	B. Class Rs. 25 C. Class Rs. 20 for headmaster's only.
Assistant Teacher	M.A., B.T.	200-10-250-EB -10-310-EB- 14-450.	Revised from 1-8-57 Rs. 25 for pay upto Rs. 50; Rs. 30 for pay between Rs. 51 and Rs. 74, Rs. 25 for pay between Rs. 75 and Rs. 100 Rs. 30 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 150; Rs. 35 for pay bet- ween Rs. 151 and Rs. 450.
	B.A. or B.Sc. or B.Sc. (Agri.) or (Horticulture) and L.T. or B.T. or B.Ed.	120-8-200-EB 10-300.	
	Passed High School Examination and Trained (C. T.) or Intermediate Examination and (C. T. Basic.	75-5-120-EB,- -8-200.	
	Passed High School Examination and Trained (J.T.C.).	60-4-80-B.B.- 5-120.	
	Passed Middle and Trained H.T.C.	45-2-65-E.B.-3 -80.	

APPENDIX D

Scales of Pay of Teachers in High/Higer Secondary Schools—(contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances		Remarks
				Dearness	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Rs.

UTTAR PRADESH—(contd.)

Assistant Masters Hindi, Sanskrit, Urdu, Persian, Ara- bic.	M.A. in the subject concerned and pre- ferably trained or equivalent.	200--10--250--EB --10--310--EB-- --14--450.
		120--8--260--EB, --10--300.
	B.A. in the subject concerned and B.T. or Sahitya Ratna/ Shastri/Kamil/Pa- zil (Allahabad/Luck- now) and Re- freshers (course train- ing. Passed matric in the subject con- cerned and J. T. C. trained or Madhya- ma Kovid/Munshi/ Qabil/Moulvi (Al- lahabad and Luck- now) and refresher course training.	75--5--120--EB-- --8--200.

Art	<p>Drawing Teachers' Certificate by Government College of Arts and Crafts, Lucknow/B.A. with Fine Arts as subjects/Passed Inter and Teachers' Senior Certificate from Mayo School of Art/Third Grade Art School Examination Bombay/Final Drawing Teachers' Diploma Examination, Calcutta/Inter grade drawing Examination, Bombay/Certificate awarded by Government drawing and Handicraft Centre Alahabad/Inter with drawing as a subject from U. P.</p>	120—8—200—EB —10—300.
Physical Education Teacher.	<p>Graduate with a Certificate in Physical Education. Matriculate with Diploma in Physical Education.</p>	120—8—200—EB, —10—300 (by Promotion). 75—5—120—EB— —8—200
Art Teacher	<p>Matriculate and Teachers' senior certificate Examination of Mayo School of Arts Lahore/Intermediate</p>	75—5—120—EB— 8—200.

APPENDIX D

Scales of Pay of Teachers in High/Higher Secondary Schools—(contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances		Remarks
				Dearness	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Rs.

UTTAR PRADESH—(contd.)

	Grade Drawing Examination of Bombay/Drawing Teachers' Training Certificate from the Government College of Arts and Crafts, Lucknow /Third Grade Arts School Examination Bombay/Final Drawing Teachers' Examination, Calcutta/Teachers' Artist Certificate of the Royal Society, London.	
Handicrafts	Matriculate with manual training or wood-craft and C.T. or J. B. T. C.	
Music Teacher	Graduate with Senior Diploma in Music from Allaha-	120-8-200-EB -10-300.

bad University/
Sangeet Visharad
from Bhatkhaude
Sangeet Mahavid-
yalaya Lucknow/
Sangeet Prabhakar
from Prayag San-
geet Samiti, Alla-
habad.

Matriculate and 75-5-120-EB--
Sangeet Visharad 8-200.

Examination from
Bhatkhaude San-
geet Mahavidyalaya
Lucknow/Sangeet
Prabhakar Exami-
nation of Prayag
Sangit Samiti, Aca-
demy of Music,
Allahabad/Sangeet
Visharad Exami-
nation of Gandhar-
va Mahavidyalaya
Mandal, Bombay
/Final Examination
of Madho Sangeet
Vidyalaya Gwalior,
or Shankar Gan-
dharva Vidyalaya
Gwalior/Senior Dip-
loma of Music from
Allahabad Univer-
sity.

Commerce School
Psychologist.

B. Com. and B.T. 120-8-200-EB
-10-300

Trained Graduate 120-8-200-EB
and training in -10-300
Psychology and
should possess
working knowledge
of Hindi.

APPENDIX D

Scales of Pay of Teachers in High/Higer Secondary Schools—(contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances		Remarks
				Dearness	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Rs.

UTTAR PRADESH—(contd.)

Agriculture	B.Sc. (Agri.)	120-8-200-EB- -10-300.				
Assistant Teacher (Other subjects).	B.A.; B.T.	120-8-200-EB- -10-300.				
Assistant Teacher including Craft teacher (viz. Book Craft, Metal Craft, Leather Craft, Spin- ing and Weaving).	Passed Matric and Trained	75-5-120-EB- -8-200.				
	Passed Matric and Trained J.T.C.	60-4-80-EB-5 -120 (in Govern- ment Girls' School only).				
	Passed Middle and Trained.	45-2-65-EB-3- 80-EB-4 100				
		45-2-65-EB-3 -80.				
		35-2-45-EB-2 65 (in Government girls' Schools only)				

Local Boards/ Private Bodies.	Principal of Inter College.	M.A. and Trained or B.A., B.T. with 4 years' teaching experience.	250-20-450-25- 500.
	Head Master of High Schools.	B.A., B.T., with 4 years' teaching experience.	200-10-350
	Assistant Teacher .	M.A. and B.T.	150-10-190-15- 250.
		B.A. and B.T.	120-6-168-EB 8-200.
		B.A.	2/3rd of the scale 120 -6-168-EB-8- 200.
		Passed Matric and Trained (C. T. or J.B.T.C.) Passed Matric.	60-3-90-EB-4 -100. 45-2-65-EB-3 80.
		Passed Middle and Trained.	40-2-50-EB-3 65.
Teachers for Hindi, Sanskrit, Urdu Persian and Arabic.		M.A. in the subject concerned and teach- ing intermediate classes.	150-10-190-15- 250.
		M.A. B.A., B.T. or Sahitya Ratna/ Acharya/Shastri/ Fazil/Kamil.	120-6-168-EB -8-200.
		B.A. in the subject concerned.	2/3rd of 120-6-168 -EB-8-200.

Rs. 10 as D.A. to
only those teachers
who get a salary of
Rs. 70.

APPENDIX D

Scales of Pay of Teachers in High/Higher Secondary Schools—(contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances		Remarks
				Dearness	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Rs.

UTTAR PRADESH—(contd.)

	Passed Matric with Oriental Qualifications.	75-5-110-EB-6-140-7-175.	
Art Teacher	B.A., with drawing and/or Painting as one of the subject or Drawing Teachers' Certificate from the Government School of Art and Craft, Lucknow or Passed Inter in the subject and teachers training certificate.	120-6-168-EB-8-200.	
	Others . . .	75-5-110-EB-6-140-EB-7-175.	

Physical Education Instructors. Graduate with diploma in Physical Education, B.A., B.T. with physical education as special subject in B.T.

120-6-168-EB-
-8-200.

Passed Matric and one year's training in physical education.

75-5-110-EB-6
-140-EB-7-
175.

Drill Instructors .

40-2-(bi)-50-
EB-3(bi)-65.

Music Sangeet Visharad of Morris College, Lucknow; Sangeet Prabhakar of Sangeet Samiti, Prayag/ Senior Diploma of Allahabad University and teachers of inter classes.

120-6-168-EB-
8-200.

Other Music Teachers

75-5-110-EB-6
-140-EB-7-
175

Crafts Teachers of spinning and weaving, book-binding, metal craft, tailoring and leather work.

Pay varies with qualifications. Maximum limit 75-5-110-EB-6-140-EB-7-175.

Rs. 10 only to Teachers getting Rs. 70 as pay.

APPENDIX D

Scales of Pay of Teachers in High/Higher Secondary Schools—(contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances		Remarks
				Dearness	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Ra.			
WEST BENGAL						
Government	Head Master	M.A. or M.Sc. and B.T.	250—20—450—EB —20—610—EB— 20—650—25—750. (Direct recruit) (West Bengal).	West Bengal Ra. 25 for pay upto Ra. 50; Ra. 35 for pay between Rs. 51 and Rs. 100; Ra. 40 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 150; Ra. 45 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 200; Ra. 50 for pay between Rs. 201 and Rs. 250; Ra. 60 for pay between Rs. 251 and Rs. 300; Ra. 70 for pay between Rs. 301 and Rs. 400 and 17½ per cent of pay for pay above Ra. 400.	Additional Allow- ance West Bengal Ra. 5 for pay upto Ra. 250 and cash allowance of Ra. 5 for pay upto Ra. 300. Bihar Ra. 5 for pay upto Ra. 250.	The Scales of pay of Ra. 150—10—230 —EB—15—350 and Ra. 100—5—130— EB—6—190 in erstwhile Bihar are also available to passed Inter and (C.T.) trained or M.A. or M.Sc. Teachers. *Revision of scale is under consideration.
		B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T.	250—20—450—EB —20—610—EB— —20—650—25— 750. (Promoted). (West Bengal). 200—20—220—20— 320—EB—20—670 —25—750 (Bihar).			
	Assistant Head Master	M.A. or M.Sc. and B.T.	*200—5—250 (Direct recruit). (West Bengal).			
		B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T.	*200—5—250 (Pro- moted) (West Bengal).	Bihar 40 per cent of pay with a minimum of Ra. 17.50 and maxi-		

Assistant Teacher	M.A. or M.Sc. and B.T.	†130-5-150-10-350 (West Bengal).	minimum of Rs. 25 for pay upto Rs. 100; 25 per cent of pay with a maximum of Rs. 45 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 200; 20 per cent of pay with a minimum of Rs. 45 and maximum of Rs. 60 for pay between Rs. 201 and Rs. 300 and 17 per cent of pay with a maximum of Rs. 100 for pay above Rs. 300.	†Starting pay Rs. 140 for M.A. 2nd Class. †Starting pay Rs. 110 for B.A. 2nd Class.
	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T.	†100-5-215-10-225 (West Bengal).		
		150-10-230-EB-15-350.		
		100-5-130-EB-6-190 (Bihar).		
	Passed Inter and (C.T.) Trained.	70-3-85-EB-4-105-2-125 (Bihar).		
	Passed Matric and Trained.	60-2-80-EB-2-100. 50-2-70-EB-2-90 (Bihar).		
	With Lower Qualifications.	50-2-70-EB-2-90 (for men). 60-2-80-EB-2-100 (for women). 45-2-65-EB-2-75 (Bihar).		

Local Board

The scales of pay are not uniform in erstwhile West Bengal.

There are no schools under these managements in erstwhile Bihar.

Government	Physical Instructor	Passed B.A. and Trained in Physical Education.	100-5-155-EB-5-215-10-225.	Bihar	Bihar
				40 per cent of pay with a minimum of Rs. 17-50 and maximum of Rs. 25 for pay upto Rs. 100; 25 per cent of pay with a maximum of Rs. 45 for pay between Rs. 101	Rs. 5 for pay upto Rs. 250.
	Classical Teacher				
	Head Pandit.	Sanskrit Title holder.	80-4-160-5-180-(EB after 12th Stage).		
	Head Moulvi.	Title in F.M. Examination.	80-4-148-EB-4-160-5-180.		

APPENDIX D

Scales of Pay of Teachers in High/Higher Secondary Schools—(contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances		Remarks
				Dearness	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Rs.

WEST BENGAL—(contd.)

Vernacular Teacher.	Passed Inter and Senior trained (in Girl's Schools only).	70-3-103-EB-3-118-4-150.				
Drawing Master	Passed Matric and a certificate from Government college of Arts and Craft with proficiency in Drawing.	70-3-106-EB-3-118-4-150.		and Rs. 200; 20 per cent of pay with a minimum of Rs. 45 and maximum of Rs. 60 for		
Manual Instructor.	Passed Matric with sub-Overseership certificate.	70-3-106-EB-3-118-4-150.		pay between Rs. 201 and Rs. 300 and 17 per cent of pay with a maximum of		
Music Teacher	Passed Matric with proficiency in Music or with exceptional qualifications.	70-3-106-EB-3-118-4-150.		Ra. 100 for pay above Rs. 300.		
Lecturer in Engineering.	Degree in Engineering preferably in Mechanical Branch	200-10-420-15-450.				

Bihar
Rs. 5 for pay upto
Rs. 250.

	Practical Training for one year and good power of expression in Bengali.	
Instructor	B.Sc. degree with (Hons.) in Physics or a 2nd class M.Sc. in physics with practical experience for at least 2 years in a technical or allied institution or a bachelors degree in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.	200-5-250
Assistant Instructor	Good general education (B.Sc. preferred) with apprenticeship training and workshop experience for at least 2 years.	100-5-215-10-225
	L.Sc. or good general education with training and experience in science or engineering laboratory for at least two years.	55-1-58-2-100
Maintenance Mistry	Training and workshop experience in maintenance of a small factory or technical institution for at least 2 years.	50-2-60-3-75

APPENDIX D

Scales of Pay of Teachers in High/Higher Secondary Schools—(contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances		Remarks
				Dearness	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Ra.

WEST BENGAL—(contd.)

Private Bodies	Head Master	M.A. (II) or B.A. (Hons.) and B.T. with 5 years' teaching experience.	200—10—370—15—400 Special pay Ra. 25 in High Schools. Special pay Ra. 50 in Higher Secondary Schools with one course. Special pay Ra. 75 in Higher Secondary Schools with two courses. Special Ra. 100 in Higher Secondary Schools with three courses.	100—5—215—10—225 plus Ra. 25 per month.	200—5—250 (in schools with an enrolment of more than 500).	175—5—225 (in schools with an	West Bengal Ra. 35 p.m. Bihar Ra. 12 (Minimum).	Assistant Head Master's Allowance West Bengal Ra. 50 in A grade school. Ra. 35 in B grade school. Ra. 25 in C grade school.	The scales of pay and the qualifications for the Asstt. Headmaster in erstwhile West Bengal are the same as shown against Asstt. teacher. The scale of pay of Ra. 100—5/2—120—EB—10/2—150 in erstwhile West Bengal is also available to asstt. teachers with qualifications— (i) M.A. or M.Sc. (3rd class with B.A. (Hons.). (ii) B.A. or B.Sc. with 10 years' teaching experience on 31-12-51 (for existing approved teachers).
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Assistant Teacher

enrolment between
201 and 500).
150—5—200 in
schools with an
enrolment upto 200
(Bihar).

M.A. or B.A. (Hons.) 130—5—150—10—
and B.T. or its 350 (starting pay
Equivalent Diploma Rs. 140 for M.A.
2nd Class) (West
Bengal).

B.A. or B.Sc. and 100—5—215—10—
B.T. or its Equiva- 225 (B.A./B.Sc. with
lent Diploma. distinction starting
pay Rs. 110).
(West Bengal).
75—4—95—EB—5
—120—3—150.
(Bihar).

M.A. or M.Sc. (1st 130—5—150—10—
or 2nd Class). 350.

B.A. or B.Sc. *100—5—215—10—
Passed Inter and 225.
Trained (C.T.).

(i) 70—3—118—4—
150 (West Bengal).

(ii) 60—2—80—EB
—2—100 (Bihar).

70—5/2—100 (West
Bengal).

Passed Matric and 45—2—55—EB—2
Trained or Passed —75. (Bihar).
Inter.

The scale of pay of
Rs. 125—5/2—130—
10/2—150 in eret-
while West Bengal is
also available to
existing approved
teachers.

*(Starting Pay Rs.
110 for B.A./B.Sc.
distinction or B.T.).

APPENDIX D

Scales of Pay of Teachers in High/Higer Secondary Schools—(contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances		Remarks
				Dearness	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rs.						

WEST BENGAL—contd.

Classical Teacher	Passed Middle and Trained or Passed Matric.	40-1-50—PB-1—60. (Bihar).				
	Passed Matric and Kavyatirtha or Kavyatirtha with 5 years' teaching experience or Two Government service titles or Passed Final Madrasah or its equivalent.	70-3-118-4-150	Rs. 35.			
	Matric with vernacular middle training (Training period not less than 2 years).	70-5/2-100				

ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS

Government	Head Master	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T.	300-20-400	Ra. 45 for pay upto Ra. 50; Ra. 55 for pay between Ra. 51 and Ra. 100; Ra. 60 for pay between Ra. 101 and 150;	Special Pay—33-1/3 per cent of pay in South Andaman and 40 per cent of pay in North Central Andaman to
	Assistant Teacher	B.A. or B.Sc. and Trained.	80-5-120-8-200—10-300 (Starting pay Rs. 120 for		

	trained teacher).	Ra. 65 for pay between Ra. 151 and Ra. 200; Ra. 70 for pay between Ra. 201 and Ra. 300 and Ra. 75 for pay between Ra. 301 and Ra. 500.	mainland recruits and 10 per cent of pay subject to a minimum of Ra. 10 for persons recruited locally and transferred to North or Middle Andaman. Teachers recruited from mainland are entitled to the following concessions.
Passed Matric and Trained.	68-4-120-5-170		(i) Rent free unfurnished accommodation.
Passed Matric	60-3-80-EB-4-125-5-130.		(ii) Free passage for self and family once a year and on appointment.
Passed Middle and Trained.	50-2-60-3-90		(iii) Concessions admissible under Central Services Rules 1944 (Medical Service Facilities).
Passed Middle	35-1-40-2-60.		

DELHI

HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Government/ Local Boards/ Private Bodies	Teachers of English, Mathematics, History, Economics, Physics, Chemistry, Geography, Agriculture, Commerce and Biology.	M.A. or M.Sc. and B.T. 350-25-500-EB-30-590, B.A., M.Sc. and B.T. or passed M.A. with 3 years' college experience of Passed M.A. with 7 years' school experience. or Passed B.A. with 12 years' teaching experience/	Rs. 40 for pay upto Ra. 50; Ra. 50 for pay between Ra. 51 and Ra. 100; Ra. 55 for pay between Ra. 101 and Ra. 150; Ra. 60 for pay between Ra. 151 and Ra. 200; Ra. 65 for pay between Ra. 201 and Ra. 300 and Ra. 70 for pay	House Rent Allowance Rs. 7 for pay upto Ra. 54; Ra. 10 for pay between Ra. 55 and Ra. 100; Rs. 15 for pay between Ra. 101 and Ra. 250 and 10 per cent of pay for pay above Rs. 250.
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APPENDIX D

Scales of Pay of Teachers in High/Higher Secondary Schools—(contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances		Remarks
				Dearness	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Ra.

DELHI—(contd.)

B.A. (Hons.) with 8 years' experience if exempted by the Board of Higher Secondary Education.

between Rs. 301 and Rs. 500.
Rs. 5 as special pay D.A. for pay upto Rs. 250.

City Allowance

Rs. 3 for pay upto Rs. 54; Rs. 5 for pay between Rs. 55 and Rs. 100; Rs. 7 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 140 and Rs. 10 for pay between Rs. 141 and Rs. 250.

HIGH SCHOOLS

Head Master .	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T.	250—10—300—20—400—20—500.
Assistant Teacher	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T. or B.A. or B.Sc. with 5 years' teaching experience or B.A. or B.Sc. and C.T. trained from Ameer before 1935.	120—8—200—EB—10—300.

	B.A. or B.Sc.	80-5-120-8-200 -10 ² -220.
	Passed Inter and Trained (S.A.V.) or (J.A.V.).	Iditto
	Passed Matric and Trained.	68-4-120-5-170
	With Lower Qualifications.	68-4-120-5-170
Language Teacher (other than English).	Graduate with Shastri or Graduate with language concerned as an optional subject or for Teachers in continuous Service in Delhi Ajmer since 31-3-50. Shastri or its equivalent with Inter (full) or 15 years' teaching experience.	120-8-200-EB-10-330.
	Classical Language Teachers.—	
	Shastri with B.A. (English) or trained or with 5 years' teaching experience.	
	Shastri with matric (full) or Inter English or O.T. and Matric (English)	100-5-120-8-190-EB-10-300.

APPENDIX D

Scales of Pay of Teachers in High/Higher Secondary Schools—(contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances		Remarks
				Earnings	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Rs.
DELHI—(contd.)

	Shastri in the language concerned with B.A. (English).	100-5-150-8-190-EB-10-300	
	Degree with language concerned as optional subject.	80-5-120-EB-8-200-10-2-250.	
	Shastri or equivalent.	80-5-120-EB-8-200-10-2-250.	
	With Lower qualification.	68-4-120-EB-5-170.	
Drawing Teacher	Passed Matric with 3 years' training or 3 years' diploma from Delhi Polytechnic with a refresher course in scale drawing and geometry or Intermediate, National Diploma Course in	100-5-150-EB-8-200-10-250.	

	Fine Arts from Delhi Polytechnic or 4 year's Art Master's Course from Government school of Art Simla or Passed matric with 15 years' service.	
P.T.I.	Passed Matric with 2 years' regular training.	80-5-120-EB-8 -200-10 ² -220.
	B.A. with diploma in P.T.	120-8-200-EB-10-300.
	Inter with Certificate in P.T.	100-5-150-EB-8-190-10-250.
	Matric with certificate in P.T.	80-5-120-EB-8-200-10 ² -220.
	Any Certificate in P.T.	63-4-120-EB-5-170.
Music Teachers	Degree in Music (4 years' course).	120-8-200-EB-10-300.
	Diploma in Music with 5 years' course in Music.	120-8-200-EB-10-300.
	With Lower Qualifications.	68-4-120-EB-5-170.

MANIPUR

Government	Head Master	Trained Graduate with 5 years' teaching experience. B.A. with 10 years' experience (for existing employees only).	(i) 175-15-250-20-350-EB-25-400. (ii) 200-20-300-25-400-EB-25-500.	20 per cent of pay for pay upto Rs. 60; 15 per cent of pay for pay between Rs. 61 and Rs. 100, and 17½ per cent of pay for pay above Rs. 100.	Headmaster's Allowance	One increment would be admissible to persons holding degrees of B.T., M.Sc., M.A. or B.A. (Hons./with distinction).
					Promoted assistant teachers get at least an increase of Rs. 100 over their pay as assistant teachers.	

APPENDIX D

Scales of Pay of Teachers in High/Higer Secondary Schools—(contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances		Remarks
				Dearness	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Rs.

MANIPUR—(contd.)

Assistant Headmaster.	Trained Graduate or Graduate with 5 years' experience.	(i) 125-74-155-9-245-EB-10-275 (Grade I).	Additional allowance	Assistant Headmasters' Allowance
		(ii) 100-10-130-EB-6-190-EB-10-250 (Grade II).		
			Rs. 6 for pay upto Rs. 100.	Rs. 50.
Assistant Teacher	B.A. or B.Sc.	100-10-130-EB-6-190-EB-10-250.		
	Passed Matric and Normal trained.	75-24-100-EB-4-120.		
	Passed Inter	75-3-105-EB-4-125.		
	Matriculates	(i) 55-2-75-EB-3-90.		
		(ii) 60-4-80-EB-4-100-5-115.		

Music/Carpentry/ Weaving Instruc- tor.	Passed Matric with Technical Quali- fication in the subject.	100-10-130-EB -6-190-EB-10 -230.
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Local Boards/
Private Bodies

There are no schools under these managements.

Headmaster/Assis- tant Teacher.	B.A. or B.Sc.	Pay ranges from 100 to 200.	Rs. 15 to 60
	Passed Inter	Pay ranges from 60 to 100.	Rs. 15 to 25
	Passed Matric	Pay ranges from 40 to 60.	Rs. 15 to 20

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Government	Head Master	B.A. or B.Sc. and Trained.	250-25-550-25- 750 (Selection Grade), 250-10-270-EB -10-350, (Selection Grade), 150-10-190-EB -10-220.	Ra. 30 for pay upto Rs. 50; Rs. 50 for pay between Rs. 51 and Rs. 150; Ra. 45 for pay between Ra. 151 and Ra. 200; Rs. 50 for pay bet- ween Ra. 201 and Ra. 250; Rs. 55 for pay between Ra. 251 and Ra. 300 and Rs. 60 for pay bet- ween Ra. 301 and Ra. 500.
	Assistant Teacher	B.A. or B.Sc. and Trained.	110-8-190-10- -250.	
		Passed Matric and Trained (J.S.T.C.) (Women only).	80-5-110-8-190 -10-250.	Special D.A. Ra. 5 for pay upto Ra. 250.
	Art-cum-music/ Craft Teacher.	Passed Matric with diploma in the subject concerned.	80-5-150.	

APPENDIX D

Scales of Pay of Teachers in High/Higher Secondary Schools—(contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances		Remarks
				Dearness	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Rs.

HIMACHAL PRADESH—(contd.)

Language Teacher	Shastri/Prabhakar	140—10—220 (Selection Grade). 105—7—140 70—3—100/4—120
Drawing Teacher	Passed Matric with diploma in the sub- ject.	140—10—220 (Selection Grade). 105—7—140 50—3—80/4—100 (Starting pay Rs. 65).
Assistant Teachers	Passed Matric and S.V. Trained.	140—10—220 (Selection Grade). 105—7—140 50—3—80/4—100
	Passed Middle and J. V. or Junior Basic Teacher.	47½—2—67½/3—97½ 4—117½ (Starting pay Rs. 57)

Local Boards

There are no schools under these managements

Private Bodies	Head Master	B.A. or B.Sc. and Trained.	150-10-250-EB-15-350.	As in Government Schools.
	Assistant Teacher	B.A. or B.Sc. and Trained.	110-8-100-EB-10-250.	

TRIPURA

Government	Head Master	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T.	200-10-420-15-450.	Rs. 30 for pay upto Rs. 50; Rs. 40 for pay between Rs. 51 and Rs. 100; Rs. 45 for pay between Rs. 101 and Rs. 150; Rs. 50 for pay between Rs. 151 and Rs. 200; Rs. 55 for pay between Rs. 201 and Rs. 250; Rs. 60 for pay between Rs. 251 and Rs. 300; Rs. 65 for pay between Rs. 301 and Rs. 350 and Rs. 70 for pay between Rs. 351 and Rs. 400; and Rs. 75 for pay between Rs. 401 and Rs. 450.	Compensatory Allowance
	Assistant Head-master.	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T. or B.A. or B.Sc. with 5 years' approved teaching experience.	100-5-160-EB-5-215-10-225.		Rs. 5 upto Rs. 34; Rs. 7-50 for pay between Rs. 35 and Rs. 60; Rs. 10 for pay between Rs. 61 and Rs. 80; Rs. 12-50 for pay between Rs. 81 and Rs. 140; Rs. 15 for pay between Rs. 141 and Rs. 200; Rs. 17-50 for pay between Rs. 201 and Rs. 300 and Rs. 20 for pay above Rs. 300.
	Assistant Teacher	B.A. or B.Sc. and Trained or B.A. or B.Sc. with 5 years' approved teaching experience.	100-5-160-EB-5-215-10-225.		Cash allowance Rs. 5 for pay upto Rs. 100.
		Passed Inter or Passed Metric and Trained.	55-3-91-EB-118-4-130. (Starting salary Rs. 70)*.		
		Passed Metric or Passed Middle and Trained*.	55-3-91-EB-118-4-130*.		
	Language Teacher	B.A. with language concerned as an optional subject and B.T. or with five years approved experience.	100-5-160-EB-5-215-10-225.		

*For existing employees only.

APPENDIX D

Scales of Pay of Teachers in High/Higher Secondary Schools—(contd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances		Remarks
				Dearness	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Rs.

TRIPURA—(contd.)

Drawing Teacher	B.A. with drawing as an optional subject and B.T. or with five years' approved teaching experience.	100—5—100—EB— 5—215—10—225.			
Physical Education Instructor.	Passed Matric with diploma in Physical Training.	55—3—91—EB—3 —118—4—130 (Starting salary Rs. 70).			

N. E. F. A.

Government	Head Master	B.A., B.Sc. and B.T. with 5 years' teaching experience.	200—20—300—25— 400—EB—25—500 (Starting pay Rs. 350 for promoted Headmasters).	17½ per cent of pay	33½ per cent of basic pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 125 when posted in the interior.	The case for revision of this pay scale to Rs. 250/25—550—25—750 is being taken up with the Government of India, Ministry of External Affairs.
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Assistant Teacher .	M.A. (Hnd Class) and B.T.	220-450	17½ per cent of pay	33½ per cent of basic pay subject to a Minimum of Rs. 50 when posted in the interior and Rs. 13.50 p.m. in lieu of ration.	This is Assam scale to be introduced in Higher Secondary School when opened.
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B.A./B.Sc. and B.T.	150-10-230-EB-15-350. (Selection Grade).
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125-7½-155-9-245-EB-10-275 (Starting pay Rs. 140 for B.A. (Hons.) or with distinction).

Handicraft Teacher	Passed Middle and trained in the craft concerned.	100-10-130-6-190-EB-10-250.
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Cane/Carpentry Instructor.	In- Trained in cane/carpentry work.	75-4-115-EB-4-135-5-150.
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Proof Reader	Passed Matric with experience.	75-5-100-EB-5-150-EB-5-175.
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Dialect Language Teacher.	Passed Matric	75-6-105-EB-7-140-EB-7-175.
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Local Boards/
Private Bodies

There are no such schools under these managements

APPENDIX D

Scales of Pay of Teachers in High/Higher Secondary Schools—(concl'd.)

Management	Head Master/ Asstt. Teacher	Minimum Qualifications	Scales of Pay	Allowances		Remarks
				Dearness	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Rs.

PONDICHERY

Government	Headmaster	Baccalaureat (B.A.)	Staff recruited before 1-11-54 180-44 3-356-60/ 3-536 (French Schools).	Headmaster's Allowance Rs. 30 in French Schools Rs. 13-33 if the number of teachers goes over 10 and Rs. 6-66 if the number of teachers is between 5 and 10 and Rs. 3-33 if the number of teachers is below 5 in English and Tamil Schools.	Rs. 10 is given as diploma allowance to holders of Vidwan Diploma.
		B.A., C.A.P., or B.T.	148-32 3-276-36 -EB-3-348-38 -EB-3-386 (English Schools).		Rs. 15 is given as diploma allowance to holders of M.A. degree in English Schools only.
Assistant Teacher		Baccalaureat C.A.P. (2 years' Training).	180-44-EB-3- -356-60-EB-3- -536 (Tamil Schools).		
		Baccalaureat (B.A.)	180-44-3-356- -60-EB-3-536 (French Schools).	Family Allowance Rs. 10 per child	

B.A., C.A.P. or B.T.	148-32-EB-3- -276-36-EB-3- 348-38-EB-3- 386). (English Schools).
Brevet Elementaire C.A.P. (2 years' Training).	102-20-EB-3- -182-32-EB-3- -278 (Tamil Schools).
Brevet d' enseigne- ment primaire su- perieur de langue indienne.	96-18-EB-3- -168-26-EB- 246 (Tamil Schools)
Sewing Teacher . Good knowledge in Craft.	64-6/3-82-10/3 -122.
Drawing Teacher . Higher grade in free Land outline and model drawing.	102-20/3-182/-32/ 3-278.
Music Teacher . Sangita Buchanam	96-18/3-168-26/3 -246.

Staff Recruited after 1-11-1954

Scales are the same as in Madras

Local Board

There are no such schools in this State

Private Schools

Scales of pay are not uniform